# **Legislative Snapshot 2013**

Includes information for the State of Montana, Senate District 1, and House Districts 1 and 2.

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/

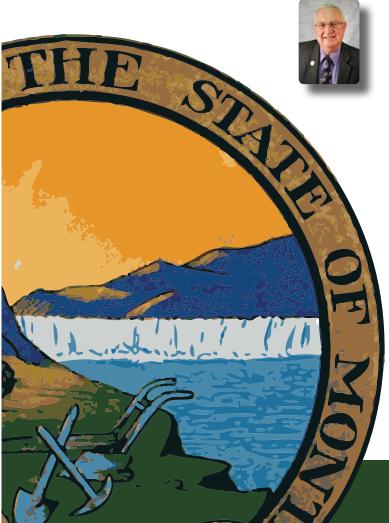




Senate District 1
Senator Chas Vincent (R)
34 Paul Bunyan Lane
Libby, MT 59923-7990

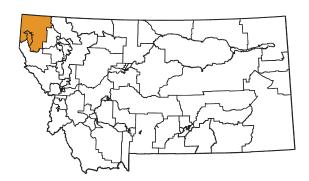


House District 1 **Representative Jerry Bennett (R)**784 Taylor Road
Libby, MT 59923-8458



House District 2 **Representative Mike Cuffe (R)**PO Box 1685

Eureka, MT 59917-1685





### **Letter from the Montana State Librarian**

On behalf of the Montana State Library, I would like to welcome you to the 2013 legislative session. We appreciate your dedication and hard work on behalf of all Montanans. We hope that this information booklet, compiled by our information experts and full of data on issues of state and national importance, will help inform many of the decisions you have to make in the coming months.

The 2013 Legislative Snapshot includes a wide range of information on issues that affect Montanans. You will find information on our state's economy and the economic impact on your constituents. High-speed, broadband Internet access is essential in this information age and the Snapshot includes a current view of the availability of broadband and Internet services across the state. Education is always an important issue, and you will find relevant information on our state's public schools



and test scores. Throughout Montana, libraries serve as community anchors; we've highlighted the programs and services offered to Montanans through their local libraries. Finally, land, wildlife, and recreation will always be an important part of Montana life, and we've pulled several highlights from our collection that might help guide your decision-making this session. Based on feedback we received from legislators in 2011, we are pleased to make much more of the data available by legislative districts. And we are pleased to provide much of the information in mapped form. Using the Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure, a set of standardized geospatial data, these maps tell powerful stories that will further your understanding of the topics highlighted.

The Montana State Library is a small and very unique agency. We employ librarians, geographers, and natural resource specialists and we partner with botanists, zoologists and ecologists. We work closely with federal and state agencies and local and tribal governments. We manage an enormous collection of state government information in all formats, keeping Montanans informed about the work of their government. And we ensure that Montana's blind and physically disabled citizens have access to reading materials and information.

We also work on behalf of all of Montana's libraries to help them provide the latest and best information, technology and library services to their patrons – your constituents – whether it's downloadable ebooks, public access computers, online information resources, or the latest bestseller. Without the Montana State Library, Montana libraries would not be able to afford these resources and services for their patrons, all of which are being used in record numbers. In this age of information – most of which is only accessed online – the Montana State Library, through libraries across the state, provides a vital link that affects Montanans in a multitude of ways.

We created this booklet for you not only to provide vital information to help you make difficult decisions in the coming months, but to demonstrate the power of what a diverse staff with amazingly diverse skills can do to make information, in many different forms, available to every Montanan. Our work empowers Montanans by providing access to information, enhancing learning in families and communities, and building 21st Century skills. Knowing that our work makes a difference makes us very proud.

We hope that you use this Legislative Snapshot throughout the session. And we hope that you will stop by to see us – in person or virtually. Whether you visit us at our library or online, you will be able to browse our collection of government and natural resource information, get help to research a specific issue, or find a quiet place to work or meet with colleagues. We are located one block east of the Capitol, behind the Montana Historical Society, at the north end of the Justice building. And of course, our services are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week at <a href="http://msl.mt.gov">http://msl.mt.gov</a>.

Sincerely,

# Senate District 1 House District 1 House District 2

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Find additional Senate and House district data, interactive maps, and even more resources online at http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/.

Jennie Stapp

Juni Stepp

# The Montana Economy and Theories of Economic Growth

Source: Montana Department of Labor and Industries

It has been an interesting five years for the Montana and U.S. economies, including the deepest and longest U.S. recession since the Great Depression and a slow economic recovery. Montana outperformed the U.S. economy during the recession and recovery, losing only 4.4% of our pre-recession personal income peak compared to 5.6% nationally. Further, since hitting the trough in 2009, Montana's personal income growth has outpaced the U.S. by about 3 percentage points, while the state's payroll job growth has increased by 3.4% compared to 3.1% nationally. Montana's 2012 job growth promises to be strong. From June 2011 to June 2012, Montana added almost 9,800 jobs for an annual growth rate of 2.1% -- above forecasted expectations and above the long-term growth rate of 1.2%. Montana's economy is returning to growth despite the many national and international challenges.

The various forces causing the recession and slow recovery are evident in the quarterly personal income statistics in Figure 1. The national slowdown in the overall economy and particularly in the housing market was first noted in the summer of 2007, but personal income for both the U.S. and Montana continued to expand until the financial crisis in the third and fourth quarters of 2008. Wall Street losses translated into income and job losses on Main Streets in Montana. Although the U.S. recession officially ended in June 2009, Montana continued to lose income until the first quarter of 2010.



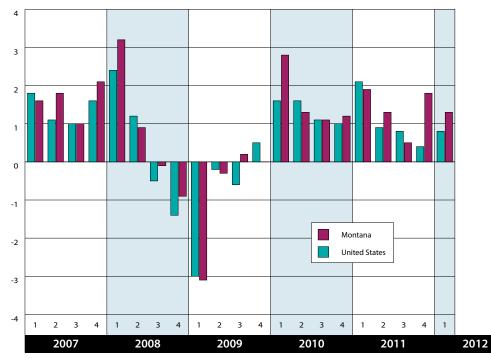
Then, just as the U.S. economy turned upward, global problems came to the forefront. The Eurozone's sovereign debt crisis moderated the U.S. recovery, with the first Greece bailout occurring in the second quarter of 2010. As one of America's largest export customers, Europe's economic slowdown reduced the demand for U.S. goods, in addition to increasing uncertainty and risk in the global financial system. In fact, overall global growth slowed from 5.2% in 2010 to 3.8% in 2011, while the advanced

economies that make up the majority of the U.S. export customers slowed from 3% in 2010 to 1.4% in 2011. The last few years have taught Montanans that our economic fortunes are strongly tied to the performance of global and national economies.

Domestic factors have also played a role in the slow emergence of the economy out of the recession. Throughout the 2007 to 2012 period, oil and gas price spikes caused temporary shocks to the economy. Higher fuel prices reduce the amount of discretionary dollars consumers have to spend in grocery stores, restaurants, and retail stores, thus slowing job growth. Also, during the summer of 2011, the federal debt ceiling increase debate increased the uncertainty about future government spending and the safety of U.S. financial instruments. With government spending equaling roughly 20% of the Gross Domestic Product, any large change to that spending would have an impact on the economy. Businesses are still in the shadow of this fiscal uncertainty. Current national fiscal plans call for spending cuts and tax increases equal to about 3.8% of GDP in January 2013, which would likely send the U.S. economy into a shallow recession.iii Businesses and consumers who are reliant on this spending are less likely to make decisions or take on risk in such an uncertain environment.

Like personal income, Montana's payroll employment was impacted by the financial crises, starting with employment losses in the fourth quarter of 2008. Job losses continued throughout 2009 and 2010 before starting recovery in 2011. Wages recovered earlier than employment growth, with the total amount

Figure 1: Montana and U.S. Personal Income Growth

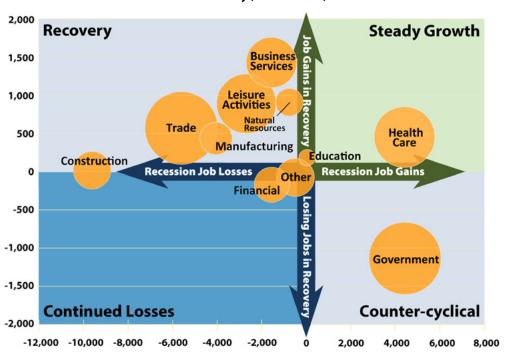


Source: Quarterly Personal Income Data, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

of wages paid to Montana workers starting to increase in the second quarter of 2010. These wage gains translated into job growth in 2011 as the spending of more wages stimulated demand in the high-employment consumer industries. The average annual wage increased by 3.5% in 2011, driving Montana's average annual wage over \$35,000 for the first time.

Payroll employment grew at about 0.9% in 2011, but private employment grew much faster at 1.4%. The job growth by industry is illustrated in Figure 2. The job change during the recession years of 2007 to 2010 is shown on the horizontal axis compared to the past year of recovery on the vertical axis. The size of the bubble indicates the size of the industry employment in 2011. Total job growth in recent years has been slower than private job growth because the government sector shed jobs in 2010 and 2011. Figure 2 includes all public employees in the government bubble, even though many public workers are in the education, health care, or construction industries. Public employment represents roughly 20% of total employment in 2011, with 11% of total employment in local government, 6% in state government, and 3% in the federal government. The government share of total employment has been slowly decreasing over time, although it increased a few percentage points during the recession. The government share returned to its downward trend in the last year. Government is placed in the counter-cyclical quadrant in Figure 2, as it added about 4,400 jobs during the recession and then lost about 1,100 jobs in 2011. Counter-cyclical government employment growth helps stabilize the economy during recessionary periods and helps accelerate the return to growth.

Figure 2: Industry Job Change during the Recession (2007 to 2010) and Recovery (2010 to 2011)



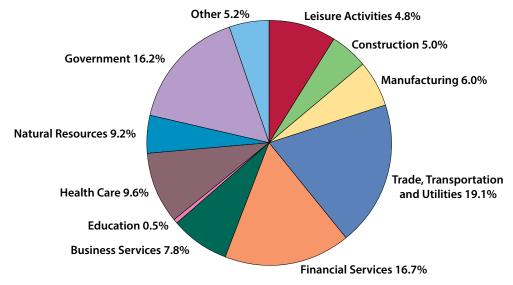
Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

The health care industry has added jobs throughout the recession and recovery, adding almost 5,000 jobs over the last five years. Only the financial services industry (which includes real estate) and other services posted employment losses in 2011, with all other industries in recovery with job gains. Business services, including administration and professional services, added the most jobs in 2011, followed by natural resources (including oil and gas mining) and the leisure activities sector

(which includes restaurants, bars, entertainment, and hotels). Trade, manufacturing, and construction posted the most losses during the recession, but all three industries are back on the recovery path with job gains in 2011. Wood product manufacturing and residential construction have been slow to recover in the aftermath of the national housing downturn, but other manufacturing and commercial and industrial construction posted job gains over the past year.

Figure 2 illustrates the size of each industry by the size of the industry's bubble, with trade, health care, government, and leisure activities employing the most workers. However, employment is only one way to contribute to the economy. Figure 3 illustrates the contribution of each industry to Montana's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Although health care represents 15% of Montana's total workforce, it contributes 10% of Montana's GDP. Similarly, the leisure activities sector comprises 13% of employment, but contributes only 5% of GDP. Other industries contribute more to GDP than to employment. The financial services industry, which includes real estate, contributes 17% of Montana's GDP, but only 5% of Montana's employment. The manufacturing and natural resource sectors also contribute significant GDP (15% combined), but are a small percentage of employment (7%). No industry is more important than another, but each industry has different roles to play in the economy.

Figure 3. Montana Gross Domestic Product by Industry, 2011



Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

Figure 4: Top 10 Exports from Montana to the Rest of the World (millions)

1.	Bulk Wheat	881.8
2.	Mineral Fuel, Oil, etc.	374.2
3.	Inorganic Chemicals	346.4
4.	Industrial Machinery (including computers)	197.9
5.	Vehicles, Parts, etc.	114.9
6.	Cereals	60.5
7.	Ores, Slag & Ash	60.2
8.	Salt, Sulfur, Earth & Stone	57.6
9.	Aircraft, Parts, etc.	40.3
10	Optic, Medical or Surgical Instruments	37.6

Source: Montana Department of Commerce, Office of Trade and International Relations, 2011

The manufacturing and natural resources industries are also important because of the amount of exports they provide for our economy. Exports bring new wealth into our economy, which then drives economic growth in all industries as the money is circulated through our economy. Figure 4 illustrates the top 10 Montana exports. Many are raw natural resources from the agriculture and mining industries, or manufacturing products that add value to the raw commodities. Overall, Montana's exports increased by 14% in 2011. Montana's largest export customers include other states, Canada, Asia, and Europe. Based on data from the first half of 2012, Montana exports may decrease slightly in 2012 because of slower economic growth in many of our non-U.S. global trading partners.v

The western portion of Montana was harder hit by the recession and global slowdown compared to the eastern portion of the state. 2011 unemployment rates by region are shown in Figure 5. The large job losses in wood product manufacturing had a disproportional effect in Northwestern Montana, while the large recessionary job losses in construction had the largest impact in both the Northwest and around the Bozeman region. These two areas continue to have the highest unemployment rates in 2011. In contrast, the Eastern portion of the state was less impacted by the recession because of a heavy reliance on energy, agriculture, health care, and government – all industries that performed relatively well during the recession. The unemployment rate in the East was only 4.7% in 2011. The development of the Bakken oil shale has brought a great deal of development into the

region, both in the primary oil and gas mining industry and in related business services, such as environmental engineering and employment firms. Although unemployment in the western portion of the state continues to be high, job growth has returned to all Montana regions. In fact, the Southwest region of the state (including Butte, Bozeman, Dillon, and Helena) has led the state in job gains as we have exited the recession, leading the Southwest region's unemployment rate to decrease slightly in 2011 to 6.1% from 6.6% in 2010.

All of Montana's regions are expected to post job gains in 2012, with continued growth expected in 2013. However, job growth is expected to remain slower than before the recession for several years. The Montana Department of Labor and Industry's job projections expect 1.4% job growth in 2012 and 2013, compared to the 2.2% annual growth that the state experienced from 2000 to 2007 prior to the recession. In many ways, the rapid economic growth prior to the recession was artificially high because of the low interest rates that caused a growth bubble. Slower expected growth is simply a result of being outside the bubble period.

Growth is also expected to be slower in the future because of cutbacks in government spending and slower growth in consumer spending as Americans save and try to reduce their debt loads. With government spending comprising about 20% and consumption comprising about 70% of aggregate demand, the slowdown in these sectors will translate into slower overall economic growth. Lower domestic demand from consumers and governments will lead many businesses to slow production or look abroad to foreign markets to supplement growth. Both alternatives may lead to slower employment growth domestically. Further, a slowing global economy will likely moderate Montana export growth in 2012 and 2013, although global demand is expected to return in later years.

Despite domestic and global challenges, Montana's economy has proven to be incredibly resilient in the last few years. Montana's economy is now in recovery, adding over 9,800 jobs in the last year, and posting over two years of personal income and wage gains. Although unemployment remains undesirably high, Montana's job growth has re-employed out-of-work Montanans and brought stronger wages back to workers and their families. Future years are expected to bring continued growth to our state as our industries continue recovery from the recession, and the Bakken development provides new opportunities for income growth and entrepreneurialism.

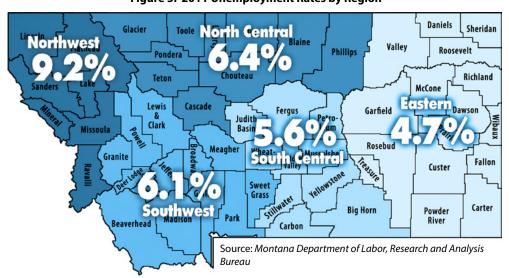


Figure 5: 2011 Unemployment Rates by Region

i The long-term growth rate of 1.2% for Montana's total employment growth is based on employment data from 1976 to 2011 using the Local Area Unemployment Statistics published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Montana Department of Labor and Industry (DLI). Job growth forecasts based on this series by DLI suggested job growth of only 0.9% in 2011.

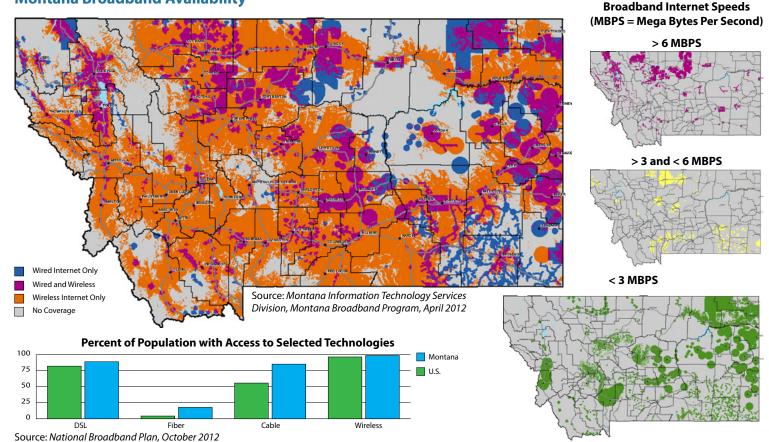
ii International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2012. www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2012/01/weodata/index.aspx.

iii Global Insight, "U.S. Economy: The Fiscal Cliff" June 28, 2012 and Congressional Budget Office, "An Update to the Budget and Economic Outlook: Fiscal Years 2012 to 2022" Aug. 22, 2012.

iv For more information on employment and wage growth, please see the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Labor Day Report 2012, available at <a href="http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913">http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913</a> LDR-12.pdf.

v WiserTrade, U.S. State Exports by NAICS Industry. At <u>www.wisertrade.org</u>. See footnote 2 for growth projections.

### **Montana Broadband Availability**



### **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program**

Under the Broadband Technologies Opportunities Program (BTOP) funded by the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA) and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the Montana State Library is partnering with 44 of Montana's public libraries to expand access to free, high-speed Internet to 86% of the state's population by 2013. Funds have supported: increased broadband speeds; decreased patron wait time; improved access by purchasing ADA compliant

software, hardware, and furniture, and through minor renovation projects aimed at increasing accessibility of computing center facilities; digital literacy training; and a mobile computer lab.

### **Highlights include:**

- Increased average statewide library broadband speeds from 3.55 mbps to 15 mbps
- Added 478 public workstations (212 desktops, 46 children's computers, 200 laptops, 17 touchscreens and 3 iMacs) for a total of 781

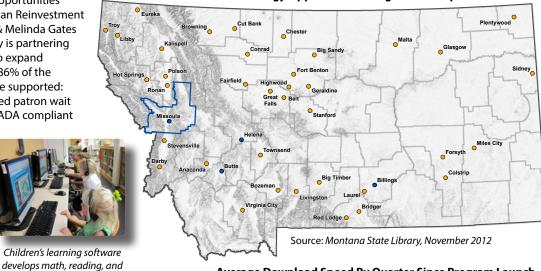
critical-thinking skills

- Decreased average wait time from 20 minutes to less than 5 minutes
- Provided digital literacy training to over 70,000 Montanans and 1,200 librarians on topics such as employment resources, tax filing, self-help law, Internet and email, and computer basics

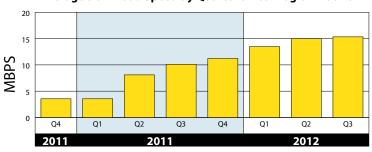
### **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program Participants**

Source: Montana Information Technology Services Division,

Montana Broadband Program, April 2012



### Average Download Speed By Quarter Since Program Launch



Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

# **Demographics**

### **2010 Poverty and Median Income Estimates**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 1	District 1	District 2
Median Household Income	43,872	30,823	28,327	38,613
% in Poverty All Ages	15	19	22	16
% in Poverty Ages Under 18	19	28	33	25

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

# Percent of Households With One or More Persons 65 Years and Over

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 1	District 1	District 2
One or More 65 and Over	25	31	33	29
One Person	10	11	16	7
Two Or More Persons	14	19	16	22
Family	14	18	15	21
Nonfamily	1	1	1	1

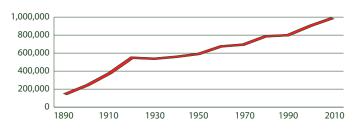
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### **Percent of Change in Number of Housing Units**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 1	District 1	District 2
2000 Census	412,633	9,319	4,359	4,960
2010 Census	482,825	11,413	4,553	6,860
Percent of Change	+ 17.0	+ 22.5	+ 4.5	+ 38.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Censes

### Montana Historic Population Growth 1890 - 2010 Censes

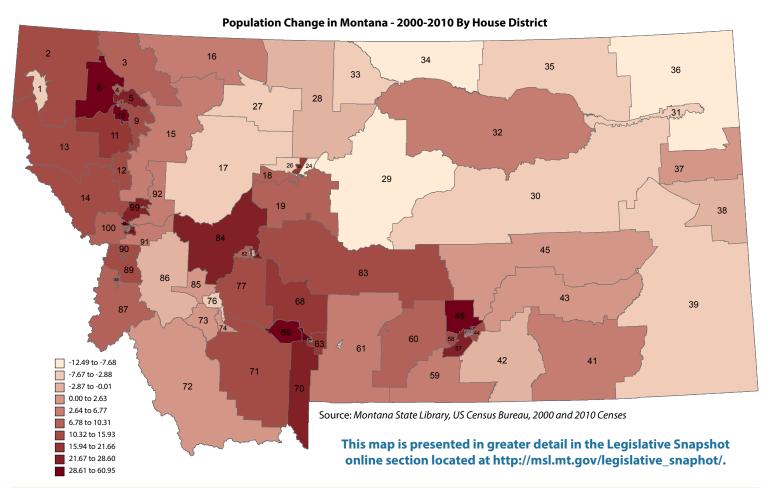


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1890 - 2010 Censes

### 2010 Census Data

	Total	Male	Female
United States	308,745,538	151,781,326	156,964,212
Under 5 years	20,201,362	10,319,427	9,881,935
Under 18 years	74,181,467	37,945,136	36,236,331
18 to 64 years	194,356,087	96,473,230	97,882,857
65 years and over	40,267,984	17,362,960	22,905,024
Montana	989,415	496,667	492,748
Under 5 years	62,423	32,129	30,294
Under 18 years	223,563	114,909	108,654
18 to 64 years	619,110	313,713	305,397
65 years and over	146,742	68,045	78,697

Source: US Census Bureau, 2010 Census



# **Demographics**

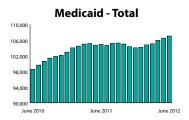
### **Veteran Population Projections**

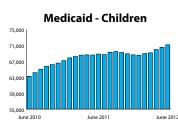
Montana is ranked second among the states for percent of the civilian population 18 years and over who are veterans. (12.3 percent, U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey)

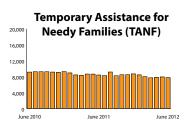
		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 1	District 1	District 2
Civilian population (>18)	746,963	15,647	7,532	8,115
Non Veterans	646,089	13,164	6,374	6,790
Veterans	100,874	2,483	1,158	1,325
% of Gulf War (>9/01)	9.0%	2%	2%	2%
% of Gulf War (8/90-8/01)	15%	9%	10%	9%
Vietnam era	37%	44%	40%	47%
Korean War	13%	15%	12%	17%
World War II	10%	8%	8%	8%

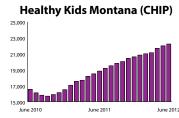
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

# Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services Selected Eligibles - Monthly Enrollment





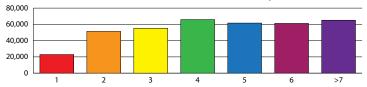




Source: Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services, August 2012

### **Montana Median Income By Household Size**

Median Income for All Households: 43,872



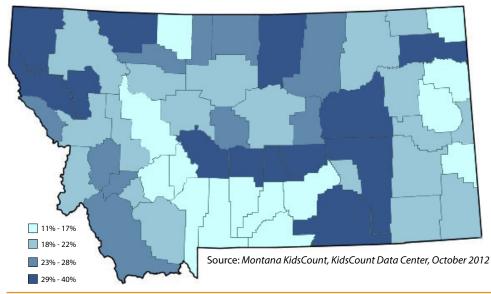
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

# Percent of Individuals Below Poverty Level (12 Month Period)

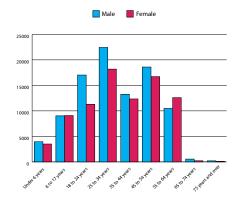
	,			
		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 1	District 1	District 2
Total (Count)	138,109	3,576	1,959	1,617
Males	46.2%	47.6%	43.1%	53.0%
Under 5 years	5.0%	4.6%	1.3%	8.5%
5 years	1.1%	1.6%	0.0%	3.5%
6 to 11 years	4.8%	2.7%	3.6%	1.7%
12 to 14 years	2.1%	2.2%	1.4%	3.2%
15 years	0.9%	1.8%	3.4%	0.0%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	0.8%	1.3%	0.2%
18 to 24 years	8.6%	1.5%	2.4%	0.4%
25 to 34 years	5.5%	5.4%	5.7%	4.9%
35 to 44 years	4.6%	6.1%	3.6%	9.1%
45 to 54 years	5.3%	10.2%	10.7%	9.6%
55 to 64 years	3.8%	6.3%	4.2%	8.8%
65 to 74 years	1.6%	3.3%	4.8%	1.4%
> 75 years	1.4%	1.0%	0.5%	1.6%
Females	53.8%	52.4%	56.9%	47.0%
Under 5 years	5.1%	5.5%	7.1%	3.5%
5 years	0.8%	1.5%	1.2%	1.7%
6 to 11 years	4.7%	4.4%	0.4%	9.3%
12 to 14 years	2.0%	1.9%	2.0%	1.7%
15 years	0.7%	0.5%	0.8%	0.1%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	1.6%	3.0%	0.0%
18 to 24 years	11.0%	4.2%	6.0%	2.0%
25 to 34 years	7.3%	6.1%	8.7%	3.0%
35 to 44 years	5.0%	4.2%	3.2%	5.3%
45 to 54 years	5.5%	8.9%	10.7%	6.6%
55 to 64 years	4.3%	5.6%	5.4%	5.9%
65 to 74 years	2.2%	4.0%	3.3%	4.8%
> 75 years	3.5%	4.2%	5.1%	3.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### Montana Child Poverty By County (Percent - 2009)



### **Montana Health Insurance Coverage Status**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey

### **Indexes**

Indexes				
Population	Montana	Senate District 1	House District 1	House District 2
Total population	989,415	19,687	8,976	10,711
Median age (years)	40	49	47	51
Total population - 65 years and over	146,742	4,040	1,846	2,194
Total population - 18 to 64 years	619,110	11,751	5,344	6,407
Total population - under 18 years	223,563	3,896	1,786	2,110
Total population - under 5 years	62,423	950	462	488
One race	964,439	19,226	8,755	10,471
White	884,961	18,881	8,572	10,309
Black/African American	4,027	23	12	11
American Indian/Alaska Native Asian	62,555	182 60	101 30	81 30
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	6,253 668	9	30	6
Some other race	5,975	71	37	34
Two or more races	24,976	461	221	240
Hispanic/Latino	28,565	462	201	261
Social	Montana	Senate District 1	House District 1	House District 2
Total households	401,328	9,237	4,659	4,578
Average household size	2	2	2	7,570
Average family size	3	3	2	3
Family households (families)	256,130	6,014	2,711	3,303
Male householder, no wife present, family	15,368	253	189	64
Male householder, no wife present, family - with own children under 18 years	9,016	165	115	50
Female householder, no husband present, family	33,651	727	574	153
Female householder, no husband present, family - with own children under 18 years	21,355	370	321	49
Nonfamily households	145,198	3,223	1,948	1,275
Householder living alone	116,779	2,684	1,636	1,048
Householder living alone - 65 years and over	41,923	1,059	757	302
Households with one or more people under 18 years	116,926	2,336	1,134	1,202
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	99,541	2,842	1,524	1,318
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	235,983	3,338	1,507	1,831
Nursery school, preschool	13,206	41	23	18
Kindergarten	12,085	184	24	160
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	96,195	1,695	707	988
High school (grades 9-12)	52,304	1,051	490	561
College or graduate school	62,193	367	263	104
Economic	Montana	Senate District 1	House District 1	House District 2
Employment status - population 16 years and over	778,518	16,223	7,752	8,471
Civilian labor force - employed	476,195	7,628	3,615	4,013
Civilian labor force - unemployed	28,683	777	426	351
Armed forces	3,737	2	0	2
Not in labor force	269,903	7,816	3,711	4,105
Females 16 years and over in labor force	391,139	8,098	4,056	4,042
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18	16	13	20
Mean earnings (dollars)	55,129	43,559	40,886	46,141
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	15,179	15,343	15,353	15,333
Mean retirement income (dollars)	18,679	15,970	13,317	18,965
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	7,895	8,548	9,274	7,241
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	2,954	3,202	3,941	1,268
Median family income (dollars)  Mean family income (dollars)	55,725 68,016	39,600 51,174	31,927 45,917	46,672 55,489
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		·	•	•
Housing	Montana	Senate District 1	House District 1	House District 2
Total housing units	471,723	11,044	5,046	5,998
Occupied housing units	401,328	9,237	4,659	4,578
Vacant housing units	70,395	1,807	387	1,420
Homeowner vacancy rate	2	3	2	3
Rental vacancy rate	6	9	7	13
Built 2005 or later	18,895	315	59	256
Owner-occupied	277,023	7,062	3,085	3,977
Renter-occupied Median (dollars)	124,305	2,175	1,574	601

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census/2006-2010 American Community Survey

Housing units with a mortgage

Housing units without a mortgage

Median (dollars)

173,300

162,090

114,933

148,500

3,523

3,539

192,100 1,899

2,078

110,900

1,624

1,461

### **Accredited Schools**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 1	District 1	District 2
Elementaries	440	7	2	5
Middle Schools	49	2	1	1
Grades 7-8 Schools	164	1	0	1
High Schools	185	3	2	1
Total	838	13	5	8

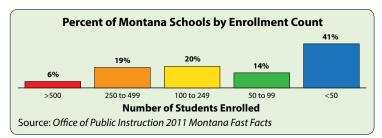
Source: Montana State Library, Montana Office of Public Instruction, September 2012

### **Montana School Libraries**

Per MCA 20-7-202, each school in Montana maintains a school library.

Average circulation per library per year	13,788
Access to Statewide Databases	100%
No summer library hours	83%

Source: 2012 Montana School Library Data Survey



### **Montana Test Scores - Achievement Levels**

### 4th Grade Reading

2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
31%	29%	25%	27%	27%
69%	71%	75%	73%	73%
65%	64%	61%	65%	64%
35%	36%	39%	35%	36%
	31% 69% 65%	31% 29% 69% 71% 65% 64%	31% 29% 25% 69% 71% 75% 65% 64% 61%	31%         29%         25%         27%           69%         71%         75%         73%           65%         64%         61%         65%

### 8th Grade Reading

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	18%	18%	15%	16%	14%
At or above basic	82%	82%	85%	84%	86%
Below proficient	63%	63%	61%	62%	58%
At or above proficient	37%	37%	39%	38%	42%

### 4th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	19%	15%	12%	12%	13%
At or above basic	81%	85%	88%	88%	87%
Below proficient	69%	62%	56%	55%	55%
At or above proficient	31%	38%	44%	45%	45%

### 8th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	21%	20%	21%	18%	17%
At or above basic	79%	80%	79%	82%	83%
Below proficient	65%	64%	62%	56%	54%
At or above proficient	35%	36%	38%	44%	46%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2012

# Montana High School Graduation Rates By High School District 0 - 59% 60 - 69% 70 - 79% 80 - 89% 90 - 100% Notation Rates By High School District Notation Rates By H

### 4th Graders Who Scored Below Proficient Reading Level

By Family Income	2011
Eligible for free/reduced school lunch	77%
Not eligible for free/reduced school lunch	55%

By Race and Hispanic Origin	2011
White	61%
Hispanic or Latino	77%
American Indian	86%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2011

### **Early Literacy**

For low-income children in particular, a "readiness gap" fuels much of what has become known as the achievement gap. The readiness gap grows exponentially between birth and kindergarten due to differences in children's resources and opportunities for physical, linguistic, cognitive, social, emotional, and behavioral development. This gap continues to grow as children attend K-12 school.

Nearly 2/3 of Montana's fourth graders cannot read at a proficient level. The fact is that the fourth-graders who cannot meet proficient levels in reading today are all too likely to become our nation's lowest-income, least-skilled, least-productive, and most costly citizens tomorrow. Low achievement in reading, which begins with opportunistic differences starting at birth, has important long-term consequences in terms of individual earning potential, global competitiveness, and general productivity.

Source: MontanaKidsCount, September 2011

# Montana Head Start Locations Libby Flathead Browning Toole Harry Box Elder Ronan Ronan Ronan Ronan Rosewitt Great Falls Vel. Revealt And Crants Browning Rosewitter Rosewitte

There are 769 libraries in the Montana Library Directory. Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries. For more detailed information on Montana's libraries visit http://www.msl.mt.gov/For\_Librarians/Library\_Directory/. See the Education page for more information about Montana's school libraries.

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 1	District 1	District 2
Public	82	1	1	1
Branches	34	2	1	2
Bookmobiles	3	0	0	0
Academic	26	0	0	0
Institutional	2	0	0	0
School	562	12	7	12
Special	57	0	0	0
Other	3	1	0	1
Total	769	16	9	16

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### **Montana's Cultural Heritage**

In partnership with the Montana Historical Society and other organizations, the Montana State Library promotes preservation of and online

access to our state's cultural heritage. The Montana Memory Project website makes a variety of historic as well as contemporary resources available in digital format for education, business, pleasure, and lifelong learning.



Fire trucks at Presbyterian Church, Lewistown, MT

http://mtmemory.org/.

### **Connecting to Collections**

The Montana Historical Society and the Montana State Library partnered on a statewide project to assess the preservation needs of collections at Montana's more than 400 cultural organizations. The assessment documented the need for training, environmental

monitoring, on-site surveys of collections and facilities, and disaster preparedness assistance.

### **Montana Talking Book Library**

# Services for Montanans with Visual, Physical and Reading Disabilities

The Montana State Library supports free specialized and direct accessible library services to Montanans with visual and physical disabilities through the Montana Talking Book Library (MTBL). The number of veterans served has increased to 12.4% of all patrons. Overall patrons have increased by 15%. MTBL circulation has increased by 15.16%. The Patron Outreach Project is designed to connect more Montanans with MTBL services.



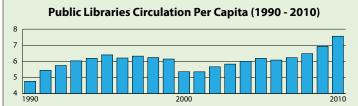
MTBL's local recordings and national digitization projects continue to progress and offer a wider variety of digital

audio books to patrons in both physical delivery and digital BARD (Braille and Audio Reading Download) delivery programs. These are designed to meet patrons' needs at their personal resource and skills level, including homebound patrons.

For more information: http://msl.mt.gov/tbl/ OR 1-800-332-3400

### **Montana Public Libraries Fast Facts**

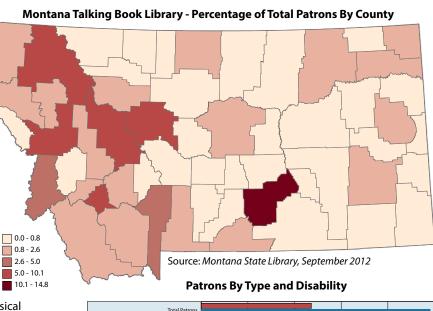
- Montana's public libraries hold 3,719,920 items.
- Montanans visited their public libraries an average of five times throughout the year, for a total of 4,599,660 visits in 2011.
- Montana library patrons checked out 7,519,019 items in 2011, about eight items per person.
- Librarians in Montana's public libraries fielded 465,036 reference questions in SFY 2011, or 8,934 questions per week.
- 100% of all Montana libraries provide Internet access to patrons
- Nearly half of all Montanans (467,303) have a library card.

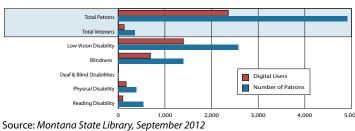


Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### **Courier Project**

As access to quality information has become a vital part of our lives, the Montana State Library is partnering with libraries on a number of ways to share information and materials affordably and dependably. One of these methods is the Montana Courier Project, which uses a commercial courier service to ship library materials and resources around the state. As participation has grown, libraries are seeing increasingly significant savings in the cost of moving library materials around the state.





The Montana State Library works on behalf of all Montana libraries to help them provide the latest and best information and library services to their patrons – your constituents. We negotiate on behalf of libraries across the state to get the best rate on cuttingedge library products and services, keeping libraries relevant and engaged in their local communities. Our statewide suite of resource sharing tools through our unique group services contract with Online Computing Library Center (OCLC) enables patrons to borrow library materials from anywhere in the world and provides Montana collections to citizens of the world. Discover It, a new statewide search tool for libraries, makes the patron's discovery experience into a one stop, "Googlelike" experience. Without statewide library projects, some of which are listed here, many Montanans would be left behind in this age of information.

### **Participating Libraries**

Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries that are participating in the following statewide projects.

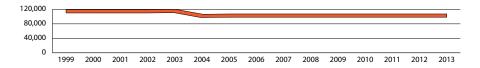
	Montana	Senate District 1	House District 1	House District 2
Statewide Databases	769	16	9	16
OCLC	769	16	9	16
OCLC Group Services	252	8	6	8
Montana Shared Catalog	163	7	5	7
MontanaLibrary2Go	88	3	2	3
Ready2Read	72	3	2	3
Courier Project	46	3	2	3
Montana Memory Project	34	0	0	0

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### -State Aid Dollars for Public Libraries-

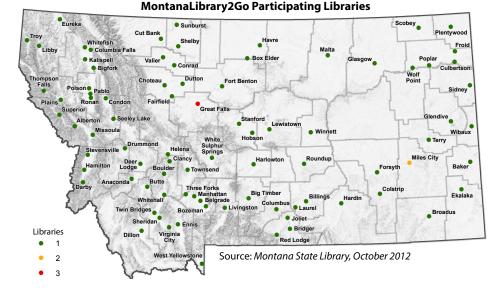
State aid to public libraries is provided through the Information Access Montana Act (IAMA) passed by the Montana Legislature in 1989. The act is designed to broaden access to existing information by strengthening public libraries, augment and extend services provided by public libraries, and permit new types of library services based on local need. For fiscal year 2013, a total of \$102,830 was distributed amongst the state's 82 public libraries.

### State Aid for Montana Public Libraries (1999 - 2013)



	Per	PerSq	
State Aid for Public Libraries in Senate District 1	Capita \$	Mile \$	Total \$
Lincoln County Public Libraries, Libby	1,784	327	2,111

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012



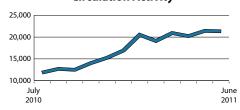
# Statewide Databases and HomeworkMT

Thanks to an allocation from the Montana legislature, the Montana State Library offers statewide periodical databases to all Montana library patrons. Access to this completely online collection - accessible in the library, at home, or on a mobile device - includes hundreds of journals and thousands of full text articles on everything from business resources to health information. Montanans performed nearly 6.5 million searches within the "Discover It" statewide search tool last year. Library patrons also have access to live tutors and online homework assistance through HomeworkMT. Montana students engaged in 8,102 live tutoring sessions and 3,715 online sessions to get assistance with math, science, social studies and the GED. Adults accessed the resource for assistance with computer and financial literacy, resumes, and helping children with homework.

### MontanaLibrary2Go

The ever increasing popularity of downloadable audio and e-books makes MontanaLibrary2Go a favorite of Montana library patrons. Participating libraries deliver a growing collection of downloadable audio and e-book titles to their patrons. Titles are available for download on a wide variety of mobile devices including Kindles, iPods, iPads, iPhones and Androids. Patrons from participating libraries downloaded 206,801 titles between July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012.

# MontanaLibrary2Go Circulation Activity



Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### **Ready 2 Read**

The Montana State Library's Ready 2 Read program is designed to help parents and caregivers understand the value of sharing language and literacy with their children and the importance these skills play throughout a person's life. The Ready 2 Read program has provided extensive early childhood training for Montana librarians; placed early childhood materials, including age-appropriate books and toys, into libraries throughout the state; and helped Montana libraries become community hubs for healthy child and family development, which provide all parents of young children access to age appropriate reading materials and a 21st Century learning environment that will reap rewards for society far into the future.

http://ready2readmontana.org/

### **Montana GIS Portal**



The Montana GIS Portal serves as Montana's primary online resource to discover geospatial data. The Portal provides online access to hundreds of datasets in a variety of formats for use in maps, web mapping applications and geospatial analyses.

http://gisportal.msl.mt.gov/

### **State Names Authority (SNA)**

The Montana State Library is responsible for representing the State of Montana to the US Board of Geographic Names (BGN). The SNA is notified when the BGN receives proposals for new names or changes to existing names recognized by the federal government for natural features such as streams and mountains in Montana. The SNA solicits opinions on the proposals from state and local agencies and from the public, then forwards these opinions, along with the State's recommendation, to the BGN. The SNA web site at <a href="http://msl.mt.gov/geonames">http://msl.mt.gov/geonames</a> has more information and a database of all proposals made for Montana since 2002.

# 

### **Statewide Library Training**

The Montana State Library's three consultants travel throughout Montana and meet one-on-one with librarians and library trustees across the state, assisting with everything from training and technology to applying Montana library law and fundraising basics. In the last fiscal year, MSL's consultants traveled over 37,505 miles, made over 2,830 contacts and completed over 167 visits with Montana's library community.



Number of trainings29Number of students at trainings450

Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

Source: Montana State Library, October 2011 - September 2012

### **Montana Shared Catalog**

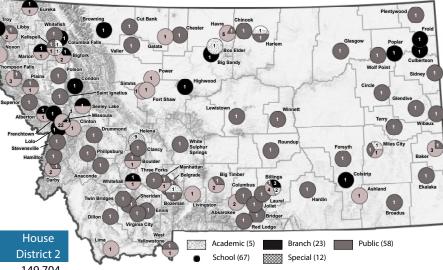
The Montana Shared Catalog helps more than 160 Montana libraries meet today's library users' demands. It gives Montanans a rich and easy-to-use catalog including more than 5 million items that patrons circulated 4,871,174 times from August 2011 to September 2012. Forty-two of the MSC member libraries have joined together in three separate groups to share their collections and patrons among their members. These resource sharing libraries are in the 4-Rivers Group (10 members in Southwestern Montana), BridgerNet Group (5 members in Gallatin County), and the Partners Group (27 members located across the state).

**Montana Shared Catalog Circulation** 

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 1	District 1	District 2
Circulation	4,871,174	149,704	122,364	149,704

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

### Montana Shared Catalog Participants



### **State Publications Available Online!**

The Montana State Library is digitizing our legacy print state publications collection of 37,000+ publications dating from 1874. To date, over one million pages have been digitized. These publications are available online in a variety of formats at <a href="http://statepublications.mt.gov">http://statepublications.mt.gov</a>. Use of these online items is exponentially more frequent than traditional print usage.

# **Geographic Information**

### **Montana Land Information Act**

Montana Governments and Groups Receiving MLIA Grants The Montana Land FY 2008 Through FY 2013 Information Account is funded through document Fort Peck Tribes recording fees as described Chippewa Swan Valley School District LINCOLN in MCA 7-4-2637. The Cree Tribe account supplies funds FLATHEAD for work on statewide datasets, called the Montana Salish TETON **Spatial Data Infrastructure** Kootenai Tribe (MSDI), and provides funding for local, regional, and tribal efforts to build and support GIS capacity. The statewide datasets. such as cadastral (tax parcels), aerial photography, addressed structures, and wetlands are used by local, state, tribal, federal, and private sector GIS STILL-WATER YELLOWSTON practitioners. **Montana Land Information Account Funds to State Account By Year** 750.000 Tribal Governments Grants County Grants Counties with Multiple Grants 500,000 Cities and Other Eligible Entity Grants

### **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure**

\*FY06 does not include a June 06 collection month

FY10

FY08 FY09

Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

The Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure or MSDI contains 14 Framework layers that digitally represent the physical and cultural landscape of Montana. This information is developed with private sector, local, state, and tribal programs and in cooperation with the federal government. The State of Montana partners with all levels of government to create a complete standardized set of data for Montana base maps.

These 14 layers can help improve business inefficiencies; route traffic; study sensitive species after an oil spill; plan for future development; spur economic development; deliver necessary immunization services to children in your community and more.

# MSDI represent cana. This in, local, state, the federal swith all standardized The Montana Cadastral Mapping Application is a robust mapping tool that provides access to selected Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure layers, including information on public and private land ownership.

Montana Cadastral Application http://gis.mt.gov

Source: Montana State Library, August 2012

### **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure Layers**



250.000

Hydrography

























For more information, visit http://giscoordination.mt.gov

### Land

### **Land Ownership**

Senate District 1 ranks number 16 in size and is 3,673.157 square miles, or about 3% of Montana's total land area (146,926 square miles). The average senate district in Montana is 2,938 square miles and the average house district is 1,469 square miles.

	Montana		Senate Distri	ct 1	House Distric	:t 1	House Distric	t 2
	Area		Area		Area		Area	
Owner	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%
Private	95,080	65	867	24	40	15	828	24
Local Government	208	<1	3	<1	1	<1	2	<1
Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks	648	<1	8	<1	<1	<1	8	<1
State Trust Land	8,092	6	103	3	6	2	97	3
Other State Land	139	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
US Bureau of Land Management	12,505	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
US Fish and Wildlife Service	1,448	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
US Forest Service	26,608	18	2,689	73	216	82	2,473	73
US National Park Service	1,853	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Federal Land	344	<1	2	<1	0	0	2	<1
Total	146,926		3,673		263		3,410	

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

### **Private Land Agricultural Use**

	Montana		Senate District	1	House District	1	House District	2
Owner	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%
Continuous Crop	29,162	<1	39	<1	16	<1	23	<1
Fallow Crop	13,497,077	16	45	<1	0	0	45	<1
Farmstead	34,343	<1	93	<1	9	<1	84	<1
Grazing	51,274,975	62	34,996	7	1,877	9	33,118	6
Irrigated	1,891,718	2	2,308	<1	100	<1	2,209	<1
Timber	15,346,749	18	498,255	93	19,101	90	479,153	93
Wild Hay	1,235,624	1	2,147	<1	143	<1	2,003	<1
Total	83,309,648		537,883		21,246		516,637	

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Department of Revenue, September 2012

### **Conservation Easements (Acres)**

	Montana	Senate District 1	House District 1	House District 2
Bitter Root Land Trust	2,624	0	0	0
City Government	601	0	0	0
Clark Fork-Pend Oreille Conservancy	208	0	0	0
County Government	528	0	0	0
Ducks Unlimited (Wetlands America Trust)	16,997	0	0	0
Five Valleys Land Trust	47,591	0	0	0
Flathead Land Trust	9,568	0	0	0
Gallatin Valley Land Trust	37,046	0	0	0
Humane Society Wildlife Land Trust	279	0	0	0
Montana Conservation Trust	736	0	0	0
Montana Department of Transportation	999	0	0	0
Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks	417,119	57,903	0	57,903
Montana Land Reliance	895,520	5,273	1,485	3,788
Mule Deer Foundation	155	0	0	0
National Wildlife Federation	20	0	0	0
Prickly Pear Land Trust	3,246	0	0	0
Rattlesnake Land Trust	190	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation	50,266	0	0	0
Salish and Kootenai Tribal Lands	222	0	0	0
The Bighorn Institute	1,443	0	0	0
The Conservation Fund	15,061	0	0	0
The Nature Conservancy	316,722	522	0	522
The Vital Ground Foundation	912	0	0	0
US Bureau of Reclamation	42	0	0	0
US Department of Agriculture	26,901	713	0	713
US Fish and Wildlife Service	241,264	0	0	0
US Forest Service	20,038	0	0	0
US Government	9,251	0	0	0
Total	2,115,548	64,412	1,485	62,927

### Montana Land Management Tool

To view more land management and conservation easement information, visit the Natural Heritage MapViewer at <a href="http://">http://</a> mtnhp.org/mapviewer. The MapViewer displays land management information (public lands, managed areas, and conservation easements); wildlife sightings (more than 1,300,000); land cover/land use; and, over 28,000 georeferenced photos from across Montana. It links directly into the Montana Field Guides for more information about Montana's animals, plants and habitats. The Natural Heritage Program is the state's source for reliable, objective information and expertise to support stewardship of our native species and habitats. http://mtnhp.org

### **Montana Ground Water Investigations Program**

- Investigates critical groundwater challenges such as groundwater/surfacewater interaction, impacts of land use change, development stress, and more.
- Results provide scientific basis for sound, informed, water-management decisions.

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/gwip/gwip.asp

### **Montana Ground Water Assessment Program**

- Maps groundwater quality and the distribution of Montana's aquifers
- Provides long-term groundwater quality and water-level monitoring
- Maintains the central repository for Montana's groundwater information

http://mbmggwic.mtech.edu/

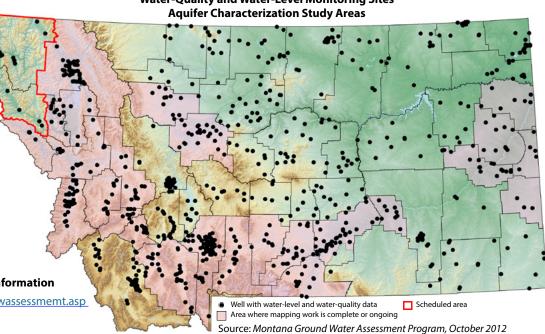
**Ground Water Assessment Program information** 

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/grw/grwassessmemt.asp

# **Ground Water Investigation Program Project Areas Map** Active or completed projects Next scheduled projects Unscheduled projects

Source: Montana Ground Water Investigation Program, September 2012

# **Water-Quality and Water-Level Monitoring Sites**



### **Montana Drought Resources**

The Montana Governor's Drought **Advisory Committee** is charged with monitoring, forecasting, and reporting water supply and moisture conditions, enabling



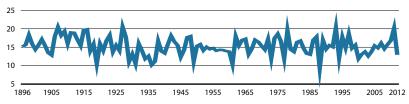
Montanans to make timely and informed decisions to mitigate drought impacts in a proactive manner.

For historic analysis, up-to-date information, and maps on Montana's current drought situation visit http://drought.mt.gov/.

### **Montana Digital Atlas**

Additional mapping and data capabilities are available through the Montana State Library at <a href="http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp">http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp</a>. The Montana Digital Atlas allows users to identify a place of interest and view an atlas of information about that place that includes a broad range of data categories such as land ownership and use, census data, water information and biological data.

### Montana Annual Precipitation in Inches (1895 - 2012)

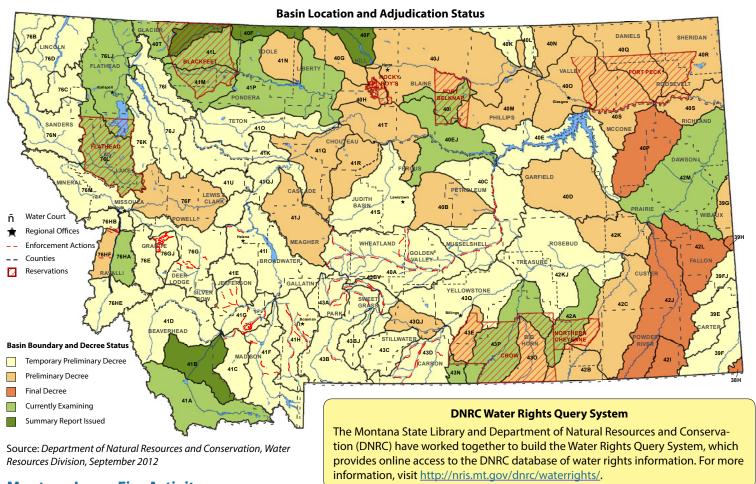


Source: NOAA National Climate Data Center, September 2012

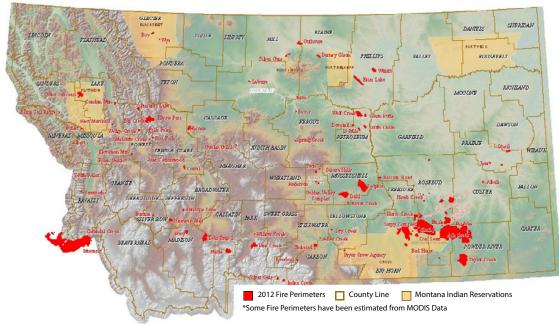
### Water/Fire

### **Water Rights**

The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation Water Adjudication Bureau assists the Montana Water Court in the adjudication of all claims to pre July 1, 1973 water rights. The Bureau examines all claims pursuant to Supreme Court rules and provides a summary report to the Water Court on each of the basins (85) in the state. Pursuant to legislation passed in 2005 the Bureau must complete the examination of the remaining 57,000 claims (as of 2005) by June 30, 2015. The map below shows the current status of the adjudication process. Visit <a href="http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/">http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/</a>.



### **Montana Large Fire Activity**



Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, Forestry Division, September 2012

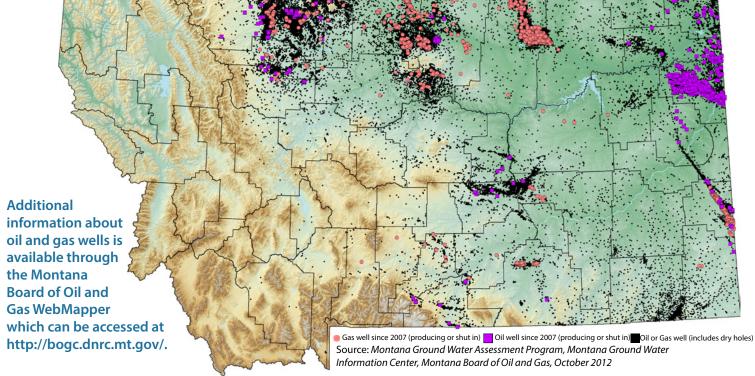
### Montana Fires 2002 - 2011 All Fires As Reported by All Agencies

Year	Count	Acreage
2002	1,372	110,309
2003	2,326	736,809
2004	1,447	18,445
2005	1,316	103,294
2006	2,302	1,047,118
2007	1,875	778,079
2008	1,424	166,842
2009	1,731	48,912
2010	1,050	56,711
2011	1,335	168,010

Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, September 2012

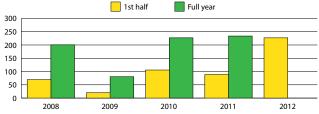
For additional information on Montana's fires, visit DNRC's online Fire Map at http://dnrc.mt.gov/gis/fire/.

### **Oil and Gas Wells**



Oil and Gas Wells in Montana

### Montana Oil Well Permits Issued (2008 - 2012)



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, August 2012

# Montana House Heating Fuel Occupied Housing Units

	Count	Percent
Utility gas	226,740	56.5%
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	51,713	12.9%
Electricity	78,582	18.8%
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	7,472	1.9%
Coal or coke	927	0.2%
Wood	33,481	8.3%
Solar energy	321	0.1%
Other fuel	4,234	1.1%
No fuel used	858	0.2%
Total	404,616	100.0%

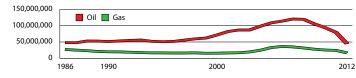
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### Oil and Gas Wells

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 1	District 1	District 2
Coal Bed Methane, Active	1,073	0	0	0
Coal Bed Methane, Inactive	65	0	0	0
Gas, Active	7,238	0	0	0
Gas, Inactive	2,569	0	0	0
Gas Storage, Active	270	0	0	0
Gas Storage, Inactive	18	0	0	0
Injection, Active	1,135	0	0	0
Injection, Inactive	757	0	0	0
Oil, Active	7,554	0	0	0
Oil, Inactive	4,579	0	0	0
Oil & Gas, Active	1	0	0	0
Total	25,259	0	0	0

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Board of Oil and Gas, September 2012

### **Montana Annual Oil and Gas Production (Barrels)**



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, October 2012

### **Pipelines**

	Montana		Senate Di	Senate District 1		House District 1		House District 2	
	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	
Crude Oil	90	1,970	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Natural Gas	360	3,301	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Refined Product	47	805	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	24	402	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	521	6,477	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Source: Montana State Library, Pipeline Intregrity Management Mapping Application, December 2006

### Wildlife and Recreation

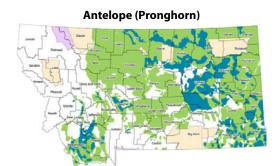
Montana is blessed with a wealth of wildlife and habitat diversity. These resources provide exceptional opportunities for recreation and contribute substantially to the state's economy and quality of life. Good information is critical to maintain this valuable heritage as the state grows and develops.

### **Recreation Area (Acres)**

	Senate District 1
Fishing Access Sites	2,299
Fishing Conservation Areas	0
State Parks	17
Wildlife Conservation Easements	58,273
Wildlife Management Areas	3,000
Wildlife Protection Areas	0
Total	63,589

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks, September 2012

### **Big Game Distribution**



### **Animal Species Diversity**

		Senate District 1	% of Montana
	Montana (Count)	(Count)	Species
Amphibians	13	8	62
Birds	308	248	81
Fish	54	18	33
Mammals	103	65	63
Reptiles	17	9	53

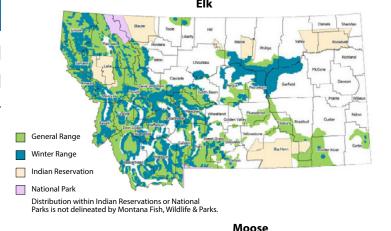
Source: Montana Natural Heritage Program, September 2012

### **Block Management Acreage**

There are a total of 9,093,377 acres of Block Management land (including Plum Creek\*) in the State of Montana. Senate District 1 contains 289,038 or 3% of those acres.

\*Plum Creek land in FWP's Regions 1 and 2 are included in these statistics. Although they are part of the Block Management Program, they are not traditional BMA's and are managed differently.

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012



### -Wildlife Highlights-

For more information on animals, plants, and habitats in your Senate District, visit the Montana Natural Heritage Program at <a href="http://mtnhp.org">http://mtnhp.org</a>. Resources include:

- Montana Field Guide an encyclopedia of the distribution, status, and biology of Montana's animals, plants, and biological communities
- MapViewer interactive maps of animals, plants, land cover, and land management

 Land Management Maps – public lands, conservation easements

conservation easements, and special designations

- Wetland and riparian mapping information
- Reports on Montana's Species of Concern

 Quick responses to data requests and answers from expert scientists on Montana's plants, animals, and biological communities.

### **Common Yellowthroat**

Geothlypis trichas

The Common Yellowthroat occupies thick vegetation, usually in and around wetland and riparian areas, throughout Montana.



# Open To See Long Control of See Long Control o

Mule Deer

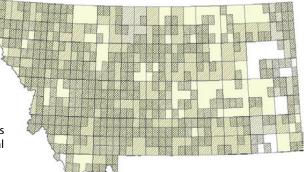


**White-Tailed Deer** 



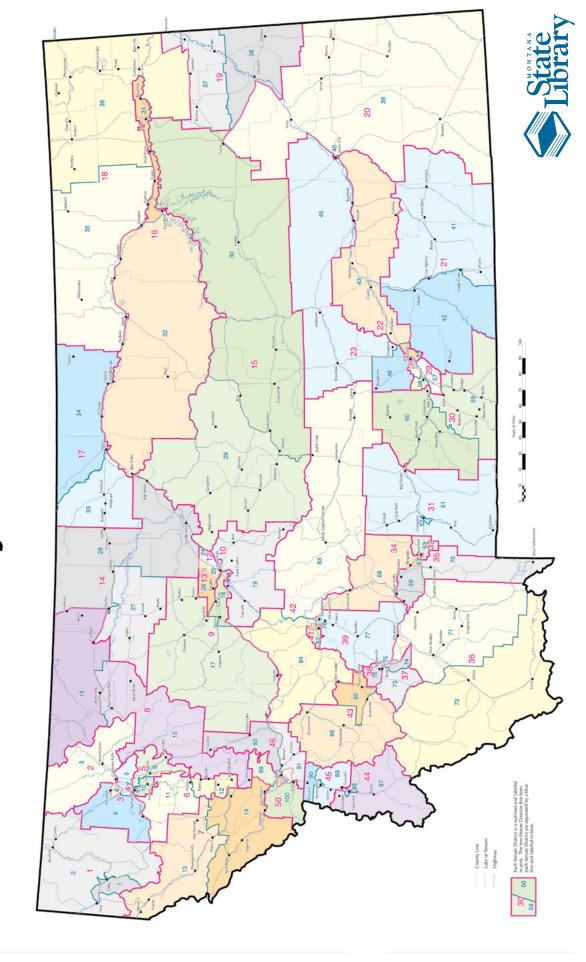
Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012





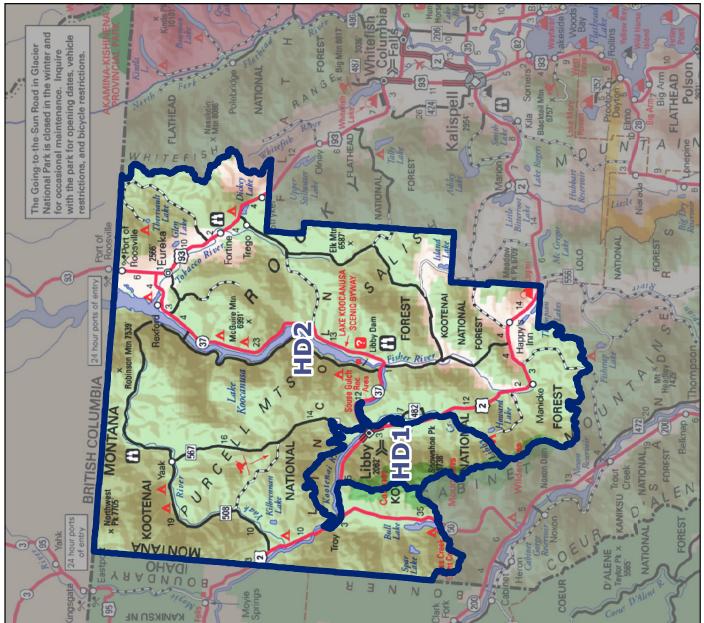
Source: Montana Natural Heritage Program, September 2012

Montana Legislative District 2005 - 2014



# Montana Senate District 1





32

Scale of Miles 16 24

# **Online Resources Directory**

### **Montana State Library**

1515 East 6th Avenue PO Box 201800 Helena, MT 59620 (406) 444-3115

### http://msl.mt.gov



### **Statewide Library Resources**

- · Discover It! Montana State Library Catalog
- · Montana Library Directory

### http://mymontanalibrary.org

http://mtslr.org

http://msl.mt.gov/For Librarians/Library Directory

### **Montana State Digital Library**

- Library Information Services
  - MT.GOV Connect
  - · Montana State Publications Online
  - Find Resources Online
- MSL Geographic Information
  - Montana Geographic Information Clearinghouse
  - Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure
  - · Water Information System
- Natural Heritage Program
  - · Montana Field Guide
  - MapViewer
  - Species of Concern Reports Animals
  - Species of Concern Reports Plants

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/connect

http://statepublications.mt.gov

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/Find Resources Online

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/gis

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/msdi

http://msl.msl.gov/geoinfo/water

http://mtnhp.org

http://fieldguide.mt.gov

http://mtnhp.org/mapviewer

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=a

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=p

### **Montana Talking Book Library**

- Online catalogs and services WebOpac
- BARD Braille and Audio Reading Download

### http://msl.mt.gov/talking book library

http://www.klasweb.msl.mt.gov https://nlsbard.loc.gov/mt1a

### **Montana State Library In-House Partners**

- · Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks
- Natural Resources Conservation Service

http://fwp.mt.gov

http://www.mt.nrcs.usda.gov

### **Legislative Snapshot**

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative snapshot

# **Legislative Snapshot 2013**

Includes information for the State of Montana, Senate District 2, and House Districts 3 and 4.

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/

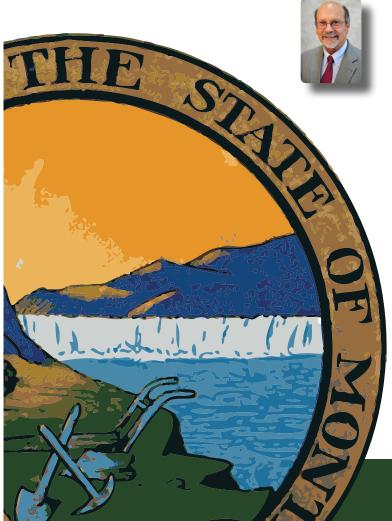




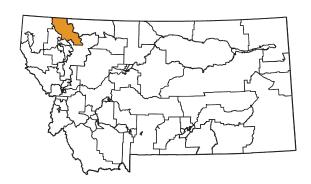
Senate District 2
Senator Dee Brown (R)
PO Box 444
Hungry Horse, MT 59919-0444



House District 3 **Representative Jerry O'Neil (R)**985 Walsh Road
Columbia Falls, MT 59912-9044



House District 4 **Representative Ed Lieser (D)**1355 Lion Mountain Drive
Whitefish, MT 59937





### **Letter from the Montana State Librarian**

On behalf of the Montana State Library, I would like to welcome you to the 2013 legislative session. We appreciate your dedication and hard work on behalf of all Montanans. We hope that this information booklet, compiled by our information experts and full of data on issues of state and national importance, will help inform many of the decisions you have to make in the coming months.

The 2013 Legislative Snapshot includes a wide range of information on issues that affect Montanans. You will find information on our state's economy and the economic impact on your constituents. High-speed, broadband Internet access is essential in this information age and the Snapshot includes a current view of the availability of broadband and Internet services across the state. Education is always an important issue, and you will find relevant information on our state's public schools



and test scores. Throughout Montana, libraries serve as community anchors; we've highlighted the programs and services offered to Montanans through their local libraries. Finally, land, wildlife, and recreation will always be an important part of Montana life, and we've pulled several highlights from our collection that might help guide your decision-making this session. Based on feedback we received from legislators in 2011, we are pleased to make much more of the data available by legislative districts. And we are pleased to provide much of the information in mapped form. Using the Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure, a set of standardized geospatial data, these maps tell powerful stories that will further your understanding of the topics highlighted.

The Montana State Library is a small and very unique agency. We employ librarians, geographers, and natural resource specialists and we partner with botanists, zoologists and ecologists. We work closely with federal and state agencies and local and tribal governments. We manage an enormous collection of state government information in all formats, keeping Montanans informed about the work of their government. And we ensure that Montana's blind and physically disabled citizens have access to reading materials and information.

We also work on behalf of all of Montana's libraries to help them provide the latest and best information, technology and library services to their patrons – your constituents – whether it's downloadable ebooks, public access computers, online information resources, or the latest bestseller. Without the Montana State Library, Montana libraries would not be able to afford these resources and services for their patrons, all of which are being used in record numbers. In this age of information – most of which is only accessed online – the Montana State Library, through libraries across the state, provides a vital link that affects Montanans in a multitude of ways.

We created this booklet for you not only to provide vital information to help you make difficult decisions in the coming months, but to demonstrate the power of what a diverse staff with amazingly diverse skills can do to make information, in many different forms, available to every Montanan. Our work empowers Montanans by providing access to information, enhancing learning in families and communities, and building 21st Century skills. Knowing that our work makes a difference makes us very proud.

We hope that you use this Legislative Snapshot throughout the session. And we hope that you will stop by to see us – in person or virtually. Whether you visit us at our library or online, you will be able to browse our collection of government and natural resource information, get help to research a specific issue, or find a quiet place to work or meet with colleagues. We are located one block east of the Capitol, behind the Montana Historical Society, at the north end of the Justice building. And of course, our services are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week at <a href="http://msl.mt.gov">http://msl.mt.gov</a>.

Sincerely,

Jennie Stapp

# Senate District 2 House District 3 House District 4

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Find additional Senate and House district data, interactive maps, and even more resources online at http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/.

Juni Stepp

# The Montana Economy and Theories of Economic Growth

Source: Montana Department of Labor and Industries

It has been an interesting five years for the Montana and U.S. economies, including the deepest and longest U.S. recession since the Great Depression and a slow economic recovery. Montana outperformed the U.S. economy during the recession and recovery, losing only 4.4% of our pre-recession personal income peak compared to 5.6% nationally. Further, since hitting the trough in 2009, Montana's personal income growth has outpaced the U.S. by about 3 percentage points, while the state's payroll job growth has increased by 3.4% compared to 3.1% nationally. Montana's 2012 job growth promises to be strong. From June 2011 to June 2012, Montana added almost 9,800 jobs for an annual growth rate of 2.1% -- above forecasted expectations and above the long-term growth rate of 1.2%. Montana's economy is returning to growth despite the many national and international challenges.

The various forces causing the recession and slow recovery are evident in the quarterly personal income statistics in Figure 1. The national slowdown in the overall economy and particularly in the housing market was first noted in the summer of 2007, but personal income for both the U.S. and Montana continued to expand until the financial crisis in the third and fourth quarters of 2008. Wall Street losses translated into income and job losses on Main Streets in Montana. Although the U.S. recession officially ended in June 2009, Montana continued to lose income until the first quarter of 2010.



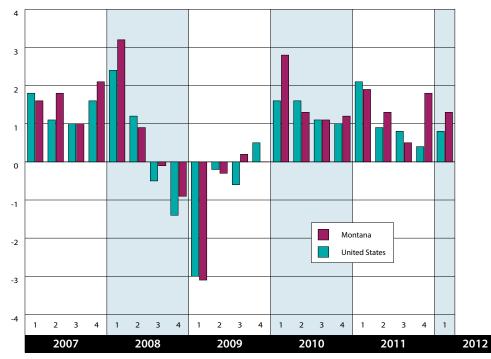
Then, just as the U.S. economy turned upward, global problems came to the forefront. The Eurozone's sovereign debt crisis moderated the U.S. recovery, with the first Greece bailout occurring in the second quarter of 2010. As one of America's largest export customers, Europe's economic slowdown reduced the demand for U.S. goods, in addition to increasing uncertainty and risk in the global financial system. In fact, overall global growth slowed from 5.2% in 2010 to 3.8% in 2011, while the advanced

economies that make up the majority of the U.S. export customers slowed from 3% in 2010 to 1.4% in 2011. The last few years have taught Montanans that our economic fortunes are strongly tied to the performance of global and national economies.

Domestic factors have also played a role in the slow emergence of the economy out of the recession. Throughout the 2007 to 2012 period, oil and gas price spikes caused temporary shocks to the economy. Higher fuel prices reduce the amount of discretionary dollars consumers have to spend in grocery stores, restaurants, and retail stores, thus slowing job growth. Also, during the summer of 2011, the federal debt ceiling increase debate increased the uncertainty about future government spending and the safety of U.S. financial instruments. With government spending equaling roughly 20% of the Gross Domestic Product, any large change to that spending would have an impact on the economy. Businesses are still in the shadow of this fiscal uncertainty. Current national fiscal plans call for spending cuts and tax increases equal to about 3.8% of GDP in January 2013, which would likely send the U.S. economy into a shallow recession.iii Businesses and consumers who are reliant on this spending are less likely to make decisions or take on risk in such an uncertain environment.

Like personal income, Montana's payroll employment was impacted by the financial crises, starting with employment losses in the fourth quarter of 2008. Job losses continued throughout 2009 and 2010 before starting recovery in 2011. Wages recovered earlier than employment growth, with the total amount

Figure 1: Montana and U.S. Personal Income Growth

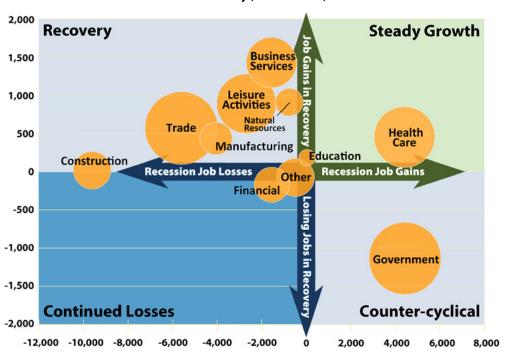


Source: Quarterly Personal Income Data, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

of wages paid to Montana workers starting to increase in the second quarter of 2010. These wage gains translated into job growth in 2011 as the spending of more wages stimulated demand in the high-employment consumer industries. The average annual wage increased by 3.5% in 2011, driving Montana's average annual wage over \$35,000 for the first time.iv

Payroll employment grew at about 0.9% in 2011, but private employment grew much faster at 1.4%. The job growth by industry is illustrated in Figure 2. The job change during the recession years of 2007 to 2010 is shown on the horizontal axis compared to the past year of recovery on the vertical axis. The size of the bubble indicates the size of the industry employment in 2011. Total job growth in recent years has been slower than private job growth because the government sector shed jobs in 2010 and 2011. Figure 2 includes all public employees in the government bubble, even though many public workers are in the education, health care, or construction industries. Public employment represents roughly 20% of total employment in 2011, with 11% of total employment in local government, 6% in state government, and 3% in the federal government. The government share of total employment has been slowly decreasing over time, although it increased a few percentage points during the recession. The government share returned to its downward trend in the last year. Government is placed in the counter-cyclical quadrant in Figure 2, as it added about 4,400 jobs during the recession and then lost about 1,100 jobs in 2011. Counter-cyclical government employment growth helps stabilize the economy during recessionary periods and helps accelerate the return to growth.

Figure 2: Industry Job Change during the Recession (2007 to 2010) and Recovery (2010 to 2011)



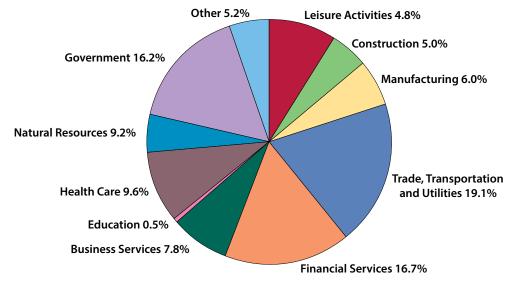
Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

The health care industry has added jobs throughout the recession and recovery, adding almost 5,000 jobs over the last five years. Only the financial services industry (which includes real estate) and other services posted employment losses in 2011, with all other industries in recovery with job gains. Business services, including administration and professional services, added the most jobs in 2011, followed by natural resources (including oil and gas mining) and the leisure activities sector

(which includes restaurants, bars, entertainment, and hotels). Trade, manufacturing, and construction posted the most losses during the recession, but all three industries are back on the recovery path with job gains in 2011. Wood product manufacturing and residential construction have been slow to recover in the aftermath of the national housing downturn, but other manufacturing and commercial and industrial construction posted job gains over the past year.

Figure 2 illustrates the size of each industry by the size of the industry's bubble, with trade, health care, government, and leisure activities employing the most workers. However, employment is only one way to contribute to the economy. Figure 3 illustrates the contribution of each industry to Montana's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Although health care represents 15% of Montana's total workforce, it contributes 10% of Montana's GDP. Similarly, the leisure activities sector comprises 13% of employment, but contributes only 5% of GDP. Other industries contribute more to GDP than to employment. The financial services industry, which includes real estate, contributes 17% of Montana's GDP, but only 5% of Montana's employment. The manufacturing and natural resource sectors also contribute significant GDP (15% combined), but are a small percentage of employment (7%). No industry is more important than another, but each industry has different roles to play in the economy.

Figure 3. Montana Gross Domestic Product by Industry, 2011



Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

Figure 4: Top 10 Exports from Montana to the Rest of the World (millions)

1.	Bulk Wheat	881.8
2.	Mineral Fuel, Oil, etc.	374.2
3.	Inorganic Chemicals	346.4
4.	Industrial Machinery (including computers)	197.9
5.	Vehicles, Parts, etc.	114.9
6.	Cereals	60.5
7.	Ores, Slag & Ash	60.2
8.	Salt, Sulfur, Earth & Stone	57.6
9.	Aircraft, Parts, etc.	40.3
10	Optic, Medical or Surgical Instruments	37.6

Source: Montana Department of Commerce, Office of Trade and International Relations, 2011

The manufacturing and natural resources industries are also important because of the amount of exports they provide for our economy. Exports bring new wealth into our economy, which then drives economic growth in all industries as the money is circulated through our economy. Figure 4 illustrates the top 10 Montana exports. Many are raw natural resources from the agriculture and mining industries, or manufacturing products that add value to the raw commodities. Overall, Montana's exports increased by 14% in 2011. Montana's largest export customers include other states, Canada, Asia, and Europe. Based on data from the first half of 2012, Montana exports may decrease slightly in 2012 because of slower economic growth in many of our non-U.S. global trading partners.v

The western portion of Montana was harder hit by the recession and global slowdown compared to the eastern portion of the state. 2011 unemployment rates by region are shown in Figure 5. The large job losses in wood product manufacturing had a disproportional effect in Northwestern Montana, while the large recessionary job losses in construction had the largest impact in both the Northwest and around the Bozeman region. These two areas continue to have the highest unemployment rates in 2011. In contrast, the Eastern portion of the state was less impacted by the recession because of a heavy reliance on energy, agriculture, health care, and government – all industries that performed relatively well during the recession. The unemployment rate in the East was only 4.7% in 2011. The development of the Bakken oil shale has brought a great deal of development into the

region, both in the primary oil and gas mining industry and in related business services, such as environmental engineering and employment firms. Although unemployment in the western portion of the state continues to be high, job growth has returned to all Montana regions. In fact, the Southwest region of the state (including Butte, Bozeman, Dillon, and Helena) has led the state in job gains as we have exited the recession, leading the Southwest region's unemployment rate to decrease slightly in 2011 to 6.1% from 6.6% in 2010.

All of Montana's regions are expected to post job gains in 2012, with continued growth expected in 2013. However, job growth is expected to remain slower than before the recession for several years. The Montana Department of Labor and Industry's job projections expect 1.4% job growth in 2012 and 2013, compared to the 2.2% annual growth that the state experienced from 2000 to 2007 prior to the recession. In many ways, the rapid economic growth prior to the recession was artificially high because of the low interest rates that caused a growth bubble. Slower expected growth is simply a result of being outside the bubble period.

Growth is also expected to be slower in the future because of cutbacks in government spending and slower growth in consumer spending as Americans save and try to reduce their debt loads. With government spending comprising about 20% and consumption comprising about 70% of aggregate demand, the slowdown in these sectors will translate into slower overall economic growth. Lower domestic demand from consumers and governments will lead many businesses to slow production or look abroad to foreign markets to supplement growth. Both alternatives may lead to slower employment growth domestically. Further, a slowing global economy will likely moderate Montana export growth in 2012 and 2013, although global demand is expected to return in later years.

Despite domestic and global challenges, Montana's economy has proven to be incredibly resilient in the last few years. Montana's economy is now in recovery, adding over 9,800 jobs in the last year, and posting over two years of personal income and wage gains. Although unemployment remains undesirably high, Montana's job growth has re-employed out-of-work Montanans and brought stronger wages back to workers and their families. Future years are expected to bring continued growth to our state as our industries continue recovery from the recession, and the Bakken development provides new opportunities for income growth and entrepreneurialism.

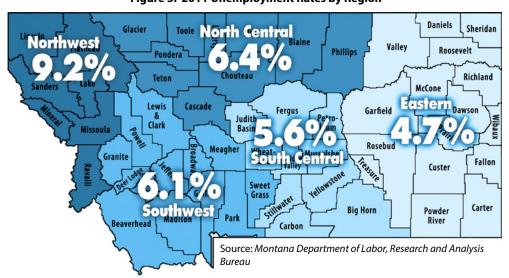


Figure 5: 2011 Unemployment Rates by Region

i The long-term growth rate of 1.2% for Montana's total employment growth is based on employment data from 1976 to 2011 using the Local Area Unemployment Statistics published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Montana Department of Labor and Industry (DLI). Job growth forecasts based on this series by DLI suggested job growth of only 0.9% in 2011.

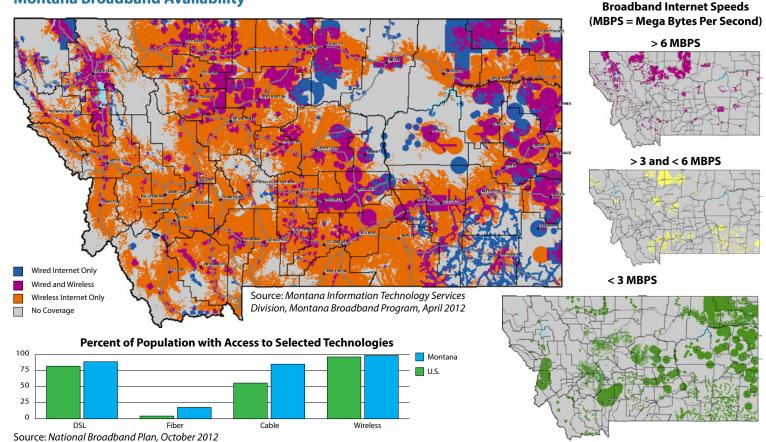
ii International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2012. www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2012/01/weodata/index.aspx.

iii Global Insight, "U.S. Economy: The Fiscal Cliff" June 28, 2012 and Congressional Budget Office, "An Update to the Budget and Economic Outlook: Fiscal Years 2012 to 2022" Aug. 22, 2012.

iv For more information on employment and wage growth, please see the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Labor Day Report 2012, available at <a href="http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913">http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913</a> LDR-12.pdf.

v WiserTrade, U.S. State Exports by NAICS Industry. At <u>www.wisertrade.org</u>. See footnote 2 for growth projections.

### **Montana Broadband Availability**



### **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program**

Under the Broadband Technologies Opportunities Program (BTOP) funded by the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA) and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the Montana State Library is partnering with 44 of Montana's public libraries to expand access to free, high-speed Internet to 86% of the state's population by 2013. Funds have supported: increased broadband speeds; decreased patron wait time; improved access by purchasing ADA compliant

software, hardware, and furniture, and through minor renovation projects aimed at increasing accessibility of computing center facilities; digital literacy training; and a mobile computer lab.

### **Highlights include:**

- Increased average statewide library broadband speeds from 3.55 mbps to 15 mbps
- Added 478 public workstations (212 desktops, 46 children's computers, 200 laptops, 17 touchscreens and 3 iMacs) for a total of 781

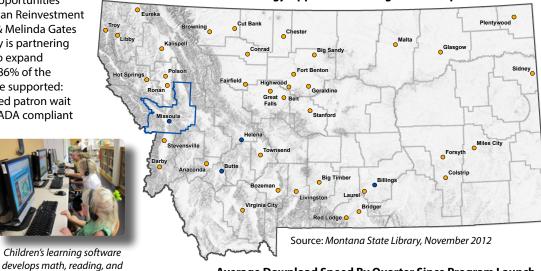
critical-thinking skills

- Decreased average wait time from 20 minutes to less than 5 minutes
- Provided digital literacy training to over 70,000 Montanans and 1,200 librarians on topics such as employment resources, tax filing, self-help law, Internet and email, and computer basics

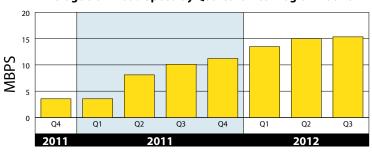
### **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program Participants**

Source: Montana Information Technology Services Division,

Montana Broadband Program, April 2012



### Average Download Speed By Quarter Since Program Launch



Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

# **Demographics**

### **2010 Poverty and Median Income Estimates**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 2	District 3	District 4
Median Household Income	43,872	43,522	42,679	43,785
% in Poverty All Ages	15	15	15	15
% in Poverty Ages Under 18	19	23	21	25

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

# Percent of Households With One or More Persons 65 Years and Over

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 2	District 3	District 4
One or More 65 and Over	25	20	22	19
One Person	10	6	6	7
Two Or More Persons	14	14	16	12
Family	14	13	15	11
Nonfamily	1	1	0	1

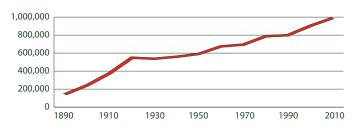
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### **Percent of Change in Number of Housing Units**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 2	District 3	District 4
2000 Census	412,633	9,276	4,963	4,313
2010 Census	482,825	12,068	6,506	5,562
Percent of Change	+ 17.0	+ 30.1	+ 31.1	+ 29.0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Censes

# Montana Historic Population Growth 1890 - 2010 Censes

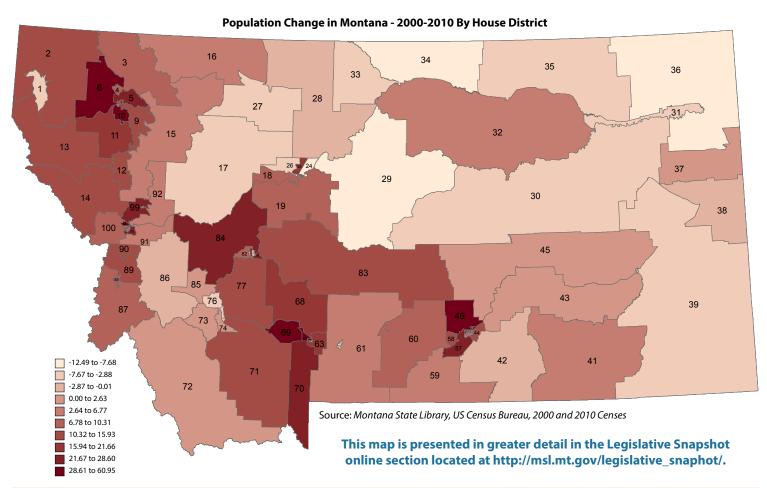


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1890 - 2010 Censes

### 2010 Census Data

6,964,212 9,881,935
6,236,331
7,882,857
2,905,024
492,748
30,294
108,654
305,397
78,697

Source: US Census Bureau, 2010 Census



# **Demographics**

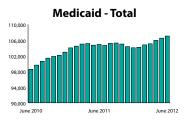
### **Veteran Population Projections**

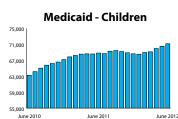
Montana is ranked second among the states for percent of the civilian population 18 years and over who are veterans. (12.3 percent, U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey)

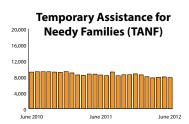
		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 2	District 3	District 4
Civilian population (>18)	746,963	15,361	7,012	8,349
Non Veterans	646,089	13,198	6,103	7,095
Veterans	100,874	2,163	909	1,254
% of Gulf War (>9/01)	9.0%	8%	2%	12%
% of Gulf War (8/90-8/01)	15%	16%	19%	13%
Vietnam era	37%	46%	46%	46%
Korean War	13%	7%	9%	5%
World War II	10%	9%	5%	11%

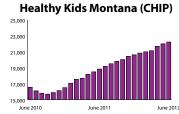
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

# Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services Selected Eligibles - Monthly Enrollment









Source: Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services, August 2012

### **Montana Median Income By Household Size**

Median Income for All Households: 43,872



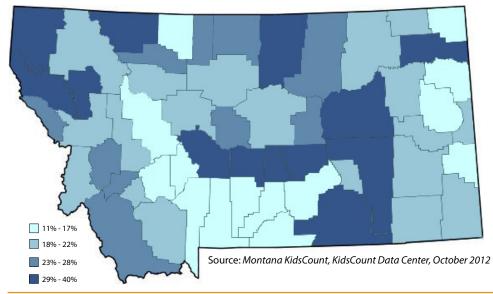
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

# Percent of Individuals Below Poverty Level (12 Month Period)

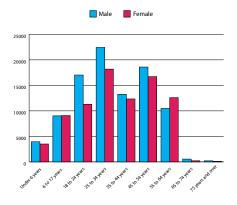
		<u> </u>	- 11	- 11
		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 2	District 3	District 4
Total (Count)	138,109	2,997	1,455	1,542
Males	46.2%	45.3%	50.9%	40.0%
Under 5 years	5.0%	10.4%	16.0%	5.1%
5 years	1.1%	2.2%	3.2%	1.2%
6 to 11 years	4.8%	5.4%	6.7%	4.3%
12 to 14 years	2.1%	0.6%	1.3%	0.0%
15 years	0.9%	2.0%	0.0%	3.8%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
18 to 24 years	8.6%	2.9%	4.1%	1.8%
25 to 34 years	5.5%	9.8%	10.4%	9.3%
35 to 44 years	4.6%	4.9%	1.9%	7.8%
45 to 54 years	5.3%	4.1%	3.2%	5.0%
55 to 64 years	3.8%	2.7%	3.8%	1.8%
65 to 74 years	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
> 75 years	1.4%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%
Females	53.8%	54.7%	49.1%	60.0%
Under 5 years	5.1%	8.3%	6.8%	9.7%
5 years	0.8%	0.5%	0.0%	0.9%
6 to 11 years	4.7%	4.8%	2.3%	7.1%
12 to 14 years	2.0%	0.6%	0.0%	1.2%
15 years	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
18 to 24 years	11.0%	10.7%	13.1%	8.4%
25 to 34 years	7.3%	5.7%	4.4%	6.9%
35 to 44 years	5.0%	5.8%	6.0%	5.6%
45 to 54 years	5.5%	5.6%	4.4%	6.7%
55 to 64 years	4.3%	7.8%	8.6%	7.0%
65 to 74 years	2.2%	3.7%	2.3%	5.0%
> 75 years	3.5%	1.3%	1.2%	1.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### Montana Child Poverty By County (Percent - 2009)



### Montana Health Insurance Coverage Status



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey

### **Indexes**

Indexes				
Population	Montana	Senate District 2	House District 3	House District
Total population	989,415	20,803	10,443	10,360
Median age (years)	40	42	42	42
Total population - 65 years and over	146,742	2,822	1,397	1,425
Total population - 18 to 64 years	619,110	13,515	6,670	6,845
Total population - under 18 years	223,563	4,466	2,376	2,090
Total population - under 5 years	62,423	1,198	625	573
One race White	964,439 884,961	20,345 19,832	10,180 9,916	10,165 9,916
Black/African American	4,027	19,632	9,910	38
American Indian/Alaska Native	62,555	287	178	109
Asian	6,253	98	39	59
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	668	13	5	8
Some other race	5,975	66	31	35
Two or more races	24,976	458	263	195
Hispanic/Latino	28,565	450	204	246
Social	Montana	Senate District 2	House District 3	House District
Total households	401,328	8,307	3,652	4,655
Average household size	2	2	3	2
Average family size	3	3	3	3
Family households (families)	256,130	5,467	2,660	2,807
Male householder, no wife present, family	15,368	456	195	26
Male householder, no wife present, family - with own children under 18 years	9,016	250	129	12
Female householder, no husband present, family	33,651	770	435	335
Female householder, no husband present, family - with own children under 18 years	21,355	533	299	234
Nonfamily households	145,198	2,840	992	1,848
Householder living alone	116,779	2,178	746	1,432
Householder living alone - 65 years and over	41,923	532	216	316
Households with one or more people under 18 years	116,926	2,421	1,265	1,156
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	99,541	1,661	789	872
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school Nursery school, preschool	235,983 13,206	4,230 222	2,140 46	2,090 176
Kindergarten	12,085	348	115	233
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	96,195	1,995	1,086	909
High school (grades 9-12)	52,304	1,192	676	510
College or graduate school	62,193	473	217	256
Economic	Montana	Senate District 2	House District 3	House District
Employment status - population 16 years and over	778,518	15,908	7,378	8,530
Civilian labor force - employed	476,195	9,885	4,494	5,391
Civilian labor force - unemployed	28,683	542	223	319
Armed forces	3,737	19	0	19
Not in labor force	269,903	5,462	2,661	2,80
Females 16 years and over in labor force	391,139	7,943	3,773	4,170
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18	17	16	1.
Mean earnings (dollars)	55,129	52,817	51,629	53,744
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	15,179	16,472	16,780	16,212
Mean retirement income (dollars)	18,679	16,477	16,339	16,557
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	7,895	8,970	8,885	9,162
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	2,954	1,891	3,872	863
Median family income (dollars)	55,725	51,121	48,367	53,470
Mean family income (dollars)	68,016	61,831	57,483	65,951
Housing	Montana	Senate District 2	House District 3	House District
Total housing units	471,723	11,233	5,864	5,369
Occupied housing units	401,328	8,307	3,652	4,655
Vacant housing units	70,395	2,926	2,212	714
Homeowner vacancy rate	2	0	0	•
Rental vacancy rate	6	4	12	(
Built 2005 or later	18,895	642	339	303
Owner-occupied	277,023	5,268	2,606	2,662
Renter-occupied	124,305	3,039	1,046	1,993
Median (dollars)	173,300	229,400	183,100	302,200
Housing units with a mortgage	162 090	3 444	1 634	1 810

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census/2006-2010 American Community Survey

Housing units with a mortgage

Housing units without a mortgage

162,090

114,933

1,634

972

1,810

852

3,444

1,824

### **Accredited Schools**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 2	District 3	District 4
Elementaries	440	4	3	1
Middle Schools	49	1	1	0
Grades 7-8 Schools	164	1	0	1
High Schools	185	2	1	1
Total	838	8	5	3

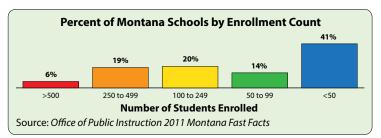
Source: Montana State Library, Montana Office of Public Instruction, September 2012

### **Montana School Libraries**

Per MCA 20-7-202, each school in Montana maintains a school library.

Average circulation per library per year	13,788
Access to Statewide Databases	100%
No summer library hours	83%

Source: 2012 Montana School Library Data Survey



### **Montana Test Scores - Achievement Levels**

### 4th Grade Reading

2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
31%	29%	25%	27%	27%
69%	71%	75%	73%	73%
65%	64%	61%	65%	64%
35%	36%	39%	35%	36%
	31% 69% 65%	31% 29% 69% 71% 65% 64%	31% 29% 25% 69% 71% 75% 65% 64% 61%	31% 29% 25% 27% 69% 71% 75% 73% 65% 64% 61% 65%

### 8th Grade Reading

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	18%	18%	15%	16%	14%
At or above basic	82%	82%	85%	84%	86%
Below proficient	63%	63%	61%	62%	58%
At or above proficient	37%	37%	39%	38%	42%

### 4th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	19%	15%	12%	12%	13%
At or above basic	81%	85%	88%	88%	87%
Below proficient	69%	62%	56%	55%	55%
At or above proficient	31%	38%	44%	45%	45%

### 8th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	21%	20%	21%	18%	17%
At or above basic	79%	80%	79%	82%	83%
Below proficient	65%	64%	62%	56%	54%
At or above proficient	35%	36%	38%	44%	46%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2012

# 0 - 59% 60 - 69% 70 - 79% 80 - 89% 90 - 100% Source: Montana State Library, Montana Office of Public Instruction, October 2012

**Montana High School Graduation Rates By High School District** 

### 4th Graders Who Scored Below Proficient Reading Level

By Family Income	2011
Eligible for free/reduced school lunch	77%
Not eligible for free/reduced school lunch	55%

By Race and Hispanic Origin	2011
White	61%
Hispanic or Latino	77%
American Indian	86%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2011

### **Early Literacy**

For low-income children in particular, a "readiness gap" fuels much of what has become known as the achievement gap. The readiness gap grows exponentially between birth and kindergarten due to differences in children's resources and opportunities for physical, linguistic, cognitive, social, emotional, and behavioral development. This gap continues to grow as children attend K-12 school.

Nearly 2/3 of Montana's fourth graders cannot read at a proficient level. The fact is that the fourth-graders who cannot meet proficient levels in reading today are all too likely to become our nation's lowest-income, least-skilled, least-productive, and most costly citizens tomorrow. Low achievement in reading, which begins with opportunistic differences starting at birth, has important long-term consequences in terms of individual earning potential, global competitiveness, and general productivity.

Source: MontanaKidsCount, September 2011

# Montana Head Start Locations | Lincoln | Flithward | Browning | Davids | Blair | Box Elder | Popular | Po

There are 769 libraries in the Montana Library Directory. Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries. For more detailed information on Montana's libraries visit http://www.msl.mt.gov/For\_Librarians/Library\_Directory/. See the Education page for more information about Montana's school libraries.

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 2	District 3	District 4
Public	82	2	1	2
Branches	34	2	2	1
Bookmobiles	3	0	0	0
Academic	26	1	0	1
Institutional	2	0	0	0
School	562	32	14	28
Special	57	2	1	1
Other	3	0	0	0
Total	769	39	18	33

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### **Montana's Cultural Heritage**

In partnership with the Montana Historical Society and other organizations, the Montana State Library promotes preservation of and online

access to our state's cultural heritage. The Montana Memory Project website makes a variety of historic as well as contemporary resources available in digital format for education, business, pleasure, and lifelong learning.



Fire trucks at Presbyterian Church, Lewistown, MT

http://mtmemory.org/.

### **Connecting to Collections**

The Montana Historical Society and the Montana State Library partnered on a statewide project to assess the preservation needs of collections at Montana's more than 400 cultural organizations. The assessment documented the need for training, environmental monitoring, on-site surveys of collections and facilities,

Montar

and disaster preparedness assistance.

### **Montana Talking Book Library**

# Services for Montanans with Visual, Physical and Reading Disabilities

The Montana State Library supports free specialized and direct accessible library services to Montanans with visual and physical disabilities through the Montana Talking Book Library (MTBL). The number of veterans served has increased to 12.4% of all patrons. Overall patrons have increased by 15%. MTBL circulation has increased by 15.16%. The Patron Outreach Project is designed to connect more Montanans with MTBL services.

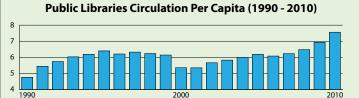
MTBL's local recordings and national digitization projects continue to progress and offer a wider variety of digital

audio books to patrons in both physical delivery and digital BARD (Braille and Audio Reading Download) delivery programs. These are designed to meet patrons' needs at their personal resource and skills level, including homebound patrons.

For more information: http://msl.mt.gov/tbl/ OR 1-800-332-3400

### **Montana Public Libraries Fast Facts**

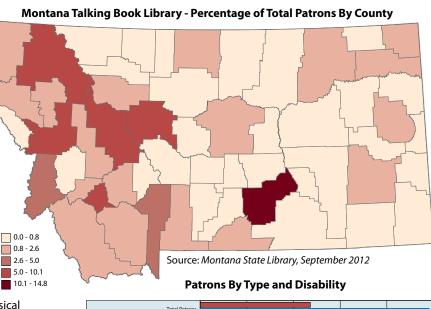
- Montana's public libraries hold 3,719,920 items.
- Montanans visited their public libraries an average of five times throughout the year, for a total of 4,599,660 visits in 2011.
- Montana library patrons checked out 7,519,019 items in 2011, about eight items per person.
- Librarians in Montana's public libraries fielded 465,036 reference questions in SFY 2011, or 8,934 questions per week.
- 100% of all Montana libraries provide Internet access to patrons
- Nearly half of all Montanans (467,303) have a library card.

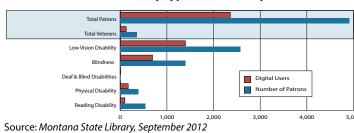


Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### **Courier Project**

As access to quality information has become a vital part of our lives, the Montana State Library is partnering with libraries on a number of ways to share information and materials affordably and dependably. One of these methods is the Montana Courier Project, which uses a commercial courier service to ship library materials and resources around the state. As participation has grown, libraries are seeing increasingly significant savings in the cost of moving library materials around the state.





The Montana State Library works on behalf of all Montana libraries to help them provide the latest and best information and library services to their patrons – your constituents. We negotiate on behalf of libraries across the state to get the best rate on cuttingedge library products and services, keeping libraries relevant and engaged in their local communities. Our statewide suite of resource sharing tools through our unique group services contract with Online Computing Library Center (OCLC) enables patrons to borrow library materials from anywhere in the world and provides Montana collections to citizens of the world. Discover It, a new statewide search tool for libraries, makes the patron's discovery experience into a one stop, "Googlelike" experience. Without statewide library projects, some of which are listed here, many Montanans would be left behind in this age of information.

### **Participating Libraries**

Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries that are participating in the following statewide projects.

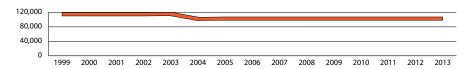
		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 2	District 3	District 4
Statewide Databases	769	39	18	33
OCLC	769	39	18	33
OCLC Group Services	252	10	4	9
Montana Shared Catalog	163	6	2	6
MontanaLibrary2Go	88	3	2	3
Ready2Read	72	3	2	2
Courier Project	46	3	2	3
Montana Memory Project	34	1	0	1

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### -State Aid Dollars for Public Libraries-

State aid to public libraries is provided through the Information Access Montana Act (IAMA) passed by the Montana Legislature in 1989. The act is designed to broaden access to existing information by strengthening public libraries, augment and extend services provided by public libraries, and permit new types of library services based on local need. For fiscal year 2013, a total of \$102,830 was distributed amongst the state's 82 public libraries.

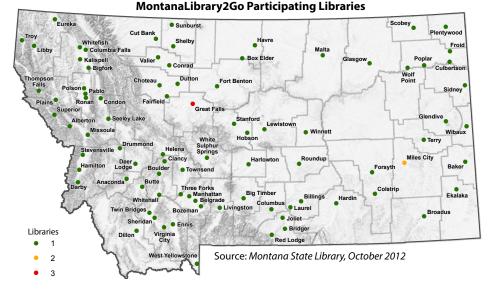
### State Aid for Montana Public Libraries (1999 - 2013)



	Per	PerSq	
State Aid for Public Libraries in Senate District 2	Capita \$	Mile \$	Total \$
Flathead County Library System, Kalispell	7,662	429	8,091
Whitefish Community Library, Whitefish	576	33	609

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### Mantanal ibvavy2Ca Dautiainatina Libvavia



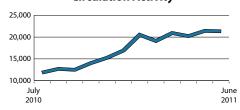
# Statewide Databases and HomeworkMT

Thanks to an allocation from the Montana legislature, the Montana State Library offers statewide periodical databases to all Montana library patrons. Access to this completely online collection - accessible in the library, at home, or on a mobile device - includes hundreds of journals and thousands of full text articles on everything from business resources to health information. Montanans performed nearly 6.5 million searches within the "Discover It" statewide search tool last year. Library patrons also have access to live tutors and online homework assistance through HomeworkMT. Montana students engaged in 8,102 live tutoring sessions and 3,715 online sessions to get assistance with math, science, social studies and the GED. Adults accessed the resource for assistance with computer and financial literacy, resumes, and helping children with homework.

### MontanaLibrary2Go

The ever increasing popularity of downloadable audio and e-books makes MontanaLibrary2Go a favorite of Montana library patrons. Participating libraries deliver a growing collection of downloadable audio and e-book titles to their patrons. Titles are available for download on a wide variety of mobile devices including Kindles, iPods, iPads, iPhones and Androids. Patrons from participating libraries downloaded 206,801 titles between July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012.

# MontanaLibrary2Go Circulation Activity



Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### **Ready 2 Read**

The Montana State Library's Ready 2 Read program is designed to help parents and caregivers understand the value of sharing language and literacy with their children and the importance these skills play throughout a person's life. The Ready 2 Read program has provided extensive early childhood training for Montana librarians; placed early childhood materials, including age-appropriate books and toys, into libraries throughout the state; and helped Montana libraries become community hubs for healthy child and family development, which provide all parents of young children access to age appropriate reading materials and a 21st Century learning environment that will reap rewards for society far into the future.

http://ready2readmontana.org/

### **Montana GIS Portal**



The Montana GIS Portal serves as Montana's primary online resource to discover geospatial data. The Portal provides online access to hundreds of datasets in a variety of formats for use in maps, web mapping applications and geospatial analyses.

http://gisportal.msl.mt.gov/

### **State Names Authority (SNA)**

The Montana State Library is responsible for representing the State of Montana to the US Board of Geographic Names (BGN). The SNA is notified when the BGN receives proposals for new names or changes to existing names recognized by the federal government for natural features such as streams and mountains in Montana. The SNA solicits opinions on the proposals from state and local agencies and from the public, then forwards these opinions, along with the State's recommendation, to the BGN. The SNA web site at http://msl.mt.gov/ geonames has more information and a database of all proposals made for Montana since 2002.

# **Ready 2 Read Participating Libraries** Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

### **Statewide Library Training**

The Montana State Library's three consultants travel throughout Montana and meet one-on-one with librarians and library trustees across the state, assisting with everything from training and technology to applying Montana library law and fundraising basics. In the last fiscal year, MSL's consultants traveled over 37,505 miles, made over 2,830 contacts and completed over 167 visits with Montana's library community.



Number of trainings 29 450 Number of students at trainings

Source: Montana State Library, October 2011 - September 2012

### **Montana Shared Catalog**

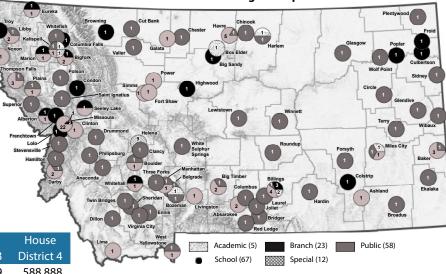
The Montana Shared Catalog helps more than 160 Montana libraries meet today's library users' demands. It gives Montanans a rich and easy-to-use catalog including more than 5 million items that patrons circulated 4,871,174 times from August 2011 to September 2012. Forty-two of the MSC member libraries have joined together in three separate groups to share their collections and patrons among their members. These resource sharing libraries are in the 4-Rivers Group (10 members in Southwestern Montana), BridgerNet Group (5 members in Gallatin County), and the Partners Group (27 members located across the state).

**Montana Shared Catalog Circulation** 

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 2	District 3	District 4
Circulation	4,871,174	588,888	149,919	588,888

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

### Montana Shared Catalog Participants



Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

### **State Publications Available Online!**

The Montana State Library is digitizing our legacy print state publications collection of 37,000+ publications dating from 1874. To date, over one million pages have been digitized. These publications are available online in a variety of formats at http://statepublications.mt.gov. Use of these online items is exponentially more frequent than traditional print usage.

# **Geographic Information**

### **Montana Land Information Act**

Montana Governments and Groups Receiving MLIA Grants The Montana Land FY 2008 Through FY 2013 Information Account is funded through document Fort Peck Tribes recording fees as described Chippewa Swan Valley School District LINCOLN in MCA 7-4-2637. The Cree Tribe account supplies funds FLATHEAD for work on statewide datasets, called the Montana Salish TETON **Spatial Data Infrastructure** Kootenai Tribe (MSDI), and provides funding for local, regional, and tribal efforts to build and support GIS capacity. The statewide datasets. such as cadastral (tax parcels), aerial photography, addressed structures, and wetlands are used by local, state, tribal, federal, and private sector GIS STILL-WATER YELLOWSTON practitioners. **Montana Land Information Account Funds to State Account By Year** 750.000 Tribal Governments Grants County Grants Counties with Multiple Grants 500,000 Cities and Other Eligible Entity Grants

### **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure**

\*FY06 does not include a June 06 collection month

FY10

FY08 FY09

Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

The Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure or MSDI contains 14 Framework layers that digitally represent the physical and cultural landscape of Montana. This information is developed with private sector, local, state, and tribal programs and in cooperation with the federal government. The State of Montana partners with all levels of government to create a complete standardized set of data for Montana base maps.

These 14 layers can help improve business inefficiencies; route traffic; study sensitive species after an oil spill; plan for future development; spur economic development; deliver necessary immunization services to children in your community and more.

# MSDI represent cana. This in, local, state, the federal swith all standardized The Montana Cadastral Mapping Application is a robust mapping tool that provides access to selected Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure layers, including information on public and private land ownership.

Montana Cadastral Application http://gis.mt.gov

Source: Montana State Library, August 2012

### **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure Layers**



250.000

Hydrography

























For more information, visit http://giscoordination.mt.gov

#### Land

#### **Land Ownership**

Senate District 2 ranks number 21 in size and is 1,854.477 square miles, or about 1% of Montana's total land area (146,926 square miles). The average senate district in Montana is 2,938 square miles and the average house district is 1,469 square miles.

	Montana		Senate Distri	rict 2 House District		ct 3 House District 4		t 4
	Area		Area		Area		Area	
Owner	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%
Private	95,080	65	122	7	88	5	34	86
Local Government	208	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	1
Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks	648	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
State Trust Land	8,092	6	50	3	45	2	5	12
Other State Land	139	<1	<1	<1	0	0	<1	<1
US Bureau of Land Management	12,505	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
US Fish and Wildlife Service	1,448	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
US Forest Service	26,608	18	689	37	689	38	0	0
US National Park Service	1,853	1	992	53	992	55	0	0
Other Federal Land	344	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Total	146,926		1,854		1,815		40	

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

#### **Private Land Agricultural Use**

	Montana		Senate District	Senate District 2		House District 3		House District 4	
Owner	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%	
Continuous Crop	29,162	<1	303	<1	0	0	303	3	
Fallow Crop	13,497,077	16	51	<1	0	0	51	<1	
Farmstead	34,343	<1	187	<1	89	<1	98	1	
Grazing	51,274,975	62	8,756	16	6,950	15	1,805	20	
Irrigated	1,891,718	2	988	2	229	<1	759	8	
Timber	15,346,749	18	43,506	78	38,431	82	5,075	55	
Wild Hay	1,235,624	1	2,034	4	907	2	1,127	12	
Total	83,309,648		55,824		46,607		9,217		

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Department of Revenue, September 2012

#### **Conservation Easements (Acres)**

	Montana	Senate District 2	House District 3	House District 4
Bitter Root Land Trust	2,624	0	0	0
City Government	601	0	0	0
Clark Fork-Pend Oreille Conservancy	208	0	0	0
County Government	528	0	0	0
Ducks Unlimited (Wetlands America Trust)	16,997	0	0	0
Five Valleys Land Trust	47,591	0	0	0
Flathead Land Trust	9,568	196	119	77
Gallatin Valley Land Trust	37,046	0	0	0
Humane Society Wildlife Land Trust	279	0	0	0
Montana Conservation Trust	736	0	0	0
Montana Department of Transportation	999	0	0	0
Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks	417,119	0	0	0
Montana Land Reliance	895,520	1,080	768	313
Mule Deer Foundation	155	0	0	0
National Wildlife Federation	20	0	0	0
Prickly Pear Land Trust	3,246	0	0	0
Rattlesnake Land Trust	190	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation	50,266	0	0	0
Salish and Kootenai Tribal Lands	222	0	0	0
The Bighorn Institute	1,443	0	0	0
The Conservation Fund	15,061	0	0	0
The Nature Conservancy	316,722	1,416	1,416	0
The Vital Ground Foundation	912	158	158	0
US Bureau of Reclamation	42	0	0	0
US Department of Agriculture	26,901	0	0	0
US Fish and Wildlife Service	241,264	0	0	0
US Forest Service	20,038	2,564	2,564	0
US Government	9,251	0	0	0
Total	2,115,548	5,415	5,026	390

#### Montana Land Management Tool

To view more land management and conservation easement information, visit the Natural Heritage MapViewer at <a href="http://">http://</a> mtnhp.org/mapviewer. The MapViewer displays land management information (public lands, managed areas, and conservation easements); wildlife sightings (more than 1,300,000); land cover/land use; and, over 28,000 georeferenced photos from across Montana. It links directly into the Montana Field Guides for more information about Montana's animals, plants and habitats. The Natural Heritage Program is the state's source for reliable, objective information and expertise to support stewardship of our native species and habitats.

http://mtnhp.org

#### **Montana Ground Water Investigations Program**

- Investigates critical groundwater challenges such as groundwater/surfacewater interaction, impacts of land use change, development stress, and more.
- Results provide scientific basis for sound, informed, water-management decisions.

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/gwip/gwip.asp

#### **Montana Ground Water Assessment Program**

- Maps groundwater quality and the distribution of Montana's aquifers
- Provides long-term groundwater quality and water-level monitoring
- Maintains the central repository for Montana's groundwater information

http://mbmggwic.mtech.edu/

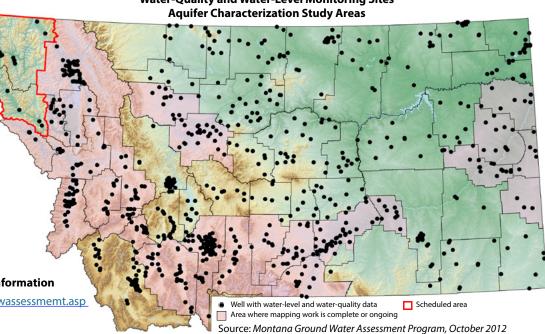
**Ground Water Assessment Program information** 

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/grw/grwassessmemt.asp

# **Ground Water Investigation Program Project Areas Map** Active or completed projects Next scheduled projects Unscheduled projects

Source: Montana Ground Water Investigation Program, September 2012

#### **Water-Quality and Water-Level Monitoring Sites**



#### **Montana Drought Resources**

The Montana Governor's Drought **Advisory Committee** is charged with monitoring, forecasting, and reporting water supply and moisture conditions, enabling



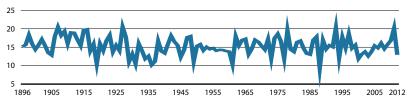
Montanans to make timely and informed decisions to mitigate drought impacts in a proactive manner.

For historic analysis, up-to-date information, and maps on Montana's current drought situation visit http://drought.mt.gov/.

#### **Montana Digital Atlas**

Additional mapping and data capabilities are available through the Montana State Library at <a href="http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp">http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp</a>. The Montana Digital Atlas allows users to identify a place of interest and view an atlas of information about that place that includes a broad range of data categories such as land ownership and use, census data, water information and biological data.

#### Montana Annual Precipitation in Inches (1895 - 2012)

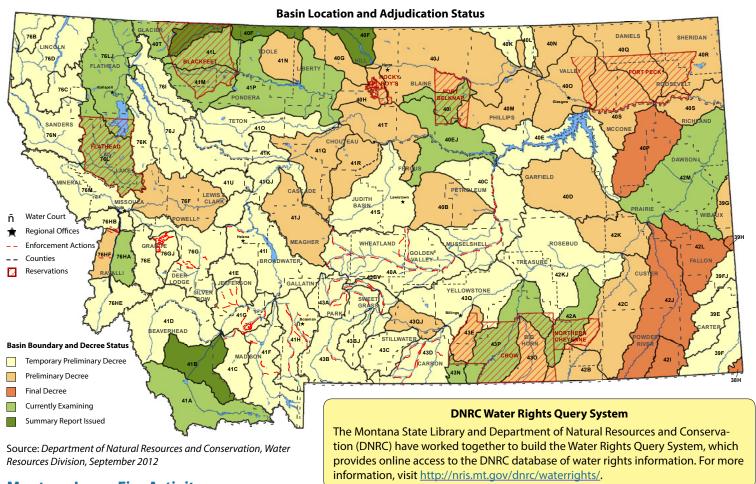


Source: NOAA National Climate Data Center, September 2012

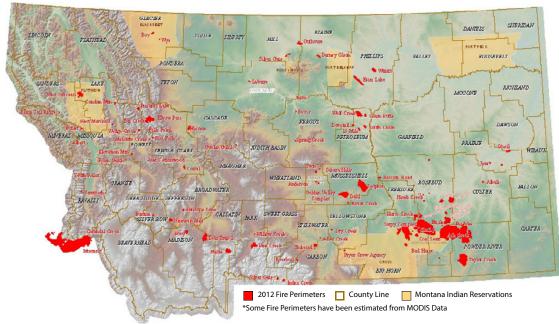
#### Water/Fire

#### **Water Rights**

The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation Water Adjudication Bureau assists the Montana Water Court in the adjudication of all claims to pre July 1, 1973 water rights. The Bureau examines all claims pursuant to Supreme Court rules and provides a summary report to the Water Court on each of the basins (85) in the state. Pursuant to legislation passed in 2005 the Bureau must complete the examination of the remaining 57,000 claims (as of 2005) by June 30, 2015. The map below shows the current status of the adjudication process. Visit <a href="http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/">http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/</a>.



#### **Montana Large Fire Activity**



Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, Forestry Division, September 2012

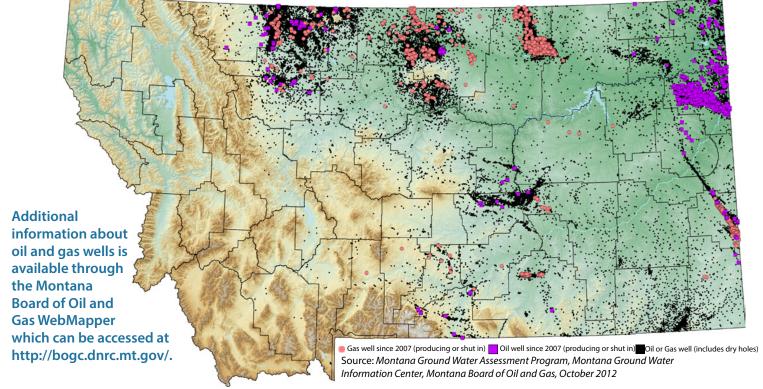
#### Montana Fires 2002 - 2011 All Fires As Reported by All Agencies

Year	Count	Acreage
2002	1,372	110,309
2003	2,326	736,809
2004	1,447	18,445
2005	1,316	103,294
2006	2,302	1,047,118
2007	1,875	778,079
2008	1,424	166,842
2009	1,731	48,912
2010	1,050	56,711
2011	1,335	168,010

Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, September 2012

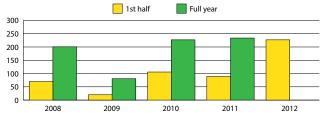
For additional information on Montana's fires, visit DNRC's online Fire Map at http://dnrc.mt.gov/gis/fire/.

#### **Oil and Gas Wells**



Oil and Gas Wells in Montana

#### Montana Oil Well Permits Issued (2008 - 2012)



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, August 2012

# Montana House Heating Fuel Occupied Housing Units

	Count	Percent
Utility gas	226,740	56.5%
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	51,713	12.9%
Electricity	78,582	18.8%
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	7,472	1.9%
Coal or coke	927	0.2%
Wood	33,481	8.3%
Solar energy	321	0.1%
Other fuel	4,234	1.1%
No fuel used	858	0.2%
Total	404,616	100.0%

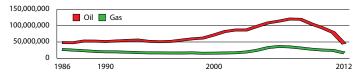
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

#### Oil and Gas Wells

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 2	District 3	District 4
Coal Bed Methane, Active	1,073	0	0	0
Coal Bed Methane, Inactive	65	0	0	0
Gas, Active	7,238	0	0	0
Gas, Inactive	2,569	0	0	0
Gas Storage, Active	270	0	0	0
Gas Storage, Inactive	18	0	0	0
Injection, Active	1,135	0	0	0
Injection, Inactive	757	0	0	0
Oil, Active	7,554	0	0	0
Oil, Inactive	4,579	0	0	0
Oil & Gas, Active	1	0	0	0
Total	25,259	0	0	0

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Board of Oil and Gas, September 2012

#### Montana Annual Oil and Gas Production (Barrels)



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, October 2012

#### **Pipelines**

	Montana		Senate Di	Senate District 2		House District 3		House District 4	
	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	
Crude Oil	90	1,970	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Natural Gas	360	3,301	4	61	3	58	1	3	
Refined Product	47	805	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	24	402	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	521	6,477	4	61	3	58	1	3	

Source: Montana State Library, Pipeline Intregrity Management Mapping Application, December 2006

#### Wildlife and Recreation

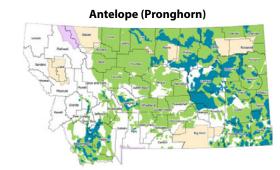
Montana is blessed with a wealth of wildlife and habitat diversity. These resources provide exceptional opportunities for recreation and contribute substantially to the state's economy and quality of life. Good information is critical to maintain this valuable heritage as the state grows and develops.

#### **Recreation Area (Acres)**

	Senate District 2
Fishing Access Sites	13
Fishing Conservation Areas	55
State Parks	0
Wildlife Conservation Easements	0
Wildlife Management Areas	0
Wildlife Protection Areas	0
Total	68

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks, September 2012

#### **Big Game Distribution**



#### **Animal Species Diversity**

		Senate District 2	% of Montana
	Montana (Count)	(Count)	Species
Amphibians	13	7	54
Birds	308	254	82
Fish	54	24	44
Mammals	103	68	66
Reptiles	17	9	53

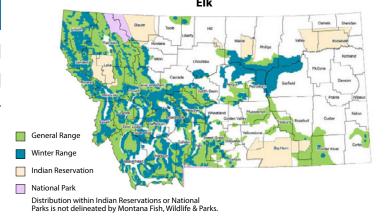
Source: Montana Natural Heritage Program, September 2012

#### **Block Management Acreage**

There are a total of 9,093,377 acres of Block Management land (including Plum Creek\*) in the State of Montana. Senate District 2 contains 5.742 or 0% of those acres.

\*Plum Creek land in FWP's Regions 1 and 2 are included in these statistics. Although they are part of the Block Management Program, they are not traditional BMA's and are managed differently.

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012



#### -Wildlife Highlights-

For more information on animals, plants, and habitats in your Senate District, visit the Montana Natural Heritage Program at http://mtnhp.org. Resources include:

- · Montana Field Guide an encyclopedia of the distribution, status, and biology of Montana's animals, plants, and biological communities
- MapViewer interactive maps of animals, plants, land cover, and land management

· Land Management Maps – public lands,

conservation easements, and special designations

- · Wetland and riparian mapping information
- Reports on Montana's Species of Concern

· Quick responses to data requests and answers from expert scientists on Montana's plants, animals, and biological communities.

#### **Northern Pygmy Owl**

Glaucidium gnoma

Weighing in at just two to three ounces, the Northern Pygmy Owl is a fierce hunter of small birds, mammals and insects.

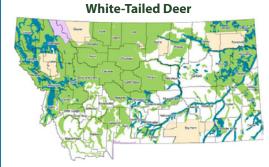


# Moose

Mule Deer

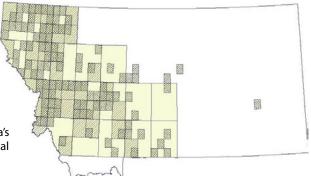






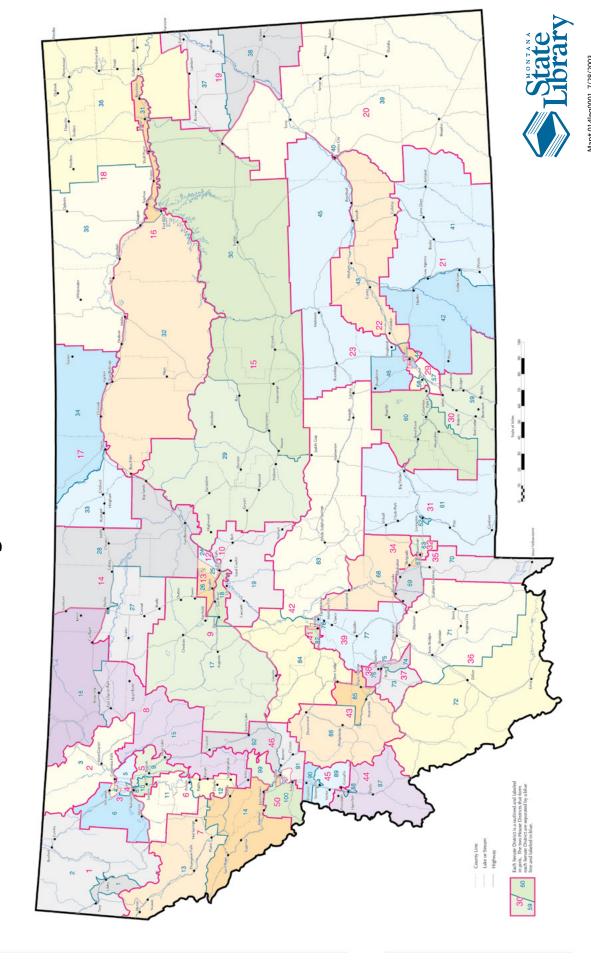
Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012





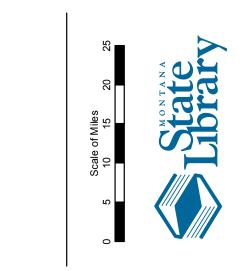
Source: Montana Natural Heritage Program, September 2012

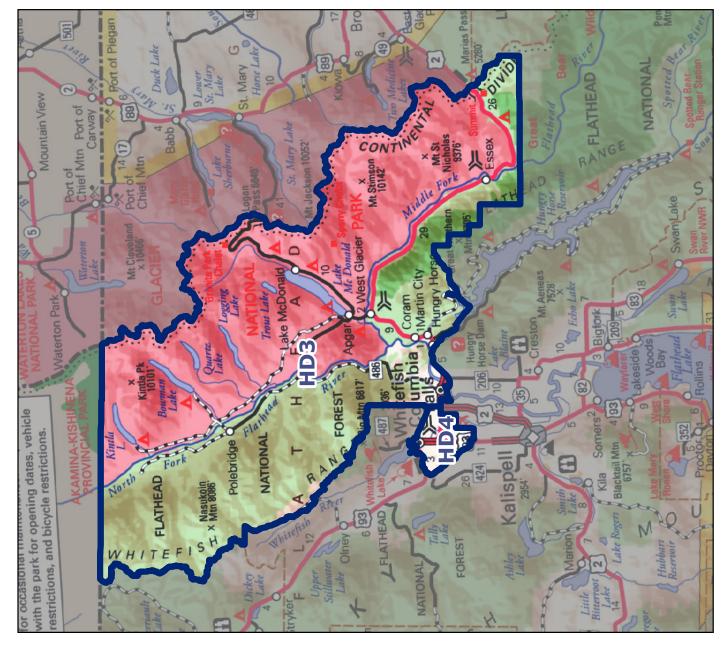
Montana Legislative District 2005 - 2014



# Montana Senate District 2







#### **Online Resources Directory**

#### **Montana State Library**

1515 East 6th Avenue PO Box 201800 Helena, MT 59620 (406) 444-3115

#### http://msl.mt.gov



#### **Statewide Library Resources**

- Discover It! Montana State Library Catalog
- · Montana Library Directory

#### http://mymontanalibrary.org

http://mtslr.org

http://msl.mt.gov/For Librarians/Library Directory

#### **Montana State Digital Library**

- Library Information Services
  - MT.GOV Connect
  - Montana State Publications Online
  - Find Resources Online
- MSL Geographic Information
  - Montana Geographic Information Clearinghouse
  - Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure
  - · Water Information System
- Natural Heritage Program
  - · Montana Field Guide
  - MapViewer
  - Species of Concern Reports Animals
  - Species of Concern Reports Plants

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/connect

http://statepublications.mt.gov

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/Find Resources Online

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/gis

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/msdi

http://msl.msl.gov/geoinfo/water

http://mtnhp.org

http://fieldguide.mt.gov

http://mtnhp.org/mapviewer

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=a

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=p

#### **Montana Talking Book Library**

- Online catalogs and services WebOpac
- BARD Braille and Audio Reading Download

#### http://msl.mt.gov/talking book library

http://www.klasweb.msl.mt.gov

https://nlsbard.loc.gov/mt1a

#### **Montana State Library In-House Partners**

- · Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks
- Natural Resources Conservation Service

http://fwp.mt.gov

http://www.mt.nrcs.usda.gov

**Legislative Snapshot** 

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative snapshot

# **Legislative Snapshot 2013**

Includes information for the State of Montana, Senate District 3, and House Districts 5 and 6.

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/

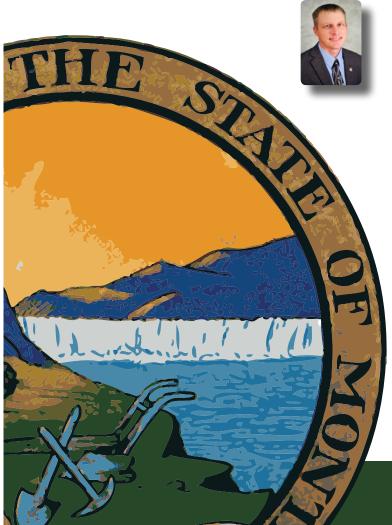




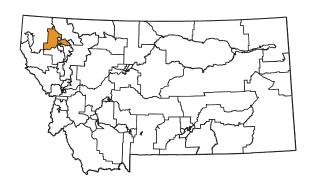
Senate District 3
Senator Bruce Tutvedt (R)
2335 West Valley Drive
Kalispell, MT 59901-6958



House District 5 **Representative Keith Regier (R)**1078 Stillwater Road
Kalispell, MT 59901-6902



House District 6 **Representative Carl Glimm (R)**5107 Ashley Road
Kila, MT 59920





#### **Letter from the Montana State Librarian**

On behalf of the Montana State Library, I would like to welcome you to the 2013 legislative session. We appreciate your dedication and hard work on behalf of all Montanans. We hope that this information booklet, compiled by our information experts and full of data on issues of state and national importance, will help inform many of the decisions you have to make in the coming months.

The 2013 Legislative Snapshot includes a wide range of information on issues that affect Montanans. You will find information on our state's economy and the economic impact on your constituents. High-speed, broadband Internet access is essential in this information age and the Snapshot includes a current view of the availability of broadband and Internet services across the state. Education is always an important issue, and you will find relevant information on our state's public schools



and test scores. Throughout Montana, libraries serve as community anchors; we've highlighted the programs and services offered to Montanans through their local libraries. Finally, land, wildlife, and recreation will always be an important part of Montana life, and we've pulled several highlights from our collection that might help guide your decision-making this session. Based on feedback we received from legislators in 2011, we are pleased to make much more of the data available by legislative districts. And we are pleased to provide much of the information in mapped form. Using the Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure, a set of standardized geospatial data, these maps tell powerful stories that will further your understanding of the topics highlighted.

The Montana State Library is a small and very unique agency. We employ librarians, geographers, and natural resource specialists and we partner with botanists, zoologists and ecologists. We work closely with federal and state agencies and local and tribal governments. We manage an enormous collection of state government information in all formats, keeping Montanans informed about the work of their government. And we ensure that Montana's blind and physically disabled citizens have access to reading materials and information.

We also work on behalf of all of Montana's libraries to help them provide the latest and best information, technology and library services to their patrons – your constituents – whether it's downloadable ebooks, public access computers, online information resources, or the latest bestseller. Without the Montana State Library, Montana libraries would not be able to afford these resources and services for their patrons, all of which are being used in record numbers. In this age of information – most of which is only accessed online – the Montana State Library, through libraries across the state, provides a vital link that affects Montanans in a multitude of ways.

We created this booklet for you not only to provide vital information to help you make difficult decisions in the coming months, but to demonstrate the power of what a diverse staff with amazingly diverse skills can do to make information, in many different forms, available to every Montanan. Our work empowers Montanans by providing access to information, enhancing learning in families and communities, and building 21st Century skills. Knowing that our work makes a difference makes us very proud.

We hope that you use this Legislative Snapshot throughout the session. And we hope that you will stop by to see us – in person or virtually. Whether you visit us at our library or online, you will be able to browse our collection of government and natural resource information, get help to research a specific issue, or find a quiet place to work or meet with colleagues. We are located one block east of the Capitol, behind the Montana Historical Society, at the north end of the Justice building. And of course, our services are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week at <a href="http://msl.mt.gov">http://msl.mt.gov</a>.

Sincerely,

#### Senate District 3 House District 5 House District 6

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Find additional Senate and House district data, interactive maps, and even more resources online at http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/.

Jennie Stapp

Juni Stepp

#### The Montana Economy and Theories of Economic Growth

Source: Montana Department of Labor and Industries

It has been an interesting five years for the Montana and U.S. economies, including the deepest and longest U.S. recession since the Great Depression and a slow economic recovery. Montana outperformed the U.S. economy during the recession and recovery, losing only 4.4% of our pre-recession personal income peak compared to 5.6% nationally. Further, since hitting the trough in 2009, Montana's personal income growth has outpaced the U.S. by about 3 percentage points, while the state's payroll job growth has increased by 3.4% compared to 3.1% nationally. Montana's 2012 job growth promises to be strong. From June 2011 to June 2012, Montana added almost 9,800 jobs for an annual growth rate of 2.1% -- above forecasted expectations and above the long-term growth rate of 1.2%. Montana's economy is returning to growth despite the many national and international challenges.

The various forces causing the recession and slow recovery are evident in the quarterly personal income statistics in Figure 1. The national slowdown in the overall economy and particularly in the housing market was first noted in the summer of 2007, but personal income for both the U.S. and Montana continued to expand until the financial crisis in the third and fourth quarters of 2008. Wall Street losses translated into income and job losses on Main Streets in Montana. Although the U.S. recession officially ended in June 2009, Montana continued to lose income until the first quarter of 2010.



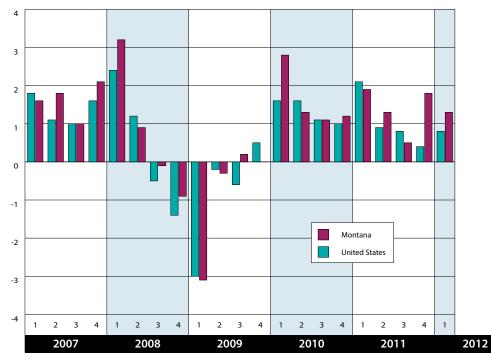
Then, just as the U.S. economy turned upward, global problems came to the forefront. The Eurozone's sovereign debt crisis moderated the U.S. recovery, with the first Greece bailout occurring in the second quarter of 2010. As one of America's largest export customers, Europe's economic slowdown reduced the demand for U.S. goods, in addition to increasing uncertainty and risk in the global financial system. In fact, overall global growth slowed from 5.2% in 2010 to 3.8% in 2011, while the advanced

economies that make up the majority of the U.S. export customers slowed from 3% in 2010 to 1.4% in 2011. The last few years have taught Montanans that our economic fortunes are strongly tied to the performance of global and national economies.

Domestic factors have also played a role in the slow emergence of the economy out of the recession. Throughout the 2007 to 2012 period, oil and gas price spikes caused temporary shocks to the economy. Higher fuel prices reduce the amount of discretionary dollars consumers have to spend in grocery stores, restaurants, and retail stores, thus slowing job growth. Also, during the summer of 2011, the federal debt ceiling increase debate increased the uncertainty about future government spending and the safety of U.S. financial instruments. With government spending equaling roughly 20% of the Gross Domestic Product, any large change to that spending would have an impact on the economy. Businesses are still in the shadow of this fiscal uncertainty. Current national fiscal plans call for spending cuts and tax increases equal to about 3.8% of GDP in January 2013, which would likely send the U.S. economy into a shallow recession.iii Businesses and consumers who are reliant on this spending are less likely to make decisions or take on risk in such an uncertain environment.

Like personal income, Montana's payroll employment was impacted by the financial crises, starting with employment losses in the fourth quarter of 2008. Job losses continued throughout 2009 and 2010 before starting recovery in 2011. Wages recovered earlier than employment growth, with the total amount

Figure 1: Montana and U.S. Personal Income Growth

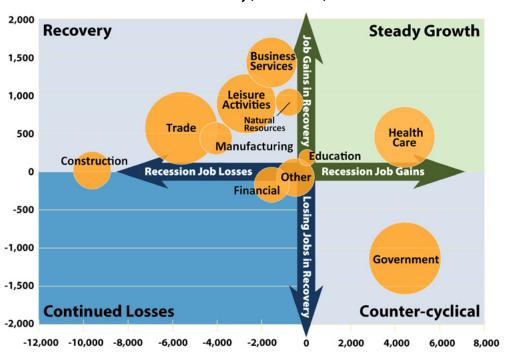


Source: Quarterly Personal Income Data, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

of wages paid to Montana workers starting to increase in the second quarter of 2010. These wage gains translated into job growth in 2011 as the spending of more wages stimulated demand in the high-employment consumer industries. The average annual wage increased by 3.5% in 2011, driving Montana's average annual wage over \$35,000 for the first time.

Payroll employment grew at about 0.9% in 2011, but private employment grew much faster at 1.4%. The job growth by industry is illustrated in Figure 2. The job change during the recession years of 2007 to 2010 is shown on the horizontal axis compared to the past year of recovery on the vertical axis. The size of the bubble indicates the size of the industry employment in 2011. Total job growth in recent years has been slower than private job growth because the government sector shed jobs in 2010 and 2011. Figure 2 includes all public employees in the government bubble, even though many public workers are in the education, health care, or construction industries. Public employment represents roughly 20% of total employment in 2011, with 11% of total employment in local government, 6% in state government, and 3% in the federal government. The government share of total employment has been slowly decreasing over time, although it increased a few percentage points during the recession. The government share returned to its downward trend in the last year. Government is placed in the counter-cyclical quadrant in Figure 2, as it added about 4,400 jobs during the recession and then lost about 1,100 jobs in 2011. Counter-cyclical government employment growth helps stabilize the economy during recessionary periods and helps accelerate the return to growth.

Figure 2: Industry Job Change during the Recession (2007 to 2010) and Recovery (2010 to 2011)



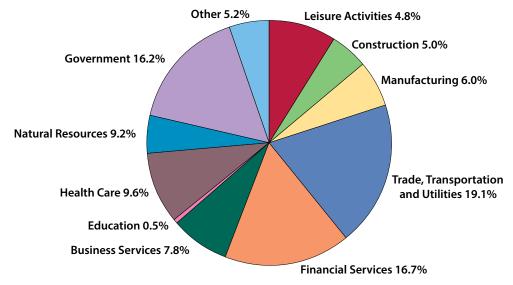
Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

The health care industry has added jobs throughout the recession and recovery, adding almost 5,000 jobs over the last five years. Only the financial services industry (which includes real estate) and other services posted employment losses in 2011, with all other industries in recovery with job gains. Business services, including administration and professional services, added the most jobs in 2011, followed by natural resources (including oil and gas mining) and the leisure activities sector

(which includes restaurants, bars, entertainment, and hotels). Trade, manufacturing, and construction posted the most losses during the recession, but all three industries are back on the recovery path with job gains in 2011. Wood product manufacturing and residential construction have been slow to recover in the aftermath of the national housing downturn, but other manufacturing and commercial and industrial construction posted job gains over the past year.

Figure 2 illustrates the size of each industry by the size of the industry's bubble, with trade, health care, government, and leisure activities employing the most workers. However, employment is only one way to contribute to the economy. Figure 3 illustrates the contribution of each industry to Montana's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Although health care represents 15% of Montana's total workforce, it contributes 10% of Montana's GDP. Similarly, the leisure activities sector comprises 13% of employment, but contributes only 5% of GDP. Other industries contribute more to GDP than to employment. The financial services industry, which includes real estate, contributes 17% of Montana's GDP, but only 5% of Montana's employment. The manufacturing and natural resource sectors also contribute significant GDP (15% combined), but are a small percentage of employment (7%). No industry is more important than another, but each industry has different roles to play in the economy.

Figure 3. Montana Gross Domestic Product by Industry, 2011



Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

Figure 4: Top 10 Exports from Montana to the Rest of the World (millions)

1.	Bulk Wheat	881.8
2.	Mineral Fuel, Oil, etc.	374.2
3.	Inorganic Chemicals	346.4
4.	Industrial Machinery (including computers)	197.9
5.	Vehicles, Parts, etc.	114.9
6.	Cereals	60.5
7.	Ores, Slag & Ash	60.2
8.	Salt, Sulfur, Earth & Stone	57.6
9.	Aircraft, Parts, etc.	40.3
10	Optic, Medical or Surgical Instruments	37.6

Source: Montana Department of Commerce, Office of Trade and International Relations, 2011

The manufacturing and natural resources industries are also important because of the amount of exports they provide for our economy. Exports bring new wealth into our economy, which then drives economic growth in all industries as the money is circulated through our economy. Figure 4 illustrates the top 10 Montana exports. Many are raw natural resources from the agriculture and mining industries, or manufacturing products that add value to the raw commodities. Overall, Montana's exports increased by 14% in 2011. Montana's largest export customers include other states, Canada, Asia, and Europe. Based on data from the first half of 2012, Montana exports may decrease slightly in 2012 because of slower economic growth in many of our non-U.S. global trading partners.v

The western portion of Montana was harder hit by the recession and global slowdown compared to the eastern portion of the state. 2011 unemployment rates by region are shown in Figure 5. The large job losses in wood product manufacturing had a disproportional effect in Northwestern Montana, while the large recessionary job losses in construction had the largest impact in both the Northwest and around the Bozeman region. These two areas continue to have the highest unemployment rates in 2011. In contrast, the Eastern portion of the state was less impacted by the recession because of a heavy reliance on energy, agriculture, health care, and government – all industries that performed relatively well during the recession. The unemployment rate in the East was only 4.7% in 2011. The development of the Bakken oil shale has brought a great deal of development into the

region, both in the primary oil and gas mining industry and in related business services, such as environmental engineering and employment firms. Although unemployment in the western portion of the state continues to be high, job growth has returned to all Montana regions. In fact, the Southwest region of the state (including Butte, Bozeman, Dillon, and Helena) has led the state in job gains as we have exited the recession, leading the Southwest region's unemployment rate to decrease slightly in 2011 to 6.1% from 6.6% in 2010.

All of Montana's regions are expected to post job gains in 2012, with continued growth expected in 2013. However, job growth is expected to remain slower than before the recession for several years. The Montana Department of Labor and Industry's job projections expect 1.4% job growth in 2012 and 2013, compared to the 2.2% annual growth that the state experienced from 2000 to 2007 prior to the recession. In many ways, the rapid economic growth prior to the recession was artificially high because of the low interest rates that caused a growth bubble. Slower expected growth is simply a result of being outside the bubble period.

Growth is also expected to be slower in the future because of cutbacks in government spending and slower growth in consumer spending as Americans save and try to reduce their debt loads. With government spending comprising about 20% and consumption comprising about 70% of aggregate demand, the slowdown in these sectors will translate into slower overall economic growth. Lower domestic demand from consumers and governments will lead many businesses to slow production or look abroad to foreign markets to supplement growth. Both alternatives may lead to slower employment growth domestically. Further, a slowing global economy will likely moderate Montana export growth in 2012 and 2013, although global demand is expected to return in later years.

Despite domestic and global challenges, Montana's economy has proven to be incredibly resilient in the last few years. Montana's economy is now in recovery, adding over 9,800 jobs in the last year, and posting over two years of personal income and wage gains. Although unemployment remains undesirably high, Montana's job growth has re-employed out-of-work Montanans and brought stronger wages back to workers and their families. Future years are expected to bring continued growth to our state as our industries continue recovery from the recession, and the Bakken development provides new opportunities for income growth and entrepreneurialism.

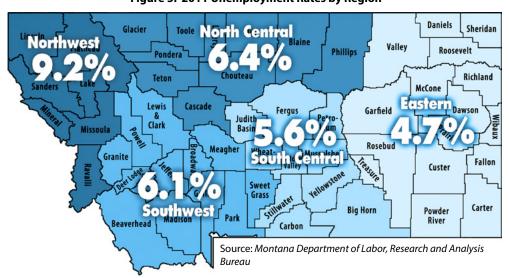


Figure 5: 2011 Unemployment Rates by Region

i The long-term growth rate of 1.2% for Montana's total employment growth is based on employment data from 1976 to 2011 using the Local Area Unemployment Statistics published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Montana Department of Labor and Industry (DLI). Job growth forecasts based on this series by DLI suggested job growth of only 0.9% in 2011.

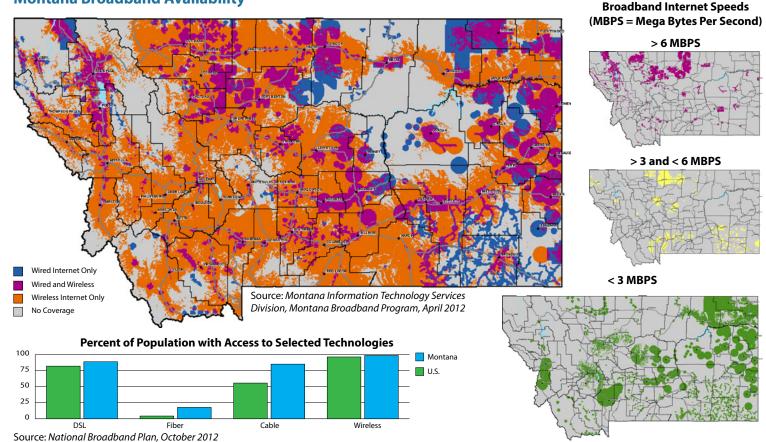
ii International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2012. <a href="www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2012/01/weodata/index.aspx">www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2012/01/weodata/index.aspx</a>.

iii Global Insight, "U.S. Economy: The Fiscal Cliff" June 28, 2012 and Congressional Budget Office, "An Update to the Budget and Economic Outlook: Fiscal Years 2012 to 2022" Aug. 22, 2012.

iv For more information on employment and wage growth, please see the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Labor Day Report 2012, available at <a href="http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913">http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913</a> LDR-12.pdf.

v WiserTrade, U.S. State Exports by NAICS Industry. At <u>www.wisertrade.org</u>. See footnote 2 for growth projections.

#### **Montana Broadband Availability**



#### **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program**

Under the Broadband Technologies Opportunities Program (BTOP) funded by the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA) and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the Montana State Library is partnering with 44 of Montana's public libraries to expand access to free, high-speed Internet to 86% of the state's population by 2013. Funds have supported: increased broadband speeds; decreased patron wait time; improved access by purchasing ADA compliant

software, hardware, and furniture, and through minor renovation projects aimed at increasing accessibility of computing center facilities; digital literacy training; and a mobile computer lab.

#### **Highlights include:**

- Increased average statewide library broadband speeds from 3.55 mbps to 15 mbps
- Added 478 public workstations (212 desktops, 46 children's computers, 200 laptops, 17 touchscreens and 3 iMacs) for a total of 781

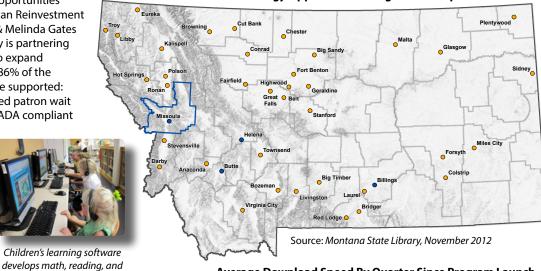
critical-thinking skills

- Decreased average wait time from 20 minutes to less than 5 minutes
- Provided digital literacy training to over 70,000 Montanans and 1,200 librarians on topics such as employment resources, tax filing, self-help law, Internet and email, and computer basics

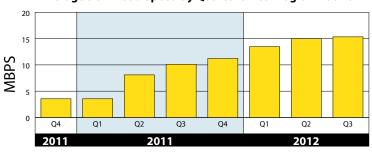
#### **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program Participants**

Source: Montana Information Technology Services Division,

Montana Broadband Program, April 2012



#### Average Download Speed By Quarter Since Program Launch



Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

#### **Demographics**

#### **2010 Poverty and Median Income Estimates**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 3	District 5	District 6
Median Household Income	43,872	55,953	57,803	54,007
% in Poverty All Ages	15	8	8	9
% in Poverty Ages Under 18	19	13	11	16

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

### Percent of Households With One or More Persons 65 Years and Over

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 3	District 5	District 6
One or More 65 and Over	25	22	23	21
One Person	10	8	8	7
Two Or More Persons	14	15	15	14
Family	14	14	15	14
Nonfamily	1	0	0	0

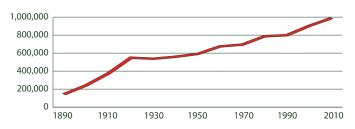
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

#### **Percent of Change in Number of Housing Units**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 3	District 5	District 6
2000 Census	412,633	8,441	3,703	4,738
2010 Census	482,825	12,498	5,020	7,478
Percent of Change	+ 17.0	+ 48.1	+ 35.6	+ 57.8

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Censes

#### Montana Historic Population Growth 1890 - 2010 Censes

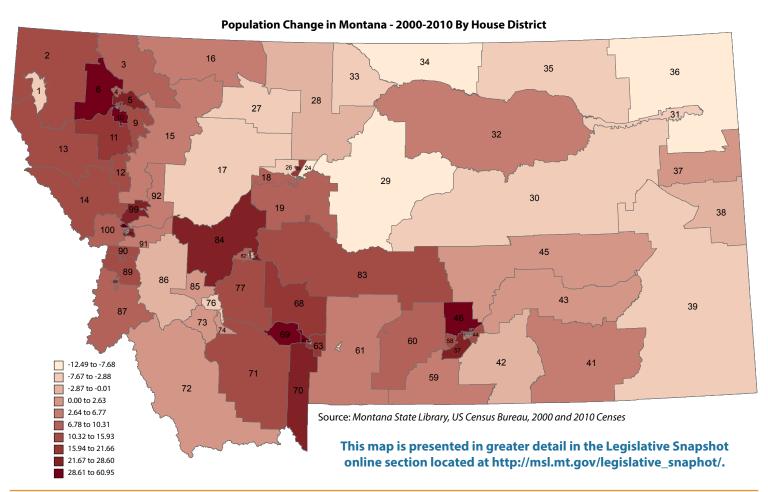


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1890 - 2010 Censes

#### 2010 Census Data

	Total	Male	Female
United States	308,745,538	151,781,326	156,964,212
Under 5 years	20,201,362	10,319,427	9,881,935
Under 18 years	74,181,467	37,945,136	36,236,331
18 to 64 years	194,356,087	96,473,230	97,882,857
65 years and over	40,267,984	17,362,960	22,905,024
Montana	989,415	496,667	492,748
Under 5 years	62,423	32,129	30,294
Under 18 years	223,563	114,909	108,654
18 to 64 years	619,110	313,713	305,397
65 years and over	146,742	68,045	78,697

Source: US Census Bureau, 2010 Census



#### **Demographics**

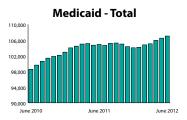
#### **Veteran Population Projections**

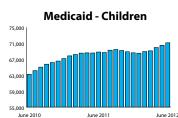
Montana is ranked second among the states for percent of the civilian population 18 years and over who are veterans. (12.3 percent, U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey)

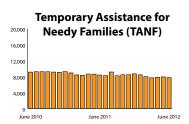
		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 3	District 5	District 6
Civilian population (>18)	746,963	19,463	9,833	9,630
Non Veterans	646,089	17,006	8,522	8,484
Veterans	100,874	2,457	1,311	1,146
% of Gulf War (>9/01)	9.0%	7%	9%	5%
% of Gulf War (8/90-8/01)	15%	11%	10%	13%
Vietnam era	37%	44%	46%	43%
Korean War	13%	14%	12%	16%
World War II	10%	10%	10%	10%

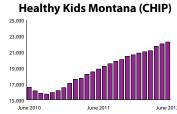
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

## Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services Selected Eligibles - Monthly Enrollment





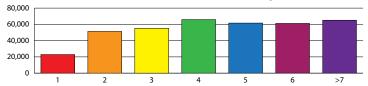




Source: Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services, August 2012

#### **Montana Median Income By Household Size**

Median Income for All Households: 43,872



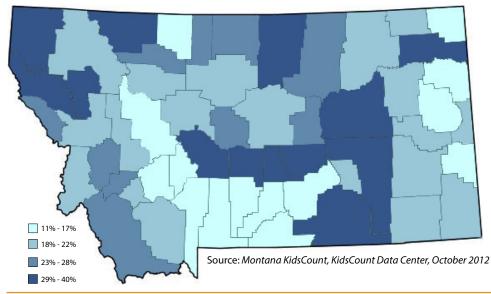
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### Percent of Individuals Below Poverty Level (12 Month Period)

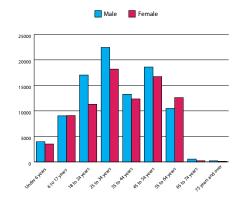
		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 3	District 5	District 6
Total (Count)	138,109	2,093	987	1,106
Males	46.2%	39.1%	35.2%	42.7%
Under 5 years	5.0%	4.2%	1.9%	6.1%
5 years	1.1%	2.1%	2.9%	1.3%
6 to 11 years	4.8%	3.2%	0.0%	6.1%
12 to 14 years	2.1%	1.4%	2.6%	0.4%
15 years	0.9%	1.7%	1.8%	1.6%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	1.5%	0.5%	2.4%
18 to 24 years	8.6%	4.1%	7.6%	1.0%
25 to 34 years	5.5%	2.4%	0.0%	4.6%
35 to 44 years	4.6%	1.7%	0.0%	3.3%
45 to 54 years	5.3%	9.8%	10.4%	9.2%
55 to 64 years	3.8%	4.1%	4.8%	3.4%
65 to 74 years	1.6%	0.7%	0.6%	0.8%
> 75 years	1.4%	2.2%	1.9%	2.4%
Females	53.8%	60.9%	64.8%	57.3%
Under 5 years	5.1%	10.1%	11.0%	9.3%
5 years	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
6 to 11 years	4.7%	6.2%	3.9%	8.2%
12 to 14 years	2.0%	1.9%	2.5%	1.4%
15 years	0.7%	2.0%	0.0%	3.8%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	3.9%	6.8%	1.3%
18 to 24 years	11.0%	9.2%	13.6%	5.2%
25 to 34 years	7.3%	5.6%	2.9%	8.0%
35 to 44 years	5.0%	7.6%	11.4%	4.2%
45 to 54 years	5.5%	8.5%	7.7%	9.1%
55 to 64 years	4.3%	3.5%	3.0%	4.0%
65 to 74 years	2.2%	0.7%	0.3%	1.1%
> 75 years	3.5%	1.7%	1.6%	1.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

#### Montana Child Poverty By County (Percent - 2009)



#### **Montana Health Insurance Coverage Status**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey

#### **Indexes**

Indexes				
Population	Montana	Senate District 3	House District 5	House District 6
Total population	989,415	25,251	11,824	13,427
Median age (years)	40	43	44	42
Total population - 65 years and over	146,742	3,466	1,767	1,699
Total population - 18 to 64 years	619,110	15,677	7,201	8,476
Total population - under 18 years	223,563	6,108	2,856	3,252
Total population - under 5 years  One race	62,423	1,511 24,806	655	856
White	964,439 884,961	24,269	11,623 11,344	13,183 12,925
Black/African American	4,027	34	16	12,923
American Indian/Alaska Native	62,555	246	140	106
Asian	6,253	154	74	80
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	668	20	9	11
Some other race	5,975	83	40	43
Two or more races	24,976	445	201	244
Hispanic/Latino	28,565	454	207	247
Social	Montana	Senate District 3	House District 5	House District 6
Total households	401,328	9,841	4,823	5,018
Average household size	2	3	3	3
Average family size	3	3	3	3
Family households (families)	256,130	7,509	3,835	3,674
Male householder, no wife present, family	15,368	274	98	176
Male householder, no wife present, family - with own children under 18 years	9,016	151	26	125
Female householder, no husband present, family	33,651	686	241	445
Female householder, no husband present, family - with own children under 18 years	21,355	353	135	218
Nonfamily households	145,198	2,332	988	1,344
Householder living alone	116,779	2,080	856	1,224
Householder living alone - 65 years and over	41,923	746	378	368
Households with one or more people under 18 years	116,926	3,229	1,694	1,535
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	99,541	2,185	1,116	1,069
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	235,983	5,862	2,954	2,908
Nursery school, preschool	13,206	360	211	149
Kindergarten	12,085	288	136	152
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	96,195	2,655	1,373	1,282
High school (grades 9-12)	52,304	1,696 863	706 528	990 335
College or graduate school	62,193	803	526	333
Economic	Montana	Senate District 3	House District 5	House District 6
Employment status - population 16 years and over	778,518	20,529	10,388	10,141
Civilian labor force - employed	476,195	11,899	6,186	5,713
Civilian labor force - unemployed	28,683	853	355	498
Armed forces	3,737	0	0	0
Not in labor force Females 16 years and over in labor force	269,903 391,139	7,777 10,417	3,847 5,295	3,930 5,122
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18	10,417	3,293	3,122
Mean earnings (dollars)	55,129	65,340	68,262	62,297
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	15,179	16,579	15,931	17,206
Mean retirement income (dollars)	18,679	23,981	25,755	22,441
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	7,895	9,872	9,891	9,862
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	2,954	3,476	2,856	4,046
Median family income (dollars)	55,725	63,958	65,143	63,356
Mean family income (dollars)	68,016	78,840	81,796	75,754
Housing	Montana	Senate District 3	House District 5	House District 6
Total housing units	471,723	12,272	5,165	7,107
Occupied housing units	401,328	9,841	4,823	5,018
Vacant housing units	70,395	2,431	342	2,089
Homeowner vacancy rate	2	3	2	3
Rental vacancy rate	6	5	3	6
Built 2005 or later	18,895	1,125	395	730
Owner-occupied	277,023	8,286	4,062	4,224
Renter-occupied	124,305	1,555	761	794
Median (dollars)	173,300	267,700	283,300	255,600
Housing units with a mortgage	162.090	5.047	2,596	2.451

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census/2006-2010 American Community Survey

Housing units with a mortgage

Housing units without a mortgage

162,090

114,933

2,596

1,466

2,451

1,773

5,047

3,239

#### **Accredited Schools**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 3	District 5	District 6
Elementaries	440	8	3	5
Middle Schools	49	2	0	2
Grades 7-8 Schools	164	5	2	3
High Schools	185	2	1	1
Total	838	17	6	11

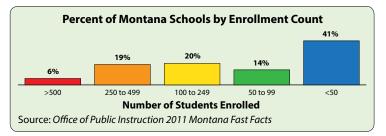
Source: Montana State Library, Montana Office of Public Instruction, September 2012

#### **Montana School Libraries**

Per MCA 20-7-202, each school in Montana maintains a school library.

Average circulation per library per year	13,788
Access to Statewide Databases	100%
No summer library hours	83%

Source: 2012 Montana School Library Data Survey



#### **Montana Test Scores - Achievement Levels**

#### 4th Grade Reading

2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
31%	29%	25%	27%	27%
69%	71%	75%	73%	73%
65%	64%	61%	65%	64%
35%	36%	39%	35%	36%
	31% 69% 65%	31% 29% 69% 71% 65% 64%	31% 29% 25% 69% 71% 75% 65% 64% 61%	31% 29% 25% 27% 69% 71% 75% 73% 65% 64% 61% 65%

#### 8th Grade Reading

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	18%	18%	15%	16%	14%
At or above basic	82%	82%	85%	84%	86%
Below proficient	63%	63%	61%	62%	58%
At or above proficient	37%	37%	39%	38%	42%

#### 4th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	19%	15%	12%	12%	13%
At or above basic	81%	85%	88%	88%	87%
Below proficient	69%	62%	56%	55%	55%
At or above proficient	31%	38%	44%	45%	45%

#### 8th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	21%	20%	21%	18%	17%
At or above basic	79%	80%	79%	82%	83%
Below proficient	65%	64%	62%	56%	54%
At or above proficient	35%	36%	38%	44%	46%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2012

# Montana High School Graduation Rates By High School District 0 - 59% 60 - 69% 70 - 79% 80 - 89% 90 - 100% Notation Rates By High School District Notation Rates By H

#### 4th Graders Who Scored Below Proficient Reading Level

By Family Income	2011
Eligible for free/reduced school lunch	77%
Not eligible for free/reduced school lunch	55%

By Race and Hispanic Origin	2011
White	61%
Hispanic or Latino	77%
American Indian	86%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2011

#### **Early Literacy**

For low-income children in particular, a "readiness gap" fuels much of what has become known as the achievement gap. The readiness gap grows exponentially between birth and kindergarten due to differences in children's resources and opportunities for physical, linguistic, cognitive, social, emotional, and behavioral development. This gap continues to grow as children attend K-12 school.

Nearly 2/3 of Montana's fourth graders cannot read at a proficient level. The fact is that the fourth-graders who cannot meet proficient levels in reading today are all too likely to become our nation's lowest-income, least-skilled, least-productive, and most costly citizens tomorrow. Low achievement in reading, which begins with opportunistic differences starting at birth, has important long-term consequences in terms of individual earning potential, global competitiveness, and general productivity.

Source: MontanaKidsCount, September 2011

# Montana Head Start Locations Libby Flathead Browning Toole Harry Box Elder Ronan Ronan Ronan Ronan Rosewitt Great Falls Vel. Revealt And Crants Browning Rosewitter Rosewitte

#### Libraries

There are 769 libraries in the Montana Library Directory. Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries. For more detailed information on Montana's libraries visit http://www.msl.mt.gov/ For\_Librarians/Library\_Directory/. See the Education page for more information about Montana's school libraries.

	Montana	Senate District 3	House District 5	House District 6
Public	82	2	2	2
Public	02	2	2	2
Branches	34	3	2	2
Bookmobiles	3	0	0	0
Academic	26	1	1	1
Institutional	2	0	0	0
School	562	40	35	36
Special	57	2	2	1
Other	3	0	0	0
Total	769	48	42	42

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

#### **Montana's Cultural Heritage**

In partnership with the Montana Historical Society and other organizations, the Montana State Library promotes preservation of and online

access to our state's cultural heritage. The Montana Memory Project website makes a variety of historic as well as contemporary resources available in digital format for education, business, pleasure, and lifelong learning.



Fire trucks at Presbyterian Church, Lewistown, MT

http://mtmemory.org/.

#### **Connecting to Collections**

The Montana Historical Society and the Montana State Library partnered on a statewide project to assess the preservation needs of collections at Montana's more than 400 cultural organizations. The assessment documented the need for training, environmental monitoring, on-site surveys of collections and facilities,

and disaster preparedness assistance.

#### **Montana Talking Book Library**

#### Services for Montanans with Visual, Physical and Reading Disabilities

The Montana State Library supports free specialized and direct accessible library services to Montanans with visual and physical disabilities through the Montana Talking Book Library (MTBL). The number of veterans served has increased to 12.4% of all patrons. Overall patrons have increased by 15%. MTBL circulation has increased by 15.16%. The Patron Outreach Project is designed to connect more Montanans with MTBL services.

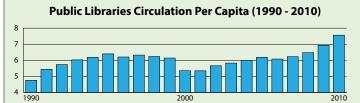
MTBL's local recordings and national digitization projects continue to progress and offer a wider variety of digital

audio books to patrons in both physical delivery and digital BARD (Braille and Audio Reading Download) delivery programs. These are designed to meet patrons' needs at their personal resource and skills level, including homebound patrons.

For more information: http://msl.mt.gov/tbl/ OR 1-800-332-3400

#### **Montana Public Libraries Fast Facts**

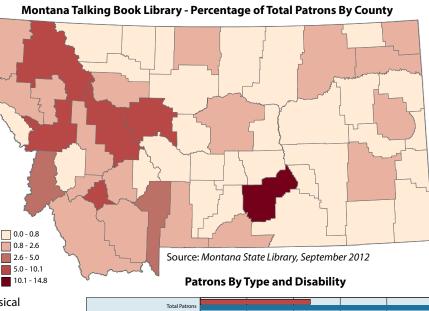
- Montana's public libraries hold 3,719,920 items.
- Montanans visited their public libraries an average of five times throughout the year, for a total of 4,599,660 visits in 2011.
- Montana library patrons checked out 7,519,019 items in 2011, about eight items per person.
- Librarians in Montana's public libraries fielded 465,036 reference questions in SFY 2011, or 8,934 questions per week.
- 100% of all Montana libraries provide Internet access to patrons
- Nearly half of all Montanans (467,303) have a library card.

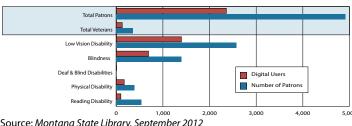


Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

#### **Courier Project**

As access to quality information has become a vital part of our lives, the Montana State Library is partnering with libraries on a number of ways to share information and materials affordably and dependably. One of these methods is the Montana Courier Project, which uses a commercial courier service to ship library materials and resources around the state. As participation has grown, libraries are seeing increasingly significant savings in the cost of moving library materials around the state.





#### Libraries

The Montana State Library works on behalf of all Montana libraries to help them provide the latest and best information and library services to their patrons – your constituents. We negotiate on behalf of libraries across the state to get the best rate on cuttingedge library products and services, keeping libraries relevant and engaged in their local communities. Our statewide suite of resource sharing tools through our unique group services contract with Online Computing Library Center (OCLC) enables patrons to borrow library materials from anywhere in the world and provides Montana collections to citizens of the world. Discover It, a new statewide search tool for libraries, makes the patron's discovery experience into a one stop, "Googlelike" experience. Without statewide library projects, some of which are listed here, many Montanans would be left behind in this age of information.

#### **Participating Libraries**

Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries that are participating in the following statewide projects.

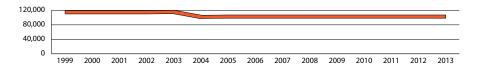
		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 3	District 5	District 6
Statewide Databases	769	48	42	42
OCLC	769	48	42	42
OCLC Group Services	252	14	12	11
Montana Shared Catalog	163	11	9	8
MontanaLibrary2Go	88	4	4	3
Ready2Read	72	4	3	3
Courier Project	46	5	4	4
Montana Memory Project	34	1	1	1

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

#### -State Aid Dollars for Public Libraries-

State aid to public libraries is provided through the Information Access Montana Act (IAMA) passed by the Montana Legislature in 1989. The act is designed to broaden access to existing information by strengthening public libraries, augment and extend services provided by public libraries, and permit new types of library services based on local need. For fiscal year 2013, a total of \$102,830 was distributed amongst the state's 82 public libraries.

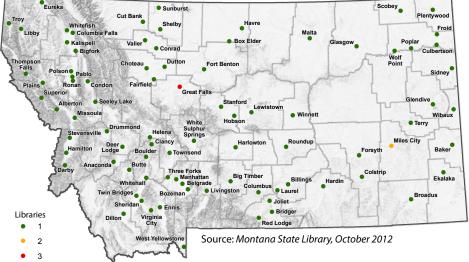
#### State Aid for Montana Public Libraries (1999 - 2013)



	Per	PerSq	
State Aid for Public Libraries in Senate District 3	Capita \$	Mile \$	Total \$
Flathead County Library System, Kalispell	7,662	429	8,091
Whitefish Community Library, Whitefish	576	33	609

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### MontanaLibrary2Go Participating Libraries Sunburst



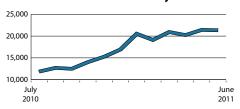
### Statewide Databases and HomeworkMT

Thanks to an allocation from the Montana legislature, the Montana State Library offers statewide periodical databases to all Montana library patrons. Access to this completely online collection - accessible in the library, at home, or on a mobile device - includes hundreds of journals and thousands of full text articles on everything from business resources to health information. Montanans performed nearly 6.5 million searches within the "Discover It" statewide search tool last year. Library patrons also have access to live tutors and online homework assistance through HomeworkMT. Montana students engaged in 8,102 live tutoring sessions and 3,715 online sessions to get assistance with math, science, social studies and the GED. Adults accessed the resource for assistance with computer and financial literacy, resumes, and helping children with homework.

#### MontanaLibrary2Go

The ever increasing popularity of downloadable audio and e-books makes MontanaLibrary2Go a favorite of Montana library patrons. Participating libraries deliver a growing collection of downloadable audio and e-book titles to their patrons. Titles are available for download on a wide variety of mobile devices including Kindles, iPods, iPads, iPhones and Androids. Patrons from participating libraries downloaded 206,801 titles between July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012.

#### MontanaLibrary2Go Circulation Activity



Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

#### **Libraries**

#### **Ready 2 Read**

The Montana State Library's Ready 2 Read program is designed to help parents and caregivers understand the value of sharing language and literacy with their children and the importance these skills play throughout a person's life. The Ready 2 Read program has provided extensive early childhood training for Montana librarians; placed early childhood materials, including age-appropriate books and toys, into libraries throughout the state; and helped Montana libraries become community hubs for healthy child and family development, which provide all parents of young children access to age appropriate reading materials and a 21st Century learning environment that will reap rewards for society far into the future.

http://ready2readmontana.org/

#### **Montana GIS Portal**



The Montana GIS Portal serves as Montana's primary online resource to discover geospatial data. The Portal provides online access to hundreds of datasets in a variety of formats for use in maps, web mapping applications and geospatial analyses.

http://gisportal.msl.mt.gov/

#### **State Names Authority (SNA)**

The Montana State Library is responsible for representing the State of Montana to the US Board of Geographic Names (BGN). The SNA is notified when the BGN receives proposals for new names or changes to existing names recognized by the federal government for natural features such as streams and mountains in Montana. The SNA solicits opinions on the proposals from state and local agencies and from the public, then forwards these opinions, along with the State's recommendation, to the BGN. The SNA web site at <a href="http://msl.mt.gov/geonames">http://msl.mt.gov/geonames</a> has more information and a database of all proposals made for Montana since 2002.

# 

#### **Statewide Library Training**

The Montana State Library's three consultants travel throughout Montana and meet one-on-one with librarians and library trustees across the state, assisting with everything from training and technology to applying Montana library law and fundraising basics. In the last fiscal year, MSL's consultants traveled over 37,505 miles, made over 2,830 contacts and completed over 167 visits with Montana's library community.



Number of trainings 29 Number of students at trainings 450

Source: Montana State Library, October 2011 - September 2012

#### **Montana Shared Catalog**

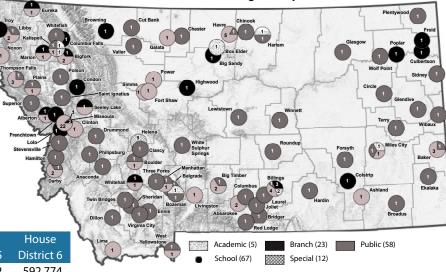
The Montana Shared Catalog helps more than 160 Montana libraries meet today's library users' demands. It gives Montanans a rich and easy-to-use catalog including more than 5 million items that patrons circulated 4,871,174 times from August 2011 to September 2012. Forty-two of the MSC member libraries have joined together in three separate groups to share their collections and patrons among their members. These resource sharing libraries are in the 4-Rivers Group (10 members in Southwestern Montana), BridgerNet Group (5 members in Gallatin County), and the Partners Group (27 members located across the state).

**Montana Shared Catalog Circulation** 

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 3	District 5	District 6
Circulation	4,871,174	641,498	637,612	592,774

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

#### **Montana Shared Catalog Participants**



Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

#### **State Publications Available Online!**

The Montana State Library is digitizing our legacy print state publications collection of 37,000+ publications dating from 1874. To date, over one million pages have been digitized. These publications are available online in a variety of formats at <a href="http://statepublications.mt.gov">http://statepublications.mt.gov</a>. Use of these online items is exponentially more frequent than traditional print usage.

#### **Geographic Information**

#### **Montana Land Information Act**

Montana Governments and Groups Receiving MLIA Grants The Montana Land FY 2008 Through FY 2013 Information Account is funded through document Fort Peck Tribes recording fees as described Chippewa Swan Valley School District LINCOLN in MCA 7-4-2637. The Cree Tribe account supplies funds FLATHEAD for work on statewide datasets, called the Montana Salish TETON **Spatial Data Infrastructure** Kootenai Tribe (MSDI), and provides funding for local, regional, and tribal efforts to build and support GIS capacity. The statewide datasets. such as cadastral (tax parcels), aerial photography, addressed structures, and wetlands are used by local, state, tribal, federal, and private sector GIS STILL-WATER YELLOWSTON practitioners. **Montana Land Information Account Funds to State Account By Year** 750.000 Tribal Governments Grants County Grants Counties with Multiple Grants 500,000 Cities and Other Eligible Entity Grants

#### **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure**

\*FY06 does not include a June 06 collection month

FY10

FY08 FY09

Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

The Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure or MSDI contains 14 Framework layers that digitally represent the physical and cultural landscape of Montana. This information is developed with private sector, local, state, and tribal programs and in cooperation with the federal government. The State of Montana partners with all levels of government to create a complete standardized set of data for Montana base maps.

These 14 layers can help improve business inefficiencies; route traffic; study sensitive species after an oil spill; plan for future development; spur economic development; deliver necessary immunization services to children in your community and more.

# MSDI represent cana. This in, local, state, the federal swith all standardized The Montana Cadastral Mapping Application is a robust mapping tool that provides access to selected Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure layers, including information on public and private land ownership.

Montana Cadastral Application http://gis.mt.gov

Source: Montana State Library, August 2012

#### **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure Layers**



250.000

Hydrography

























For more information, visit http://giscoordination.mt.gov

#### Land

#### **Land Ownership**

Senate District 3 ranks number 28 in size and is 1,205.536 square miles, or about 1% of Montana's total land area (146,926 square miles). The average senate district in Montana is 2,938 square miles and the average house district is 1,469 square miles.

	Montana		Senate Distri	Senate District 3		House District 5		t 6
	Area		Area		Area		Area	
Owner	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%
Private	95,080	65	556	46	103	48	452	46
Local Government	208	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks	648	<1	3	<1	<1	<1	3	<1
State Trust Land	8,092	6	122	10	2	<1	120	12
Other State Land	139	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
US Bureau of Land Management	12,505	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
US Fish and Wildlife Service	1,448	<1	12	1	0	0	12	1
US Forest Service	26,608	18	512	42	110	51	402	41
US National Park Service	1,853	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Federal Land	344	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	146,926		1,206		216		990	

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

#### **Private Land Agricultural Use**

	Montana		Senate District 3		House District 5		House District 6	
Owner	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%
Continuous Crop	29,162	<1	8,039	2	6,655	15	1,385	<1
Fallow Crop	13,497,077	16	300	<1	300	<1	0	0
Farmstead	34,343	<1	981	<1	596	1	385	<1
Grazing	51,274,975	62	44,956	13	12,752	29	32,204	11
Irrigated	1,891,718	2	15,604	5	11,923	27	3,681	1
Timber	15,346,749	18	255,387	76	8,196	18	247,191	85
Wild Hay	1,235,624	1	11,936	4	4,251	10	7,685	3
Total	83,309,648		337,204		44,672		292,532	

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Department of Revenue, September 2012

#### **Conservation Easements (Acres)**

	Montana	Senate District 3	House District 5	House District 6
Bitter Root Land Trust	2,624	0	0	0
City Government	601	0	0	0
Clark Fork-Pend Oreille Conservancy	208	0	0	0
County Government	528	0	0	0
Ducks Unlimited (Wetlands America Trust)	16,997	0	0	0
Five Valleys Land Trust	47,591	0	0	0
Flathead Land Trust	9,568	2,709	1,113	1,595
Gallatin Valley Land Trust	37,046	0	0	0
Humane Society Wildlife Land Trust	279	0	0	0
Montana Conservation Trust	736	0	0	0
Montana Department of Transportation	999	0	0	0
Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks	417,119	0	0	0
Montana Land Reliance	895,520	2,012	1,029	983
Mule Deer Foundation	155	0	0	0
National Wildlife Federation	20	0	0	0
Prickly Pear Land Trust	3,246	0	0	0
Rattlesnake Land Trust	190	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation	50,266	0	0	0
Salish and Kootenai Tribal Lands	222	0	0	0
The Bighorn Institute	1,443	0	0	0
The Conservation Fund	15,061	0	0	0
The Nature Conservancy	316,722	193	0	193
The Vital Ground Foundation	912	0	0	0
US Bureau of Reclamation	42	0	0	0
US Department of Agriculture	26,901	5,533	31	5,502
US Fish and Wildlife Service	241,264	0	0	0
US Forest Service	20,038	0	0	0
US Government	9,251	0	0	0
Total	2,115,548	10,447	2,173	8,274

#### Montana Land Management Tool

To view more land management and conservation easement information, visit the Natural Heritage MapViewer at <a href="http://">http://</a> mtnhp.org/mapviewer. The MapViewer displays land management information (public lands, managed areas, and conservation easements); wildlife sightings (more than 1,300,000); land cover/land use; and, over 28,000 georeferenced photos from across Montana. It links directly into the Montana Field Guides for more information about Montana's animals, plants and habitats. The Natural Heritage Program is the state's source for reliable, objective information and expertise to support stewardship of our native species and habitats. http://mtnhp.org

#### **Montana Ground Water Investigations Program**

- Investigates critical groundwater challenges such as groundwater/surfacewater interaction, impacts of land use change, development stress, and more.
- Results provide scientific basis for sound, informed, water-management decisions.

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/gwip/gwip.asp

#### **Montana Ground Water Assessment Program**

- Maps groundwater quality and the distribution of Montana's aquifers
- Provides long-term groundwater quality and water-level monitoring
- Maintains the central repository for Montana's groundwater information

http://mbmggwic.mtech.edu/

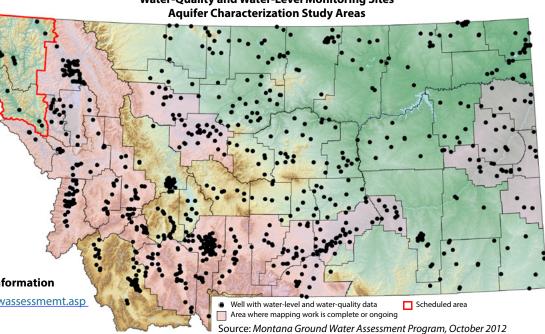
**Ground Water Assessment Program information** 

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/grw/grwassessmemt.asp

# **Ground Water Investigation Program Project Areas Map** Active or completed projects Next scheduled projects Unscheduled projects

Source: Montana Ground Water Investigation Program, September 2012

#### **Water-Quality and Water-Level Monitoring Sites**



#### **Montana Drought Resources**

The Montana Governor's Drought **Advisory Committee** is charged with monitoring, forecasting, and reporting water supply and moisture conditions, enabling



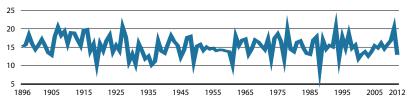
Montanans to make timely and informed decisions to mitigate drought impacts in a proactive manner.

For historic analysis, up-to-date information, and maps on Montana's current drought situation visit http://drought.mt.gov/.

#### **Montana Digital Atlas**

Additional mapping and data capabilities are available through the Montana State Library at <a href="http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp">http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp</a>. The Montana Digital Atlas allows users to identify a place of interest and view an atlas of information about that place that includes a broad range of data categories such as land ownership and use, census data, water information and biological data.

#### Montana Annual Precipitation in Inches (1895 - 2012)

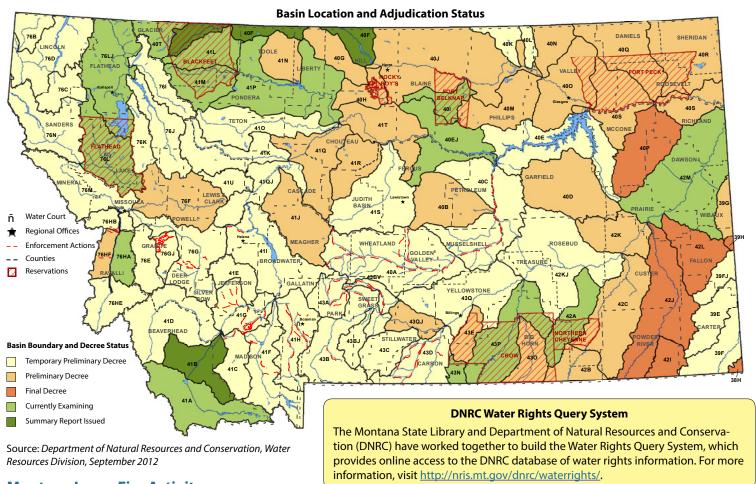


Source: NOAA National Climate Data Center, September 2012

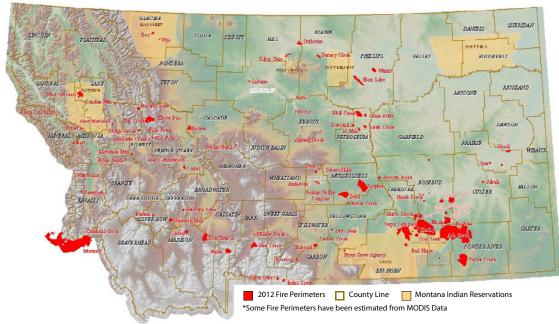
#### Water/Fire

#### **Water Rights**

The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation Water Adjudication Bureau assists the Montana Water Court in the adjudication of all claims to pre July 1, 1973 water rights. The Bureau examines all claims pursuant to Supreme Court rules and provides a summary report to the Water Court on each of the basins (85) in the state. Pursuant to legislation passed in 2005 the Bureau must complete the examination of the remaining 57,000 claims (as of 2005) by June 30, 2015. The map below shows the current status of the adjudication process. Visit <a href="http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/">http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/</a>.



#### **Montana Large Fire Activity**



Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, Forestry Division, September 2012

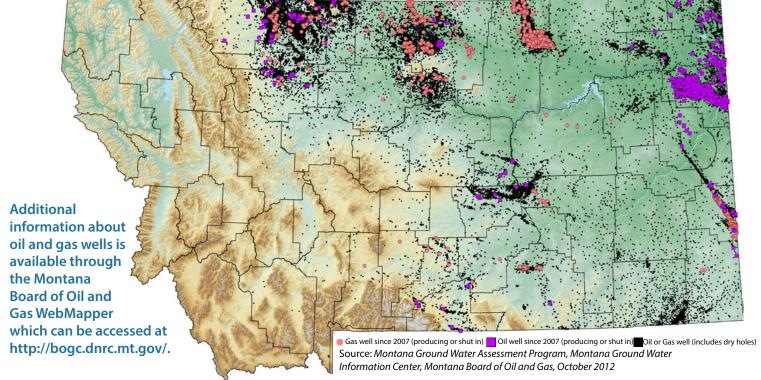
#### Montana Fires 2002 - 2011 All Fires As Reported by All Agencies

Year	Count	Acreage
2002	1,372	110,309
2003	2,326	736,809
2004	1,447	18,445
2005	1,316	103,294
2006	2,302	1,047,118
2007	1,875	778,079
2008	1,424	166,842
2009	1,731	48,912
2010	1,050	56,711
2011	1,335	168,010

Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, September 2012

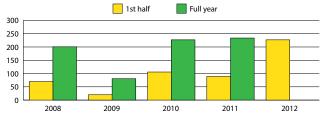
For additional information on Montana's fires, visit DNRC's online Fire Map at http://dnrc.mt.gov/gis/fire/.

#### **Oil and Gas Wells**



Oil and Gas Wells in Montana

#### Montana Oil Well Permits Issued (2008 - 2012)



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, August 2012

# Montana House Heating Fuel Occupied Housing Units

	<u> </u>	
	Count	Percent
Utility gas	226,740	56.5%
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	51,713	12.9%
Electricity	78,582	18.8%
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	7,472	1.9%
Coal or coke	927	0.2%
Wood	33,481	8.3%
Solar energy	321	0.1%
Other fuel	4,234	1.1%
No fuel used	858	0.2%
Total	404,616	100.0%

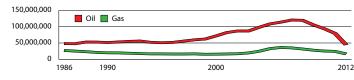
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

#### Oil and Gas Wells

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 3	District 5	District 6
Coal Bed Methane, Active	1,073	0	0	0
Coal Bed Methane, Inactive	65	0	0	0
Gas, Active	7,238	0	0	0
Gas, Inactive	2,569	0	0	0
Gas Storage, Active	270	0	0	0
Gas Storage, Inactive	18	0	0	0
Injection, Active	1,135	0	0	0
Injection, Inactive	757	0	0	0
Oil, Active	7,554	0	0	0
Oil, Inactive	4,579	0	0	0
Oil & Gas, Active	1	0	0	0
Total	25,259	0	0	0

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Board of Oil and Gas, September 2012

#### **Montana Annual Oil and Gas Production (Barrels)**



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, October 2012

#### **Pipelines**

	Montana		Senate Di	Senate District 3		House District 5		House District 6	
	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	
Crude Oil	90	1,970	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Natural Gas	360	3,301	4	14	3	13	1	1	
Refined Product	47	805	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	24	402	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	521	6,477	4	14	3	13	1	1	

Source: Montana State Library, Pipeline Intregrity Management Mapping Application, December 2006

#### Wildlife and Recreation

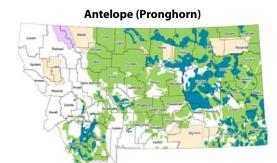
Montana is blessed with a wealth of wildlife and habitat diversity. These resources provide exceptional opportunities for recreation and contribute substantially to the state's economy and quality of life. Good information is critical to maintain this valuable heritage as the state grows and develops.

#### **Recreation Area (Acres)**

	Senate District 3	
Fishing Access Sites	501	
Fishing Conservation Areas	0	
State Parks	18	
Wildlife Conservation Easements	0	
Wildlife Management Areas	1,557	
Wildlife Protection Areas	25	
Total	2,101	

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks, September 2012

#### **Big Game Distribution**



#### **Animal Species Diversity**

		Senate District 3	% of Montana
	Montana (Count)	(Count)	Species
Amphibians	13	6	46
Birds	308	250	81
Fish	54	18	33
Mammals	103	66	64
Reptiles	17	10	59

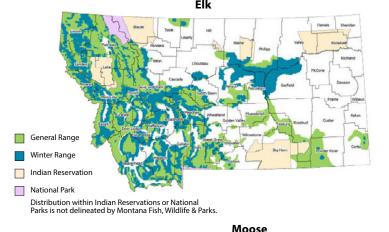
Source: Montana Natural Heritage Program, September 2012

#### **Block Management Acreage**

There are a total of 9,093,377 acres of Block Management land (including Plum Creek\*) in the State of Montana. Senate District 3 contains 130.659 or 1% of those acres.

\*Plum Creek land in FWP's Regions 1 and 2 are included in these statistics. Although they are part of the Block Management Program, they are not traditional BMA's and are managed differently.

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012



#### -Wildlife Highlights-

For more information on animals, plants, and habitats in your Senate District, visit the Montana Natural Heritage Program at http://mtnhp.org. Resources include:

- · Montana Field Guide an encyclopedia of the distribution, status, and biology of Montana's animals, plants, and biological communities
- MapViewer interactive maps of animals, plants, land cover, and land management

· Land Management Maps – public lands, **Common Yellowthroat General Observations Range** 

conservation easements, and special designations

- · Wetland and riparian mapping information
- Reports on Montana's Species of Concern

· Quick responses to data requests and answers from expert scientists on Montana's plants, animals, and biological communities.

#### **Common Yellowthroat**

Geothlypis trichas

The Common Yellowthroat occupies thick vegetation, usually in and around wetland and riparian areas, throughout Montana.



Mule Deer



White-Tailed Deer

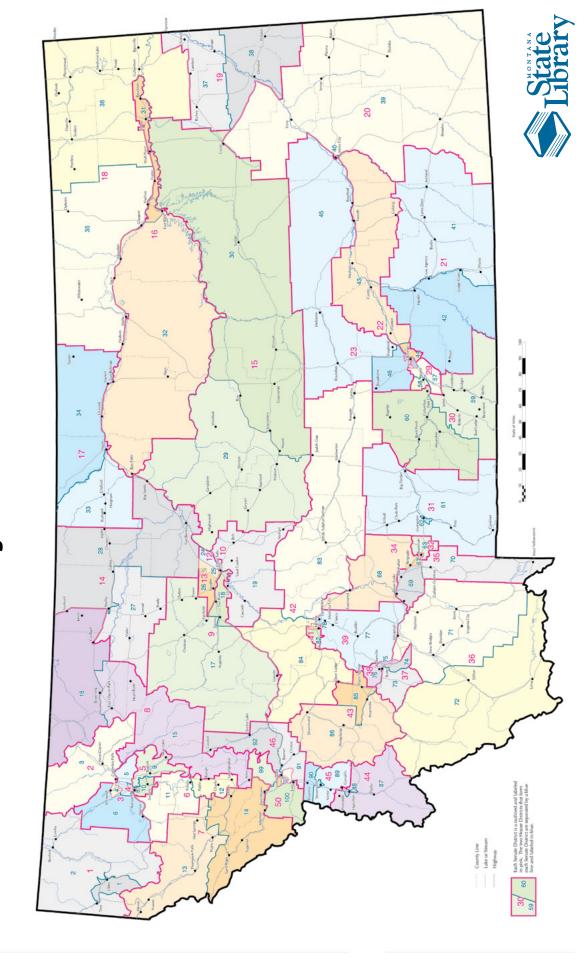


Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012



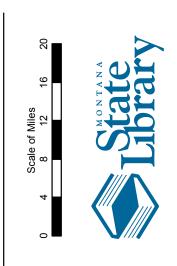
Source: Montana Natural Heritage Program, September 2012

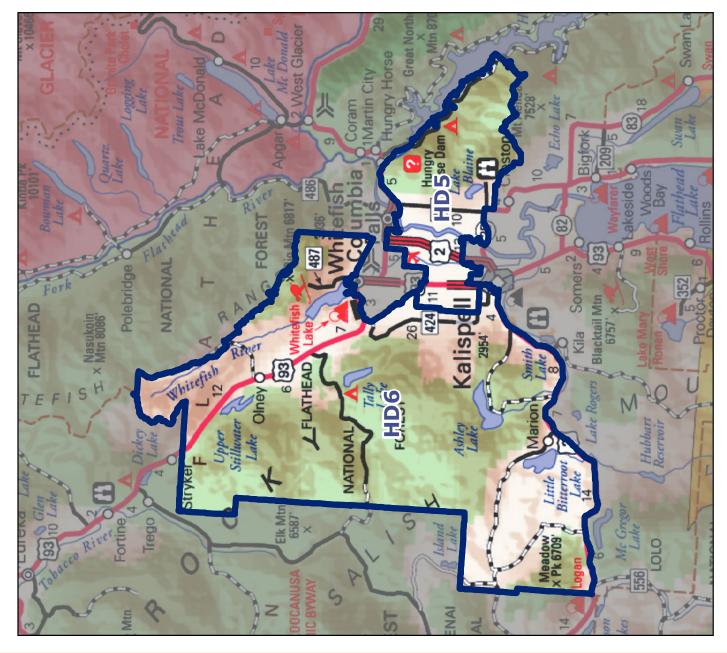
Montana Legislative District 2005 - 2014



# Montana Senate District 3







#### **Online Resources Directory**

#### **Montana State Library**

1515 East 6th Avenue PO Box 201800 Helena, MT 59620 (406) 444-3115

#### http://msl.mt.gov



#### **Statewide Library Resources**

- · Discover It! Montana State Library Catalog
- · Montana Library Directory

#### http://mymontanalibrary.org

http://mtslr.org

http://msl.mt.gov/For Librarians/Library Directory

#### **Montana State Digital Library**

- Library Information Services
  - MT.GOV Connect
  - · Montana State Publications Online
  - Find Resources Online
- MSL Geographic Information
  - Montana Geographic Information Clearinghouse
  - Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure
  - · Water Information System
- Natural Heritage Program
  - · Montana Field Guide
  - MapViewer
  - Species of Concern Reports Animals
  - Species of Concern Reports Plants

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/connect

http://statepublications.mt.gov

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/Find Resources Online

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/gis

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/msdi

http://msl.msl.gov/geoinfo/water

http://mtnhp.org

http://fieldguide.mt.gov

http://mtnhp.org/mapviewer

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=a

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=p

#### **Montana Talking Book Library**

- Online catalogs and services WebOpac
- BARD Braille and Audio Reading Download

#### http://msl.mt.gov/talking book library

http://www.klasweb.msl.mt.gov https://nlsbard.loc.gov/mt1a

#### **Montana State Library In-House Partners**

- · Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks
- Natural Resources Conservation Service

http://fwp.mt.gov

http://www.mt.nrcs.usda.gov

#### **Legislative Snapshot**

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative snapshot

## **Legislative Snapshot 2013**

Includes information for the State of Montana, Senate District 4, and House Districts 7 and 8.

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/

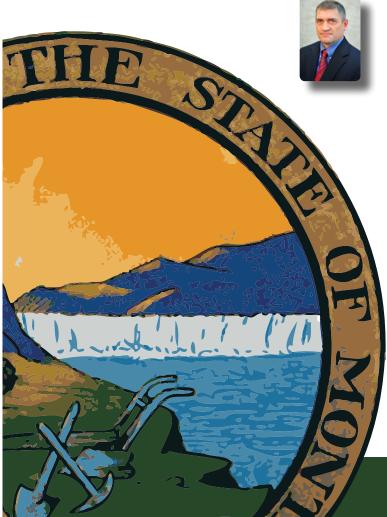




Senate District 4
Senator Jon Sonju (R)
PO Box 2954
Kalispell, MT 59903-2954

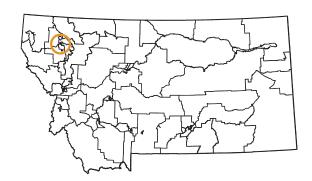


House District 7 **Representative Randy Brodehl (R)**16 White Bark
Kalispell, MT 59901-2122



House District 8 **Representative Steve Lavin (R)**PO Box 11241

Kalispell, MT 59904-4241





#### **Letter from the Montana State Librarian**

On behalf of the Montana State Library, I would like to welcome you to the 2013 legislative session. We appreciate your dedication and hard work on behalf of all Montanans. We hope that this information booklet, compiled by our information experts and full of data on issues of state and national importance, will help inform many of the decisions you have to make in the coming months.

The 2013 Legislative Snapshot includes a wide range of information on issues that affect Montanans. You will find information on our state's economy and the economic impact on your constituents. High-speed, broadband Internet access is essential in this information age and the Snapshot includes a current view of the availability of broadband and Internet services across the state. Education is always an important issue, and you will find relevant information on our state's public schools



and test scores. Throughout Montana, libraries serve as community anchors; we've highlighted the programs and services offered to Montanans through their local libraries. Finally, land, wildlife, and recreation will always be an important part of Montana life, and we've pulled several highlights from our collection that might help guide your decision-making this session. Based on feedback we received from legislators in 2011, we are pleased to make much more of the data available by legislative districts. And we are pleased to provide much of the information in mapped form. Using the Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure, a set of standardized geospatial data, these maps tell powerful stories that will further your understanding of the topics highlighted.

The Montana State Library is a small and very unique agency. We employ librarians, geographers, and natural resource specialists and we partner with botanists, zoologists and ecologists. We work closely with federal and state agencies and local and tribal governments. We manage an enormous collection of state government information in all formats, keeping Montanans informed about the work of their government. And we ensure that Montana's blind and physically disabled citizens have access to reading materials and information.

We also work on behalf of all of Montana's libraries to help them provide the latest and best information, technology and library services to their patrons – your constituents – whether it's downloadable ebooks, public access computers, online information resources, or the latest bestseller. Without the Montana State Library, Montana libraries would not be able to afford these resources and services for their patrons, all of which are being used in record numbers. In this age of information – most of which is only accessed online – the Montana State Library, through libraries across the state, provides a vital link that affects Montanans in a multitude of ways.

We created this booklet for you not only to provide vital information to help you make difficult decisions in the coming months, but to demonstrate the power of what a diverse staff with amazingly diverse skills can do to make information, in many different forms, available to every Montanan. Our work empowers Montanans by providing access to information, enhancing learning in families and communities, and building 21st Century skills. Knowing that our work makes a difference makes us very proud.

We hope that you use this Legislative Snapshot throughout the session. And we hope that you will stop by to see us – in person or virtually. Whether you visit us at our library or online, you will be able to browse our collection of government and natural resource information, get help to research a specific issue, or find a quiet place to work or meet with colleagues. We are located one block east of the Capitol, behind the Montana Historical Society, at the north end of the Justice building. And of course, our services are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week at <a href="http://msl.mt.gov">http://msl.mt.gov</a>.

Sincerely,

# Senate District 4 House District 7 House District 8

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Find additional Senate and House district data, interactive maps, and even more resources online at http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/.

Jennie Stapp

Juni Stepp

#### The Montana Economy and Theories of Economic Growth

Source: Montana Department of Labor and Industries

It has been an interesting five years for the Montana and U.S. economies, including the deepest and longest U.S. recession since the Great Depression and a slow economic recovery. Montana outperformed the U.S. economy during the recession and recovery, losing only 4.4% of our pre-recession personal income peak compared to 5.6% nationally. Further, since hitting the trough in 2009, Montana's personal income growth has outpaced the U.S. by about 3 percentage points, while the state's payroll job growth has increased by 3.4% compared to 3.1% nationally. Montana's 2012 job growth promises to be strong. From June 2011 to June 2012, Montana added almost 9,800 jobs for an annual growth rate of 2.1% -- above forecasted expectations and above the long-term growth rate of 1.2%. Montana's economy is returning to growth despite the many national and international challenges.

The various forces causing the recession and slow recovery are evident in the quarterly personal income statistics in Figure 1. The national slowdown in the overall economy and particularly in the housing market was first noted in the summer of 2007, but personal income for both the U.S. and Montana continued to expand until the financial crisis in the third and fourth quarters of 2008. Wall Street losses translated into income and job losses on Main Streets in Montana. Although the U.S. recession officially ended in June 2009, Montana continued to lose income until the first quarter of 2010.



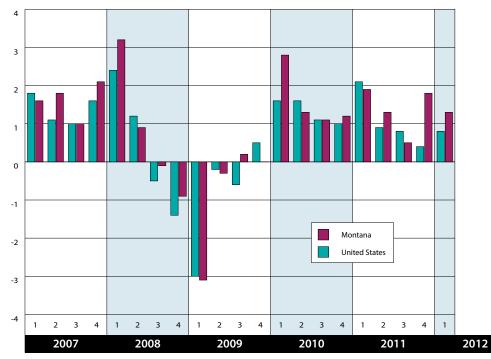
Then, just as the U.S. economy turned upward, global problems came to the forefront. The Eurozone's sovereign debt crisis moderated the U.S. recovery, with the first Greece bailout occurring in the second quarter of 2010. As one of America's largest export customers, Europe's economic slowdown reduced the demand for U.S. goods, in addition to increasing uncertainty and risk in the global financial system. In fact, overall global growth slowed from 5.2% in 2010 to 3.8% in 2011, while the advanced

economies that make up the majority of the U.S. export customers slowed from 3% in 2010 to 1.4% in 2011. The last few years have taught Montanans that our economic fortunes are strongly tied to the performance of global and national economies.

Domestic factors have also played a role in the slow emergence of the economy out of the recession. Throughout the 2007 to 2012 period, oil and gas price spikes caused temporary shocks to the economy. Higher fuel prices reduce the amount of discretionary dollars consumers have to spend in grocery stores, restaurants, and retail stores, thus slowing job growth. Also, during the summer of 2011, the federal debt ceiling increase debate increased the uncertainty about future government spending and the safety of U.S. financial instruments. With government spending equaling roughly 20% of the Gross Domestic Product, any large change to that spending would have an impact on the economy. Businesses are still in the shadow of this fiscal uncertainty. Current national fiscal plans call for spending cuts and tax increases equal to about 3.8% of GDP in January 2013, which would likely send the U.S. economy into a shallow recession.iii Businesses and consumers who are reliant on this spending are less likely to make decisions or take on risk in such an uncertain environment.

Like personal income, Montana's payroll employment was impacted by the financial crises, starting with employment losses in the fourth quarter of 2008. Job losses continued throughout 2009 and 2010 before starting recovery in 2011. Wages recovered earlier than employment growth, with the total amount

Figure 1: Montana and U.S. Personal Income Growth

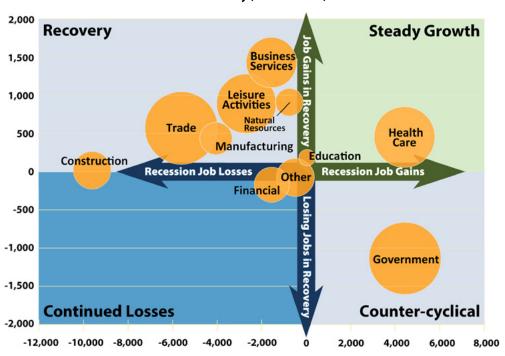


Source: Quarterly Personal Income Data, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

of wages paid to Montana workers starting to increase in the second quarter of 2010. These wage gains translated into job growth in 2011 as the spending of more wages stimulated demand in the high-employment consumer industries. The average annual wage increased by 3.5% in 2011, driving Montana's average annual wage over \$35,000 for the first time.iv

Payroll employment grew at about 0.9% in 2011, but private employment grew much faster at 1.4%. The job growth by industry is illustrated in Figure 2. The job change during the recession years of 2007 to 2010 is shown on the horizontal axis compared to the past year of recovery on the vertical axis. The size of the bubble indicates the size of the industry employment in 2011. Total job growth in recent years has been slower than private job growth because the government sector shed jobs in 2010 and 2011. Figure 2 includes all public employees in the government bubble, even though many public workers are in the education, health care, or construction industries. Public employment represents roughly 20% of total employment in 2011, with 11% of total employment in local government, 6% in state government, and 3% in the federal government. The government share of total employment has been slowly decreasing over time, although it increased a few percentage points during the recession. The government share returned to its downward trend in the last year. Government is placed in the counter-cyclical quadrant in Figure 2, as it added about 4,400 jobs during the recession and then lost about 1,100 jobs in 2011. Counter-cyclical government employment growth helps stabilize the economy during recessionary periods and helps accelerate the return to growth.

Figure 2: Industry Job Change during the Recession (2007 to 2010) and Recovery (2010 to 2011)



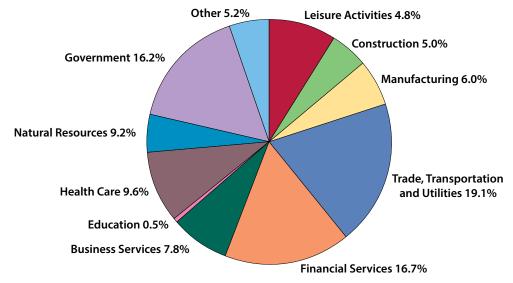
Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

The health care industry has added jobs throughout the recession and recovery, adding almost 5,000 jobs over the last five years. Only the financial services industry (which includes real estate) and other services posted employment losses in 2011, with all other industries in recovery with job gains. Business services, including administration and professional services, added the most jobs in 2011, followed by natural resources (including oil and gas mining) and the leisure activities sector

(which includes restaurants, bars, entertainment, and hotels). Trade, manufacturing, and construction posted the most losses during the recession, but all three industries are back on the recovery path with job gains in 2011. Wood product manufacturing and residential construction have been slow to recover in the aftermath of the national housing downturn, but other manufacturing and commercial and industrial construction posted job gains over the past year.

Figure 2 illustrates the size of each industry by the size of the industry's bubble, with trade, health care, government, and leisure activities employing the most workers. However, employment is only one way to contribute to the economy. Figure 3 illustrates the contribution of each industry to Montana's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Although health care represents 15% of Montana's total workforce, it contributes 10% of Montana's GDP. Similarly, the leisure activities sector comprises 13% of employment, but contributes only 5% of GDP. Other industries contribute more to GDP than to employment. The financial services industry, which includes real estate, contributes 17% of Montana's GDP, but only 5% of Montana's employment. The manufacturing and natural resource sectors also contribute significant GDP (15% combined), but are a small percentage of employment (7%). No industry is more important than another, but each industry has different roles to play in the economy.

Figure 3. Montana Gross Domestic Product by Industry, 2011



Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

Figure 4: Top 10 Exports from Montana to the Rest of the World (millions)

1.	Bulk Wheat	881.8
2.	Mineral Fuel, Oil, etc.	374.2
3.	Inorganic Chemicals	346.4
4.	Industrial Machinery (including computers)	197.9
5.	Vehicles, Parts, etc.	114.9
6.	Cereals	60.5
7.	Ores, Slag & Ash	60.2
8.	Salt, Sulfur, Earth & Stone	57.6
9.	Aircraft, Parts, etc.	40.3
10	Optic, Medical or Surgical Instruments	37.6

Source: Montana Department of Commerce, Office of Trade and International Relations, 2011

The manufacturing and natural resources industries are also important because of the amount of exports they provide for our economy. Exports bring new wealth into our economy, which then drives economic growth in all industries as the money is circulated through our economy. Figure 4 illustrates the top 10 Montana exports. Many are raw natural resources from the agriculture and mining industries, or manufacturing products that add value to the raw commodities. Overall, Montana's exports increased by 14% in 2011. Montana's largest export customers include other states, Canada, Asia, and Europe. Based on data from the first half of 2012, Montana exports may decrease slightly in 2012 because of slower economic growth in many of our non-U.S. global trading partners.v

The western portion of Montana was harder hit by the recession and global slowdown compared to the eastern portion of the state. 2011 unemployment rates by region are shown in Figure 5. The large job losses in wood product manufacturing had a disproportional effect in Northwestern Montana, while the large recessionary job losses in construction had the largest impact in both the Northwest and around the Bozeman region. These two areas continue to have the highest unemployment rates in 2011. In contrast, the Eastern portion of the state was less impacted by the recession because of a heavy reliance on energy, agriculture, health care, and government – all industries that performed relatively well during the recession. The unemployment rate in the East was only 4.7% in 2011. The development of the Bakken oil shale has brought a great deal of development into the

region, both in the primary oil and gas mining industry and in related business services, such as environmental engineering and employment firms. Although unemployment in the western portion of the state continues to be high, job growth has returned to all Montana regions. In fact, the Southwest region of the state (including Butte, Bozeman, Dillon, and Helena) has led the state in job gains as we have exited the recession, leading the Southwest region's unemployment rate to decrease slightly in 2011 to 6.1% from 6.6% in 2010.

All of Montana's regions are expected to post job gains in 2012, with continued growth expected in 2013. However, job growth is expected to remain slower than before the recession for several years. The Montana Department of Labor and Industry's job projections expect 1.4% job growth in 2012 and 2013, compared to the 2.2% annual growth that the state experienced from 2000 to 2007 prior to the recession. In many ways, the rapid economic growth prior to the recession was artificially high because of the low interest rates that caused a growth bubble. Slower expected growth is simply a result of being outside the bubble period.

Growth is also expected to be slower in the future because of cutbacks in government spending and slower growth in consumer spending as Americans save and try to reduce their debt loads. With government spending comprising about 20% and consumption comprising about 70% of aggregate demand, the slowdown in these sectors will translate into slower overall economic growth. Lower domestic demand from consumers and governments will lead many businesses to slow production or look abroad to foreign markets to supplement growth. Both alternatives may lead to slower employment growth domestically. Further, a slowing global economy will likely moderate Montana export growth in 2012 and 2013, although global demand is expected to return in later years.

Despite domestic and global challenges, Montana's economy has proven to be incredibly resilient in the last few years. Montana's economy is now in recovery, adding over 9,800 jobs in the last year, and posting over two years of personal income and wage gains. Although unemployment remains undesirably high, Montana's job growth has re-employed out-of-work Montanans and brought stronger wages back to workers and their families. Future years are expected to bring continued growth to our state as our industries continue recovery from the recession, and the Bakken development provides new opportunities for income growth and entrepreneurialism.

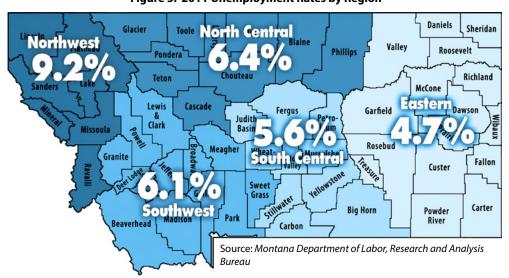


Figure 5: 2011 Unemployment Rates by Region

i The long-term growth rate of 1.2% for Montana's total employment growth is based on employment data from 1976 to 2011 using the Local Area Unemployment Statistics published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Montana Department of Labor and Industry (DLI). Job growth forecasts based on this series by DLI suggested job growth of only 0.9% in 2011.

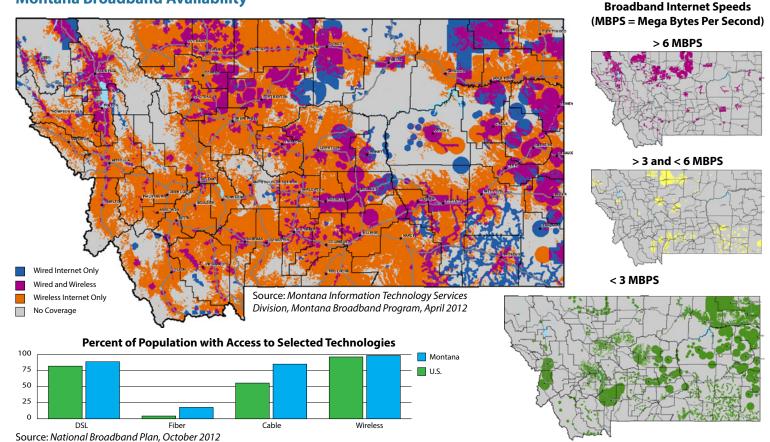
ii International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2012. <a href="www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2012/01/weodata/index.aspx">www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2012/01/weodata/index.aspx</a>.

iii Global Insight, "U.S. Economy: The Fiscal Cliff" June 28, 2012 and Congressional Budget Office, "An Update to the Budget and Economic Outlook: Fiscal Years 2012 to 2022" Aug. 22, 2012.

iv For more information on employment and wage growth, please see the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Labor Day Report 2012, available at <a href="http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913">http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913</a> LDR-12.pdf.

v WiserTrade, U.S. State Exports by NAICS Industry. At <u>www.wisertrade.org</u>. See footnote 2 for growth projections.

#### **Montana Broadband Availability**



#### **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program**

Under the Broadband Technologies Opportunities Program (BTOP) funded by the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA) and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the Montana State Library is partnering with 44 of Montana's public libraries to expand access to free, high-speed Internet to 86% of the state's population by 2013. Funds have supported: increased broadband speeds; decreased patron wait time; improved access by purchasing ADA compliant

software, hardware, and furniture, and through minor renovation projects aimed at increasing accessibility of computing center facilities; digital literacy training; and a mobile computer lab.

#### **Highlights include:**

- Increased average statewide library broadband speeds from 3.55 mbps to 15 mbps
- Added 478 public workstations (212 desktops, 46 children's computers, 200 laptops, 17 touchscreens and 3 iMacs) for a total of 781

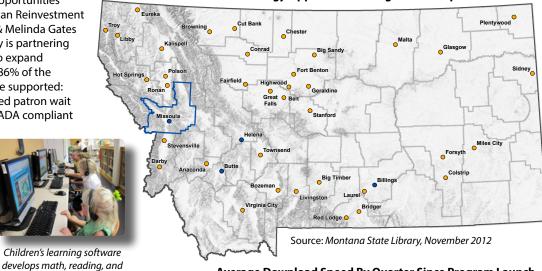
critical-thinking skills

- Decreased average wait time from 20 minutes to less than 5 minutes
- Provided digital literacy training to over 70,000 Montanans and 1,200 librarians on topics such as employment resources, tax filing, self-help law, Internet and email, and computer basics

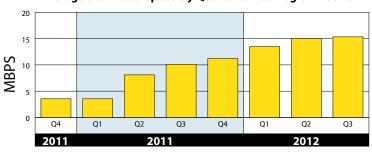
#### **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program Participants**

Source: Montana Information Technology Services Division,

Montana Broadband Program, April 2012



#### Average Download Speed By Quarter Since Program Launch



Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

### **Demographics**

### **2010 Poverty and Median Income Estimates**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 4	District 7	District 8
Median Household Income	43,872	33,687	37,555	30,319
% in Poverty All Ages	15	15	10	19
% in Poverty Ages Under 18	19	20	12	27

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

### Percent of Households With One or More Persons 65 Years and Over

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 4	District 7	District 8
One or More 65 and Over	25	23	28	20
One Person	10	13	13	13
Two Or More Persons	14	11	15	7
Family	14	10	14	6
Nonfamily	1	1	1	1

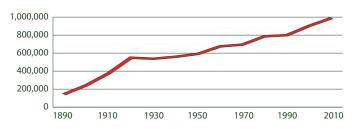
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### **Percent of Change in Number of Housing Units**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 4	District 7	District 8
2000 Census	412,633	8,326	3,852	4,474
2010 Census	482,825	9,443	4,491	4,952
Percent of Change	+ 17.0	+ 13.4	+ 16.6	+ 10.7

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Censes

### Montana Historic Population Growth 1890 - 2010 Censes

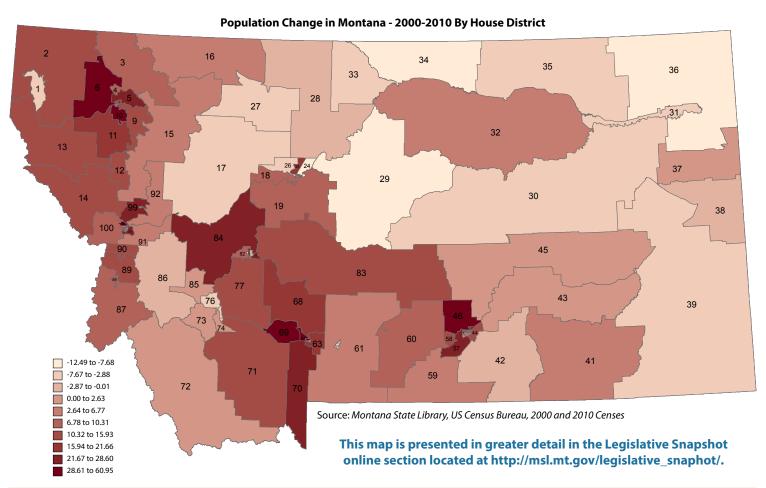


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1890 - 2010 Censes

### 2010 Census Data

	Total	Male	Female
United States	308,745,538	151,781,326	156,964,212
Under 5 years	20,201,362	10,319,427	9,881,935
Under 18 years	74,181,467	37,945,136	36,236,331
18 to 64 years	194,356,087	96,473,230	97,882,857
65 years and over	40,267,984	17,362,960	22,905,024
Montana	989,415	496,667	492,748
Under 5 years	62,423	32,129	30,294
Under 18 years	223,563	114,909	108,654
18 to 64 years	619,110	313,713	305,397
65 years and over	146,742	68,045	78,697

Source: US Census Bureau, 2010 Census



### **Demographics**

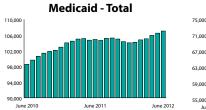
### **Veteran Population Projections**

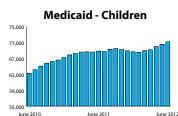
Montana is ranked second among the states for percent of the civilian population 18 years and over who are veterans. (12.3 percent, U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey)

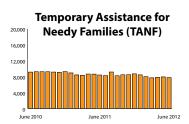
		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 4	District 7	District 8
Civilian population (>18)	746,963	15,579	8,070	7,509
Non Veterans	646,089	13,176	6,718	6,458
Veterans	100,874	2,403	1,352	1,051
% of Gulf War (>9/01)	9.0%	8%	9%	6%
% of Gulf War (8/90-8/01)	15%	24%	21%	28%
Vietnam era	37%	28%	27%	29%
Korean War	13%	11%	13%	7%
World War II	10%	13%	18%	8%

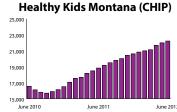
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services Selected Eligibles - Monthly Enrollment





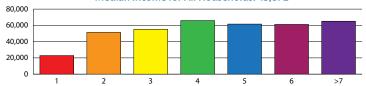




Source: Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services, August 2012

### **Montana Median Income By Household Size**

Median Income for All Households: 43,872



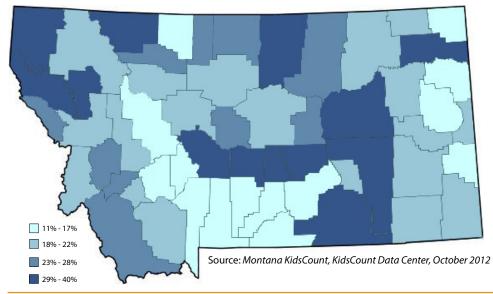
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### Percent of Individuals Below Poverty Level (12 Month Period)

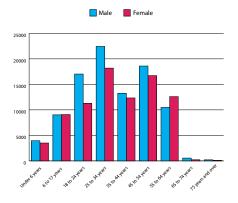
		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 4	District 7	District 8
Total (Count)	138,109	2,979	1,004	1,975
Males	46.2%	45.4%	42.3%	47.0%
Under 5 years	5.0%	6.4%	10.9%	4.2%
5 years	1.1%	1.4%	0.0%	2.1%
6 to 11 years	4.8%	8.1%	1.6%	11.4%
12 to 14 years	2.1%	2.3%	1.5%	2.7%
15 years	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	0.5%	0.0%	0.8%
18 to 24 years	8.6%	6.9%	5.4%	7.7%
25 to 34 years	5.5%	5.4%	7.5%	4.4%
35 to 44 years	4.6%	1.4%	0.8%	1.8%
45 to 54 years	5.3%	4.1%	1.7%	5.3%
55 to 64 years	3.8%	5.7%	7.3%	4.9%
65 to 74 years	1.6%	0.4%	0.0%	0.6%
> 75 years	1.4%	2.7%	5.8%	1.2%
Females	53.8%	54.6%	57.7%	53.0%
Under 5 years	5.1%	7.7%	8.3%	7.4%
5 years	0.8%	0.7%	0.0%	1.1%
6 to 11 years	4.7%	6.7%	7.1%	6.6%
12 to 14 years	2.0%	2.3%	0.0%	3.5%
15 years	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
18 to 24 years	11.0%	8.3%	12.0%	6.4%
25 to 34 years	7.3%	10.0%	8.7%	10.7%
35 to 44 years	5.0%	4.7%	6.3%	3.9%
45 to 54 years	5.5%	2.2%	2.7%	2.0%
55 to 64 years	4.3%	3.5%	4.3%	3.0%
65 to 74 years	2.2%	3.7%	4.7%	3.1%
> 75 years	3.5%	4.7%	3.8%	5.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### Montana Child Poverty By County (Percent - 2009)



### **Montana Health Insurance Coverage Status**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey

### **Indexes**

Indexes				
Population	Montana	Senate District 4	House District 7	House District
Total population	989,415	20,558	10,572	9,986
Median age (years)	40	38	40	35
Total population - 65 years and over	146,742	3,089	1,804	1,285
Total population - 18 to 64 years	619,110	12,577	6,099	6,478
Total population - under 18 years	223,563	4,892	2,669	2,223
Total population - under 5 years	62,423	1,406	693	713
One race White	964,439	20,002	10,307	9,695
Black/African American	884,961 4,027	19,367 47	10,023 27	9,344 20
American Indian/Alaska Native	62,555	294	133	161
Asian	6,253	169	66	103
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	668	13	5	8
Some other race	5,975	112	53	59
Two or more races	24,976	556	265	291
Hispanic/Latino	28,565	560	272	288
Social	Montana	Senate District 4	House District 7	House District 8
Total households	401,328	8,969	4,325	4,644
Average household size	2	2	2	2
Average family size	3	3	3	3
Family households (families)	256,130	5,064	2,654	2,410
Male householder, no wife present, family	15,368	487	166	321
Male householder, no wife present, family - with own children under 18 years	9,016	293	79	214
Female householder, no husband present, family	33,651	1,079	366	713
Female householder, no husband present, family - with own children under 18 years	21,355	801	251	550
Nonfamily households	145,198	3,905	1,671	2,234
Householder living alone	116,779	3,321	1,416	1,905
Householder living alone - 65 years and over	41,923	1,161	555	606
Households with one or more people under 18 years	116,926	2,799	1,345	1,454
Households with one or more people 65 years and over Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	99,541 235,983	2,105	1,193 2,399	912
Nursery school, preschool	13,206	4,876 372	2,399 247	2,477 125
Kindergarten	12,085	468	106	362
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	96,195	2,134	929	1,205
High school (grades 9-12)	52,304	1,190	784	406
College or graduate school	62,193	712	333	379
Economic	Montana	Senate District 4	House District 7	House District
Employment status - population 16 years and over	778,518	16,092	8,418	7,674
Civilian labor force - employed	476,195	9,392	4,917	4,475
Civilian labor force - unemployed	28,683	901	388	513
Armed forces	3,737	48	13	35
Not in labor force	269,903	5,751	3,100	2,651
Females 16 years and over in labor force	391,139	8,207	4,339	3,868
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18	15	15	16
Mean earnings (dollars)	55,129	44,443	48,020	40,918
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	15,179	14,701	14,834	14,531
Mean retirement income (dollars)	18,679	15,095	16,577	12,484
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	7,895	6,682	6,944	6,660
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	2,954	1,259	1,200	1,271
Median family income (dollars)  Mean family income (dollars)	55,725 68,016	41,875 55,765	43,378 59,529	38,085 51,619
		·		
Housing Total housing units	Montana 471 723	Senate District 4	House District 7	House District
Occupied housing units	471,723 401,328	9,814 8,969	4,632 4,325	5,182 4,644
Vacant housing units	70,395	845	307	538
Homeowner vacancy rate	70,393	043	0	550 1
Rental vacancy rate	6	8	4	11
Built 2005 or later	18,895	346	261	85
Owner-occupied	277,023	5,293	2,991	2,302
Renter-occupied	124,305	3,676	1,334	2,342
Median (dollars)	173 300	171 400	185 600	163 500

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census/2006-2010 American Community Survey

Housing units with a mortgage

Housing units without a mortgage

Median (dollars)

173,300

162,090

114,933

171,400

3,488

1,805

163,500 1,593

709

185,600

1,895

1,096

### **Accredited Schools**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 4	District 7	District 8
Elementaries	440	7	3	4
Middle Schools	49	0	0	0
Grades 7-8 Schools	164	1	1	0
High Schools	185	1	0	1
Total	838	9	4	5

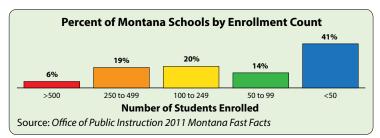
Source: Montana State Library, Montana Office of Public Instruction, September 2012

### **Montana School Libraries**

Per MCA 20-7-202, each school in Montana maintains a school library.

Average circulation per library per year	13,788
Access to Statewide Databases	100%
No summer library hours	83%

Source: 2012 Montana School Library Data Survey



### **Montana Test Scores - Achievement Levels**

### 4th Grade Reading

2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
31%	29%	25%	27%	27%
69%	71%	75%	73%	73%
65%	64%	61%	65%	64%
35%	36%	39%	35%	36%
	31% 69% 65%	31% 29% 69% 71% 65% 64%	31% 29% 25% 69% 71% 75% 65% 64% 61%	31%         29%         25%         27%           69%         71%         75%         73%           65%         64%         61%         65%

### 8th Grade Reading

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	18%	18%	15%	16%	14%
At or above basic	82%	82%	85%	84%	86%
Below proficient	63%	63%	61%	62%	58%
At or above proficient	37%	37%	39%	38%	42%

### 4th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	19%	15%	12%	12%	13%
At or above basic	81%	85%	88%	88%	87%
Below proficient	69%	62%	56%	55%	55%
At or above proficient	31%	38%	44%	45%	45%

### 8th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	21%	20%	21%	18%	17%
At or above basic	79%	80%	79%	82%	83%
Below proficient	65%	64%	62%	56%	54%
At or above proficient	35%	36%	38%	44%	46%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2012

# Montana High School Graduation Rates By High School District 0 - 59% 60 - 69% 70 - 79% 80 - 89% 90 - 100% Montana State Library, Montana Office of Public Instruction, October 2012

### 4th Graders Who Scored Below Proficient Reading Level

By Family Income	2011
Eligible for free/reduced school lunch	77%
Not eligible for free/reduced school lunch	55%

By Race and Hispanic Origin	2011
White	61%
Hispanic or Latino	77%
American Indian	86%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2011

### **Early Literacy**

For low-income children in particular, a "readiness gap" fuels much of what has become known as the achievement gap. The readiness gap grows exponentially between birth and kindergarten due to differences in children's resources and opportunities for physical, linguistic, cognitive, social, emotional, and behavioral development. This gap continues to grow as children attend K-12 school.

Nearly 2/3 of Montana's fourth graders cannot read at a proficient level. The fact is that the fourth-graders who cannot meet proficient levels in reading today are all too likely to become our nation's lowest-income, least-skilled, least-productive, and most costly citizens tomorrow. Low achievement in reading, which begins with opportunistic differences starting at birth, has important long-term consequences in terms of individual earning potential, global competitiveness, and general productivity.

Source: MontanaKidsCount, September 2011

# Montana Head Start Locations Lincoln Lincoln

There are 769 libraries in the Montana Library Directory. Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries. For more detailed information on Montana's libraries visit http://www.msl.mt.gov/For\_Librarians/Library\_Directory/. See the Education page for more information about Montana's school libraries.

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 4	District 7	District 8
Public	82	1	1	1
Branches	34	1	1	0
Bookmobiles	3	0	0	0
Academic	26	1	1	1
Institutional	2	0	0	0
School	562	27	27	21
Special	57	1	1	1
Other	3	0	0	0
Total	769	31	31	24

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### **Montana's Cultural Heritage**

In partnership with the Montana Historical Society and other organizations, the Montana State Library promotes preservation of and online

access to our state's cultural heritage. The Montana Memory Project website makes a variety of historic as well as contemporary resources available in digital format for education, business, pleasure, and lifelong learning.



Fire trucks at Presbyterian Church, Lewistown, MT

http://mtmemory.org/.

### **Connecting to Collections**

The Montana Historical Society and the Montana State Library partnered on a statewide project to assess the preservation needs of collections at Montana's more than 400 cultural organizations. The assessment documented the need for training, environmental monitoring, on-site surveys of collections and facilities,

Montar

and disaster preparedness assistance.

### **Montana Talking Book Library**

### Services for Montanans with Visual, Physical and Reading Disabilities

The Montana State Library supports free specialized and direct accessible library services to Montanans with visual and physical disabilities through the Montana Talking Book Library (MTBL). The number of veterans served has increased to 12.4% of all patrons. Overall patrons have increased by 15%. MTBL circulation has increased by 15.16%. The Patron Outreach Project is designed to connect more Montanans with MTBL services.



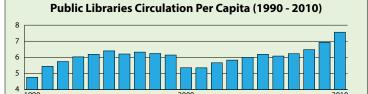
MTBL's local recordings and national digitization projects continue to progress and offer a wider variety of digital

audio books to patrons in both physical delivery and digital BARD (Braille and Audio Reading Download) delivery programs. These are designed to meet patrons' needs at their personal resource and skills level, including homebound patrons.

For more information: http://msl.mt.gov/tbl/ OR 1-800-332-3400

### **Montana Public Libraries Fast Facts**

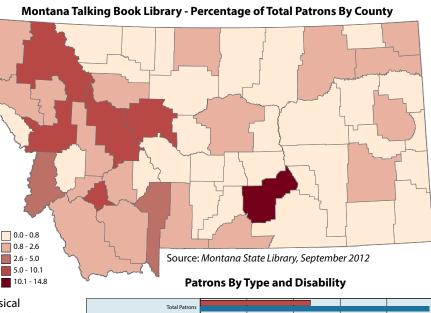
- Montana's public libraries hold 3,719,920 items.
- Montanans visited their public libraries an average of five times throughout the year, for a total of 4,599,660 visits in 2011.
- Montana library patrons checked out 7,519,019 items in 2011, about eight items per person.
- Librarians in Montana's public libraries fielded 465,036 reference questions in SFY 2011, or 8,934 questions per week.
- 100% of all Montana libraries provide Internet access to patrons
- Nearly half of all Montanans (467,303) have a library card.



Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### **Courier Project**

As access to quality information has become a vital part of our lives, the Montana State Library is partnering with libraries on a number of ways to share information and materials affordably and dependably. One of these methods is the Montana Courier Project, which uses a commercial courier service to ship library materials and resources around the state. As participation has grown, libraries are seeing increasingly significant savings in the cost of moving library materials around the state.



Deaf & Blind Disabilities

Physical Disability

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

Digital Users

Number of Patron

The Montana State Library works on behalf of all Montana libraries to help them provide the latest and best information and library services to their patrons – your constituents. We negotiate on behalf of libraries across the state to get the best rate on cuttingedge library products and services, keeping libraries relevant and engaged in their local communities. Our statewide suite of resource sharing tools through our unique group services contract with Online Computing Library Center (OCLC) enables patrons to borrow library materials from anywhere in the world and provides Montana collections to citizens of the world. Discover It, a new statewide search tool for libraries, makes the patron's discovery experience into a one stop, "Googlelike" experience. Without statewide library projects, some of which are listed here, many Montanans would be left behind in this age of information.

### **Participating Libraries**

Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries that are participating in the following statewide projects.

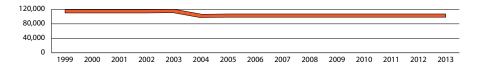
		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 4	District 7	District 8
Statewide Databases	769	31	31	24
OCLC	769	31	31	24
OCLC Group Services	252	7	7	6
Montana Shared Catalog	163	5	5	4
MontanaLibrary2Go	88	2	2	1
Ready2Read	72	2	2	1
Courier Project	46	2	2	1
Montana Memory Project	34	1	1	1

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### -State Aid Dollars for Public Libraries-

State aid to public libraries is provided through the Information Access Montana Act (IAMA) passed by the Montana Legislature in 1989. The act is designed to broaden access to existing information by strengthening public libraries, augment and extend services provided by public libraries, and permit new types of library services based on local need. For fiscal year 2013, a total of \$102,830 was distributed amongst the state's 82 public libraries.

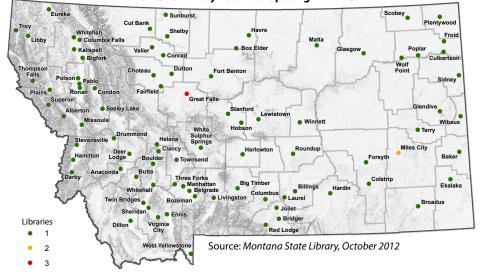
### State Aid for Montana Public Libraries (1999 - 2013)



	Per	PerSq	
State Aid for Public Libraries in Senate District 4	Capita \$	Mile \$	Total \$
Flathead County Library System, Kalispell	7,662	429	8,091

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### **MontanaLibrary2Go Participating Libraries**



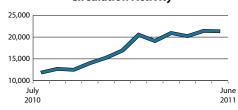
### Statewide Databases and HomeworkMT

Thanks to an allocation from the Montana legislature, the Montana State Library offers statewide periodical databases to all Montana library patrons. Access to this completely online collection - accessible in the library, at home, or on a mobile device - includes hundreds of journals and thousands of full text articles on everything from business resources to health information. Montanans performed nearly 6.5 million searches within the "Discover It" statewide search tool last year. Library patrons also have access to live tutors and online homework assistance through HomeworkMT. Montana students engaged in 8,102 live tutoring sessions and 3,715 online sessions to get assistance with math, science, social studies and the GED. Adults accessed the resource for assistance with computer and financial literacy, resumes, and helping children with homework.

### MontanaLibrary2Go

The ever increasing popularity of downloadable audio and e-books makes MontanaLibrary2Go a favorite of Montana library patrons. Participating libraries deliver a growing collection of downloadable audio and e-book titles to their patrons. Titles are available for download on a wide variety of mobile devices including Kindles, iPods, iPads, iPhones and Androids. Patrons from participating libraries downloaded 206,801 titles between July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012.

### MontanaLibrary2Go Circulation Activity



Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### **Ready 2 Read**

The Montana State Library's Ready 2 Read program is designed to help parents and caregivers understand the value of sharing language and literacy with their children and the importance these skills play throughout a person's life. The Ready 2 Read program has provided extensive early childhood training for Montana librarians; placed early childhood materials, including age-appropriate books and toys, into libraries throughout the state; and helped Montana libraries become community hubs for healthy child and family development, which provide all parents of young children access to age appropriate reading materials and a 21st Century learning environment that will reap rewards for society far into the future.

http://ready2readmontana.org/

### **Montana GIS Portal**



The Montana GIS Portal serves as Montana's primary online resource to discover geospatial data. The Portal provides online access to hundreds of datasets in a variety of formats for use in maps, web mapping applications and geospatial analyses.

http://gisportal.msl.mt.gov/

### **State Names Authority (SNA)**

The Montana State Library is responsible for representing the State of Montana to the US Board of Geographic Names (BGN). The SNA is notified when the BGN receives proposals for new names or changes to existing names recognized by the federal government for natural features such as streams and mountains in Montana. The SNA solicits opinions on the proposals from state and local agencies and from the public, then forwards these opinions, along with the State's recommendation, to the BGN. The SNA web site at http://msl.mt.gov/ geonames has more information and a database of all proposals made for Montana since 2002.

### **Ready 2 Read Participating Libraries** Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

### **Statewide Library Training**

The Montana State Library's three consultants travel throughout Montana and meet one-on-one with librarians and library trustees across the state, assisting with everything from training and technology to applying Montana library law and fundraising basics. In the last fiscal year, MSL's consultants traveled over 37,505 miles, made over 2,830 contacts and completed over 167 visits with Montana's library community.



Number of trainings 29 450 Number of students at trainings

Source: Montana State Library, October 2011 - September 2012

### **Montana Shared Catalog**

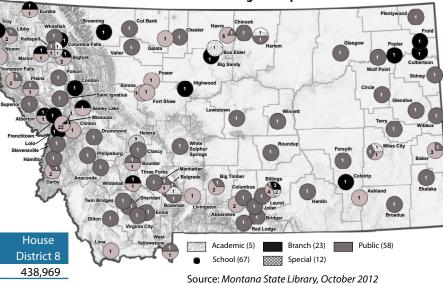
The Montana Shared Catalog helps more than 160 Montana libraries meet today's library users' demands. It gives Montanans a rich and easy-to-use catalog including more than 5 million items that patrons circulated 4,871,174 times from August 2011 to September 2012. Forty-two of the MSC member libraries have joined together in three separate groups to share their collections and patrons among their members. These resource sharing libraries are in the 4-Rivers Group (10 members in Southwestern Montana), BridgerNet Group (5 members in Gallatin County), and the Partners Group (27 members located across the state).

**Montana Shared Catalog Circulation** 

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 4	District 7	District 8
Circulation	4,871,174	526,606	526,606	438,969

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

### Montana Shared Catalog Participants



### **State Publications Available Online!**

The Montana State Library is digitizing our legacy print state publications collection of 37,000+ publications dating from 1874. To date, over one million pages have been digitized. These publications are available online in a variety of formats at http://statepublications.mt.gov. Use of these online items is exponentially more frequent than traditional print usage.

### **Geographic Information**

### **Montana Land Information Act**

Montana Governments and Groups Receiving MLIA Grants The Montana Land FY 2008 Through FY 2013 Information Account is funded through document Fort Peck Tribes recording fees as described Chippewa Swan Valley School District LINCOLN in MCA 7-4-2637. The Cree Tribe account supplies funds FLATHEAD for work on statewide datasets, called the Montana Salish TETON **Spatial Data Infrastructure** Kootenai Tribe (MSDI), and provides funding for local, regional, and tribal efforts to build and support GIS capacity. The statewide datasets. such as cadastral (tax parcels), aerial photography, addressed structures, and wetlands are used by local, state, tribal, federal, and private sector GIS STILL-WATER YELLOWSTON practitioners. **Montana Land Information Account Funds to State Account By Year** 750.000 Tribal Governments Grants County Grants Counties with Multiple Grants 500,000 Cities and Other Eligible Entity Grants

### **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure**

\*FY06 does not include a June 06 collection month

FY10

FY08 FY09

Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

The Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure or MSDI contains 14 Framework layers that digitally represent the physical and cultural landscape of Montana. This information is developed with private sector, local, state, and tribal programs and in cooperation with the federal government. The State of Montana partners with all levels of government to create a complete standardized set of data for Montana base maps.

These 14 layers can help improve business inefficiencies; route traffic; study sensitive species after an oil spill; plan for future development; spur economic development; deliver necessary immunization services to children in your community and more.

## MSDI represent cana. This in, local, state, the federal swith all standardized The Montana Cadastral Mapping Application is a robust mapping tool that provides access to selected Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure layers, including information on public and private land ownership.

Montana Cadastral Application http://gis.mt.gov

Source: Montana State Library, August 2012

### **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure Layers**



250.000

Hydrography

























For more information, visit http://giscoordination.mt.gov

### Land

### **Land Ownership**

Senate District 4 ranks number 43 in size and is 14.755 square miles, or about 0% of Montana's total land area (146,926 square miles). The average senate district in Montana is 2,938 square miles and the average house district is 1,469 square miles.

	Montana		Senate Distri	ct 4	House Distric	t 7	House Distric	t 8
	Area		Area		Area		Area	
Owner	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%
Private	95,080	65	14	94	11	94	3	92
Local Government	208	<1	<1	5	<1	4	<1	8
Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks	648	<1	<1	1	<1	2	0	0
State Trust Land	8,092	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other State Land	139	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
US Bureau of Land Management	12,505	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
US Fish and Wildlife Service	1,448	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
US Forest Service	26,608	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
US National Park Service	1,853	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Federal Land	344	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	146,926		15		12		3	

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

### **Private Land Agricultural Use**

	Montana		Senate District	4	House District	7	House District	8
Owner	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%
Continuous Crop	29,162	<1	320	13	320	13	0	0
Fallow Crop	13,497,077	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
Farmstead	34,343	<1	37	1	36	1	<1	12
Grazing	51,274,975	62	1,045	41	1,041	41	4	44
Irrigated	1,891,718	2	753	30	753	30	0	0
Timber	15,346,749	18	189	7	189	7	0	0
Wild Hay	1,235,624	1	191	8	188	7	4	44
Total	83,309,648		2,535		2,527		8	

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Department of Revenue, September 2012

### **Conservation Easements (Acres)**

	Montana	Senate District 4	House District 7	House District 8
Bitter Root Land Trust	2,624	0	0	0
City Government	601	0	0	0
Clark Fork-Pend Oreille Conservancy	208	0	0	0
County Government	528	0	0	0
Ducks Unlimited (Wetlands America Trust)	16,997	0	0	0
Five Valleys Land Trust	47,591	0	0	0
Flathead Land Trust	9,568	25	25	0
Gallatin Valley Land Trust	37,046	0	0	0
Humane Society Wildlife Land Trust	279	0	0	0
Montana Conservation Trust	736	0	0	0
Montana Department of Transportation	999	0	0	0
Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks	417,119	0	0	0
Montana Land Reliance	895,520	0	0	0
Mule Deer Foundation	155	0	0	0
National Wildlife Federation	20	0	0	0
Prickly Pear Land Trust	3,246	0	0	0
Rattlesnake Land Trust	190	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation	50,266	0	0	0
Salish and Kootenai Tribal Lands	222	0	0	0
The Bighorn Institute	1,443	0	0	0
The Conservation Fund	15,061	0	0	0
The Nature Conservancy	316,722	0	0	0
The Vital Ground Foundation	912	0	0	0
US Bureau of Reclamation	42	0	0	0
US Department of Agriculture	26,901	0	0	0
US Fish and Wildlife Service	241,264	0	0	0
US Forest Service	20,038	0	0	0
US Government	9,251	0	0	0
Total	2,115,548	25	25	0

### Montana Land Management Tool

To view more land management and conservation easement information, visit the Natural Heritage MapViewer at <a href="http://">http://</a> mtnhp.org/mapviewer. The MapViewer displays land management information (public lands, managed areas, and conservation easements); wildlife sightings (more than 1,300,000); land cover/land use; and, over 28,000 georeferenced photos from across Montana. It links directly into the Montana Field Guides for more information about Montana's animals, plants and habitats. The Natural Heritage Program is the state's source for reliable, objective information and expertise to support stewardship of our native species and habitats. http://mtnhp.org

### **Montana Ground Water Investigations Program**

- Investigates critical groundwater challenges such as groundwater/surfacewater interaction, impacts of land use change, development stress, and more.
- Results provide scientific basis for sound, informed, water-management decisions.

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/gwip/gwip.asp

### **Montana Ground Water Assessment Program**

- Maps groundwater quality and the distribution of Montana's aquifers
- Provides long-term groundwater quality and water-level monitoring
- Maintains the central repository for Montana's groundwater information

http://mbmggwic.mtech.edu/

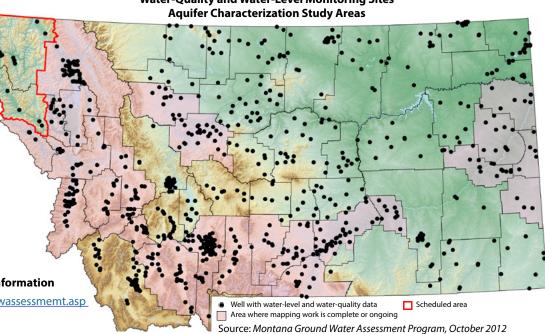
**Ground Water Assessment Program information** 

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/grw/grwassessmemt.asp

### **Ground Water Investigation Program Project Areas Map** Active or completed projects Next scheduled projects Unscheduled projects

Source: Montana Ground Water Investigation Program, September 2012

### **Water-Quality and Water-Level Monitoring Sites**



### **Montana Drought Resources**

The Montana Governor's Drought **Advisory Committee** is charged with monitoring, forecasting, and reporting water supply and moisture conditions, enabling



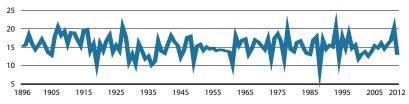
Montanans to make timely and informed decisions to mitigate drought impacts in a proactive manner.

For historic analysis, up-to-date information, and maps on Montana's current drought situation visit http://drought.mt.gov/.

### **Montana Digital Atlas**

Additional mapping and data capabilities are available through the Montana State Library at <a href="http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp">http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp</a>. The Montana Digital Atlas allows users to identify a place of interest and view an atlas of information about that place that includes a broad range of data categories such as land ownership and use, census data, water information and biological data.

### Montana Annual Precipitation in Inches (1895 - 2012)

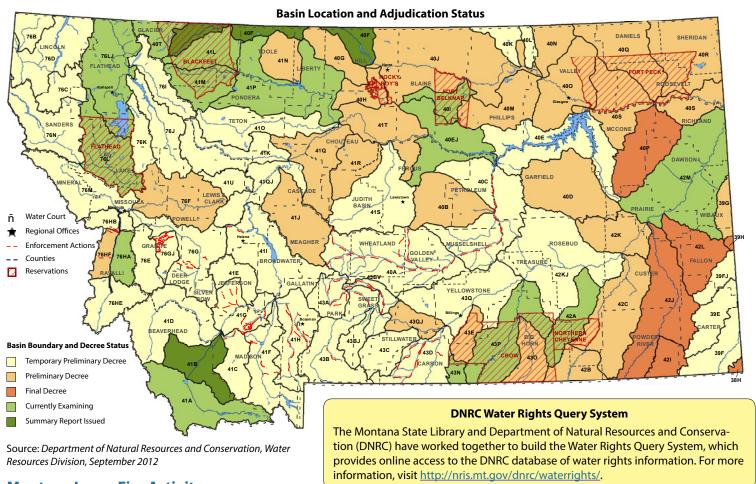


Source: NOAA National Climate Data Center, September 2012

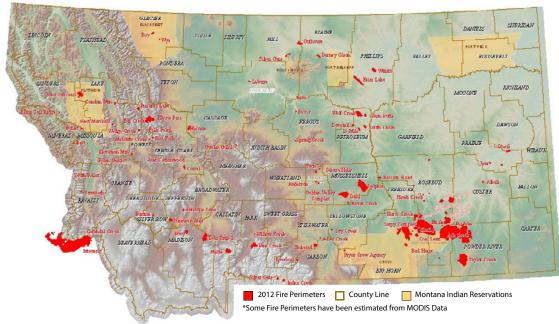
### Water/Fire

### **Water Rights**

The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation Water Adjudication Bureau assists the Montana Water Court in the adjudication of all claims to pre July 1, 1973 water rights. The Bureau examines all claims pursuant to Supreme Court rules and provides a summary report to the Water Court on each of the basins (85) in the state. Pursuant to legislation passed in 2005 the Bureau must complete the examination of the remaining 57,000 claims (as of 2005) by June 30, 2015. The map below shows the current status of the adjudication process. Visit <a href="http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/">http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/</a>.



### **Montana Large Fire Activity**



Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, Forestry Division, September 2012

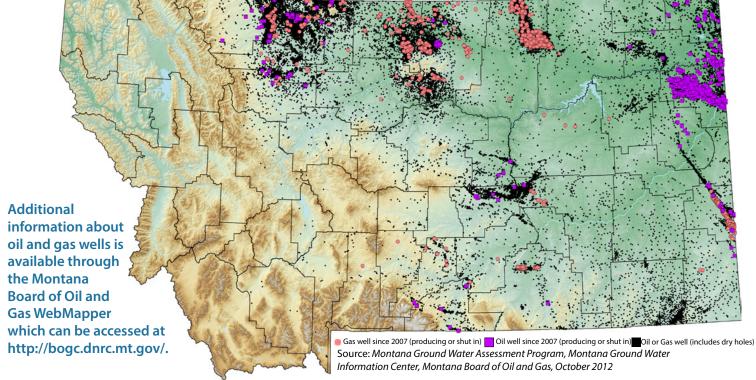
### Montana Fires 2002 - 2011 All Fires As Reported by All Agencies

Year	Count	Acreage
2002	1,372	110,309
2003	2,326	736,809
2004	1,447	18,445
2005	1,316	103,294
2006	2,302	1,047,118
2007	1,875	778,079
2008	1,424	166,842
2009	1,731	48,912
2010	1,050	56,711
2011	1,335	168,010

Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, September 2012

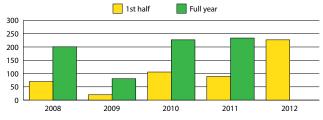
For additional information on Montana's fires, visit DNRC's online Fire Map at http://dnrc.mt.gov/gis/fire/.

### **Oil and Gas Wells**



Oil and Gas Wells in Montana

### Montana Oil Well Permits Issued (2008 - 2012)



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, August 2012

### Montana House Heating Fuel Occupied Housing Units

	<u> </u>	
	Count	Percent
Utility gas	226,740	56.5%
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	51,713	12.9%
Electricity	78,582	18.8%
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	7,472	1.9%
Coal or coke	927	0.2%
Wood	33,481	8.3%
Solar energy	321	0.1%
Other fuel	4,234	1.1%
No fuel used	858	0.2%
Total	404,616	100.0%

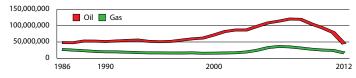
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### Oil and Gas Wells

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 4	District 7	District 8
Coal Bed Methane, Active	1,073	0	0	0
Coal Bed Methane, Inactive	65	0	0	0
Gas, Active	7,238	0	0	0
Gas, Inactive	2,569	0	0	0
Gas Storage, Active	270	0	0	0
Gas Storage, Inactive	18	0	0	0
Injection, Active	1,135	0	0	0
Injection, Inactive	757	0	0	0
Oil, Active	7,554	0	0	0
Oil, Inactive	4,579	0	0	0
Oil & Gas, Active	1	0	0	0
Total	25,259	0	0	0

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Board of Oil and Gas, September 2012

### Montana Annual Oil and Gas Production (Barrels)



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, October 2012

### **Pipelines**

	Montana		Senate D	Senate District 4		House District 7		House District 8	
	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	
Crude Oil	90	1,970	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Natural Gas	360	3,301	2	4	1	4	1	1	
Refined Product	47	805	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	24	402	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	521	6,477	2	4	1	4	1	1	

Source: Montana State Library, Pipeline Intregrity Management Mapping Application, December 2006

### Wildlife and Recreation

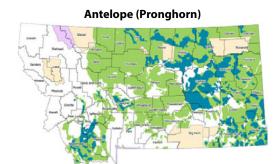
Montana is blessed with a wealth of wildlife and habitat diversity. These resources provide exceptional opportunities for recreation and contribute substantially to the state's economy and quality of life. Good information is critical to maintain this valuable heritage as the state grows and develops.

### **Recreation Area (Acres)**

	Senate District 4
Fishing Access Sites	111
Fishing Conservation Areas	0
State Parks	0
Wildlife Conservation Easements	0
Wildlife Management Areas	0
Wildlife Protection Areas	4
Total	115

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks, September 2012

### **Big Game Distribution**



### **Animal Species Diversity**

		Senate District 4	% of Montana
	Montana (Count)	(Count)	Species
<b>Amphibians</b>	13	6	46
Birds	308	249	81
Fish	54	14	26
Mammals	103	65	63
Reptiles	17	9	53

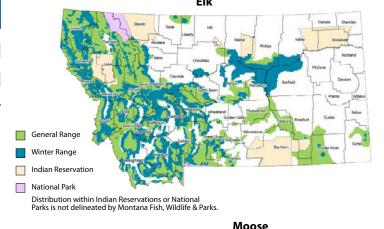
Source: Montana Natural Heritage Program, September 2012

### **Block Management Acreage**

There are a total of 9,093,377 acres of Block Management land (including Plum Creek\*) in the State of Montana. Senate District 4 contains 0 or 0% of those acres.

\*Plum Creek land in FWP's Regions 1 and 2 are included in these statistics. Although they are part of the Block Management Program, they are not traditional BMA's and are managed differently.

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012



### -Wildlife Highlights-

For more information on animals, plants, and habitats in your Senate District, visit the Montana Natural Heritage Program at http://mtnhp.org. Resources include:

- · Montana Field Guide an encyclopedia of the distribution, status, and biology of Montana's animals, plants, and biological communities
- MapViewer interactive maps of animals, plants, land cover, and land management

· Land Management Maps – public lands,

conservation easements, and special designations

- · Wetland and riparian mapping information
- Reports on Montana's Species of Concern

· Quick responses to data requests and answers from expert scientists on Montana's plants, animals, and biological communities.

### **Northern Pygmy Owl**

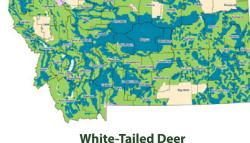
Glaucidium gnoma

Weighing in at just two to three ounces, the Northern Pygmy Owl is a fierce hunter of small birds, mammals and insects.



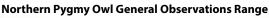


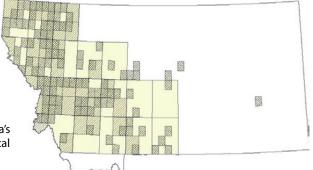
Mule Deer





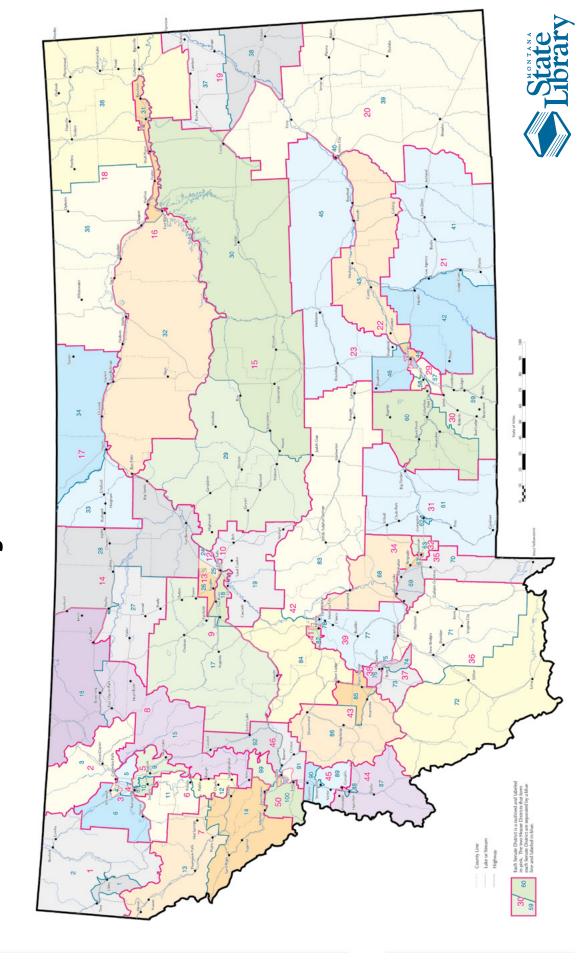
Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012



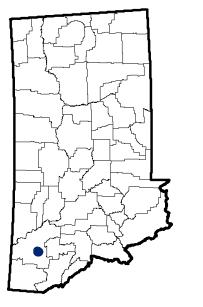


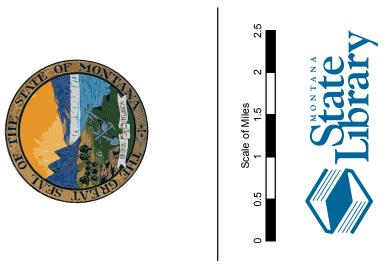
Source: Montana Natural Heritage Program, September 2012

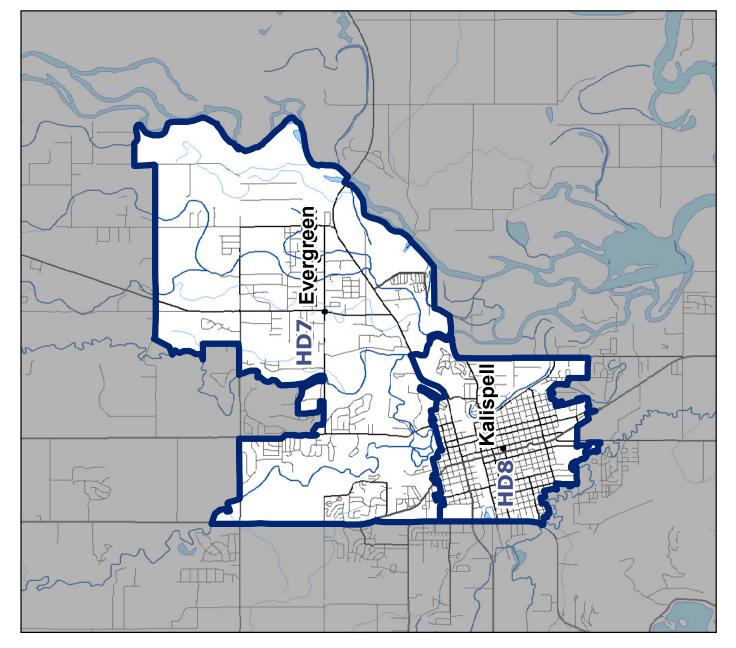
Montana Legislative District 2005 - 2014



### Montana Senate District 4







### **Online Resources Directory**

### **Montana State Library**

1515 East 6th Avenue PO Box 201800 Helena, MT 59620 (406) 444-3115

### http://msl.mt.gov



### **Statewide Library Resources**

- · Discover It! Montana State Library Catalog
- · Montana Library Directory

### http://mymontanalibrary.org

http://mtslr.org

http://msl.mt.gov/For Librarians/Library Directory

### **Montana State Digital Library**

- Library Information Services
  - MT.GOV Connect
  - · Montana State Publications Online
  - Find Resources Online
- MSL Geographic Information
  - Montana Geographic Information Clearinghouse
  - Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure
  - · Water Information System
- Natural Heritage Program
  - · Montana Field Guide
  - MapViewer
  - Species of Concern Reports Animals
  - Species of Concern Reports Plants

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/connect

http://statepublications.mt.gov

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/Find Resources Online

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/gis

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/msdi

http://msl.msl.gov/geoinfo/water

http://mtnhp.org

http://fieldguide.mt.gov

http://mtnhp.org/mapviewer

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=a

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=p

### **Montana Talking Book Library**

- Online catalogs and services WebOpac
- BARD Braille and Audio Reading Download

### http://msl.mt.gov/talking book library

http://www.klasweb.msl.mt.gov https://nlsbard.loc.gov/mt1a

### **Montana State Library In-House Partners**

- · Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks
- Natural Resources Conservation Service

http://fwp.mt.gov

http://www.mt.nrcs.usda.gov

### **Legislative Snapshot**

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative snapshot

### **Legislative Snapshot 2013**

Includes information for the State of Montana, Senate District 5, and House Districts 9 and 10.

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/

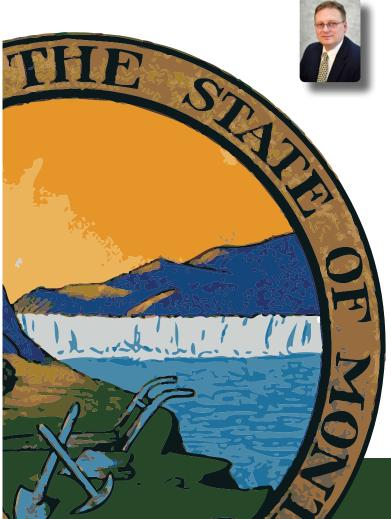




Senate District 5
Senator Verdell Jackson (R)
555 Wagner Lane
Kalispell, MT 59901-8079

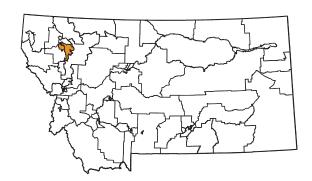


House District 9
Representative Scott Reichner (R)
78 Redtail Road
Bigfork, MT 59911-6283



House District 10

Representative Mark Blasdel (R)
PO Box 291
Somers, MT 59932-0291





### **Letter from the Montana State Librarian**

On behalf of the Montana State Library, I would like to welcome you to the 2013 legislative session. We appreciate your dedication and hard work on behalf of all Montanans. We hope that this information booklet, compiled by our information experts and full of data on issues of state and national importance, will help inform many of the decisions you have to make in the coming months.

The 2013 Legislative Snapshot includes a wide range of information on issues that affect Montanans. You will find information on our state's economy and the economic impact on your constituents. High-speed, broadband Internet access is essential in this information age and the Snapshot includes a current view of the availability of broadband and Internet services across the state. Education is always an important issue, and you will find relevant information on our state's public schools



and test scores. Throughout Montana, libraries serve as community anchors; we've highlighted the programs and services offered to Montanans through their local libraries. Finally, land, wildlife, and recreation will always be an important part of Montana life, and we've pulled several highlights from our collection that might help guide your decision-making this session. Based on feedback we received from legislators in 2011, we are pleased to make much more of the data available by legislative districts. And we are pleased to provide much of the information in mapped form. Using the Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure, a set of standardized geospatial data, these maps tell powerful stories that will further your understanding of the topics highlighted.

The Montana State Library is a small and very unique agency. We employ librarians, geographers, and natural resource specialists and we partner with botanists, zoologists and ecologists. We work closely with federal and state agencies and local and tribal governments. We manage an enormous collection of state government information in all formats, keeping Montanans informed about the work of their government. And we ensure that Montana's blind and physically disabled citizens have access to reading materials and information.

We also work on behalf of all of Montana's libraries to help them provide the latest and best information, technology and library services to their patrons – your constituents – whether it's downloadable ebooks, public access computers, online information resources, or the latest bestseller. Without the Montana State Library, Montana libraries would not be able to afford these resources and services for their patrons, all of which are being used in record numbers. In this age of information – most of which is only accessed online – the Montana State Library, through libraries across the state, provides a vital link that affects Montanans in a multitude of ways.

We created this booklet for you not only to provide vital information to help you make difficult decisions in the coming months, but to demonstrate the power of what a diverse staff with amazingly diverse skills can do to make information, in many different forms, available to every Montanan. Our work empowers Montanans by providing access to information, enhancing learning in families and communities, and building 21st Century skills. Knowing that our work makes a difference makes us very proud.

We hope that you use this Legislative Snapshot throughout the session. And we hope that you will stop by to see us – in person or virtually. Whether you visit us at our library or online, you will be able to browse our collection of government and natural resource information, get help to research a specific issue, or find a quiet place to work or meet with colleagues. We are located one block east of the Capitol, behind the Montana Historical Society, at the north end of the Justice building. And of course, our services are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week at <a href="http://msl.mt.gov">http://msl.mt.gov</a>.

Sincerely,

### Senate District 5 House District 9 House District 10

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Find additional Senate and House district data, interactive maps, and even more resources online at http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/.

Jennie Stapp

Juni Stepp

### The Montana Economy and Theories of Economic Growth

Source: Montana Department of Labor and Industries

It has been an interesting five years for the Montana and U.S. economies, including the deepest and longest U.S. recession since the Great Depression and a slow economic recovery. Montana outperformed the U.S. economy during the recession and recovery, losing only 4.4% of our pre-recession personal income peak compared to 5.6% nationally. Further, since hitting the trough in 2009, Montana's personal income growth has outpaced the U.S. by about 3 percentage points, while the state's payroll job growth has increased by 3.4% compared to 3.1% nationally. Montana's 2012 job growth promises to be strong. From June 2011 to June 2012, Montana added almost 9,800 jobs for an annual growth rate of 2.1% -- above forecasted expectations and above the long-term growth rate of 1.2%. Montana's economy is returning to growth despite the many national and international challenges.

The various forces causing the recession and slow recovery are evident in the quarterly personal income statistics in Figure 1. The national slowdown in the overall economy and particularly in the housing market was first noted in the summer of 2007, but personal income for both the U.S. and Montana continued to expand until the financial crisis in the third and fourth quarters of 2008. Wall Street losses translated into income and job losses on Main Streets in Montana. Although the U.S. recession officially ended in June 2009, Montana continued to lose income until the first quarter of 2010.



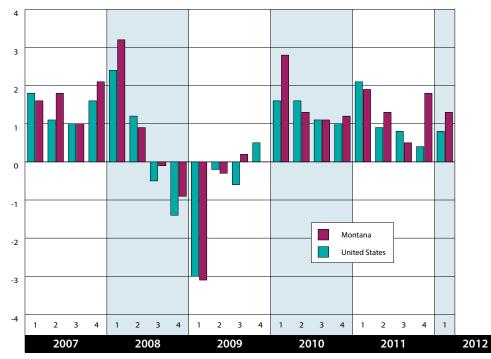
Then, just as the U.S. economy turned upward, global problems came to the forefront. The Eurozone's sovereign debt crisis moderated the U.S. recovery, with the first Greece bailout occurring in the second quarter of 2010. As one of America's largest export customers, Europe's economic slowdown reduced the demand for U.S. goods, in addition to increasing uncertainty and risk in the global financial system. In fact, overall global growth slowed from 5.2% in 2010 to 3.8% in 2011, while the advanced

economies that make up the majority of the U.S. export customers slowed from 3% in 2010 to 1.4% in 2011. The last few years have taught Montanans that our economic fortunes are strongly tied to the performance of global and national economies.

Domestic factors have also played a role in the slow emergence of the economy out of the recession. Throughout the 2007 to 2012 period, oil and gas price spikes caused temporary shocks to the economy. Higher fuel prices reduce the amount of discretionary dollars consumers have to spend in grocery stores, restaurants, and retail stores, thus slowing job growth. Also, during the summer of 2011, the federal debt ceiling increase debate increased the uncertainty about future government spending and the safety of U.S. financial instruments. With government spending equaling roughly 20% of the Gross Domestic Product, any large change to that spending would have an impact on the economy. Businesses are still in the shadow of this fiscal uncertainty. Current national fiscal plans call for spending cuts and tax increases equal to about 3.8% of GDP in January 2013, which would likely send the U.S. economy into a shallow recession.iii Businesses and consumers who are reliant on this spending are less likely to make decisions or take on risk in such an uncertain environment.

Like personal income, Montana's payroll employment was impacted by the financial crises, starting with employment losses in the fourth quarter of 2008. Job losses continued throughout 2009 and 2010 before starting recovery in 2011. Wages recovered earlier than employment growth, with the total amount

Figure 1: Montana and U.S. Personal Income Growth

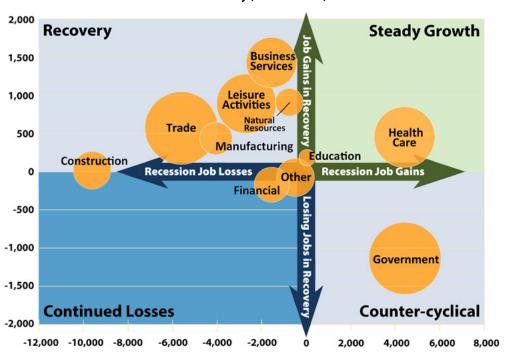


Source: Quarterly Personal Income Data, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

of wages paid to Montana workers starting to increase in the second quarter of 2010. These wage gains translated into job growth in 2011 as the spending of more wages stimulated demand in the high-employment consumer industries. The average annual wage increased by 3.5% in 2011, driving Montana's average annual wage over \$35,000 for the first time.iv

Payroll employment grew at about 0.9% in 2011, but private employment grew much faster at 1.4%. The job growth by industry is illustrated in Figure 2. The job change during the recession years of 2007 to 2010 is shown on the horizontal axis compared to the past year of recovery on the vertical axis. The size of the bubble indicates the size of the industry employment in 2011. Total job growth in recent years has been slower than private job growth because the government sector shed jobs in 2010 and 2011. Figure 2 includes all public employees in the government bubble, even though many public workers are in the education, health care, or construction industries. Public employment represents roughly 20% of total employment in 2011, with 11% of total employment in local government, 6% in state government, and 3% in the federal government. The government share of total employment has been slowly decreasing over time, although it increased a few percentage points during the recession. The government share returned to its downward trend in the last year. Government is placed in the counter-cyclical quadrant in Figure 2, as it added about 4,400 jobs during the recession and then lost about 1,100 jobs in 2011. Counter-cyclical government employment growth helps stabilize the economy during recessionary periods and helps accelerate the return to growth.

Figure 2: Industry Job Change during the Recession (2007 to 2010) and Recovery (2010 to 2011)



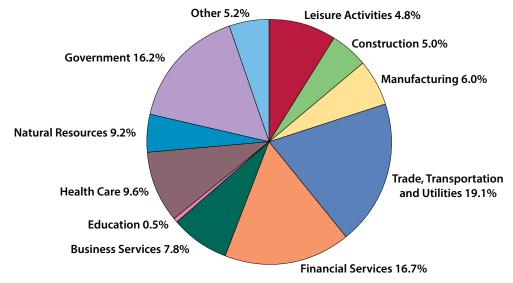
Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

The health care industry has added jobs throughout the recession and recovery, adding almost 5,000 jobs over the last five years. Only the financial services industry (which includes real estate) and other services posted employment losses in 2011, with all other industries in recovery with job gains. Business services, including administration and professional services, added the most jobs in 2011, followed by natural resources (including oil and gas mining) and the leisure activities sector

(which includes restaurants, bars, entertainment, and hotels). Trade, manufacturing, and construction posted the most losses during the recession, but all three industries are back on the recovery path with job gains in 2011. Wood product manufacturing and residential construction have been slow to recover in the aftermath of the national housing downturn, but other manufacturing and commercial and industrial construction posted job gains over the past year.

Figure 2 illustrates the size of each industry by the size of the industry's bubble, with trade, health care, government, and leisure activities employing the most workers. However, employment is only one way to contribute to the economy. Figure 3 illustrates the contribution of each industry to Montana's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Although health care represents 15% of Montana's total workforce, it contributes 10% of Montana's GDP. Similarly, the leisure activities sector comprises 13% of employment, but contributes only 5% of GDP. Other industries contribute more to GDP than to employment. The financial services industry, which includes real estate, contributes 17% of Montana's GDP, but only 5% of Montana's employment. The manufacturing and natural resource sectors also contribute significant GDP (15% combined), but are a small percentage of employment (7%). No industry is more important than another, but each industry has different roles to play in the economy.

Figure 3. Montana Gross Domestic Product by Industry, 2011



Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

Figure 4: Top 10 Exports from Montana to the Rest of the World (millions)

1.	Bulk Wheat	881.8
2.	Mineral Fuel, Oil, etc.	374.2
3.	Inorganic Chemicals	346.4
4.	Industrial Machinery (including computers)	197.9
5.	Vehicles, Parts, etc.	114.9
6.	Cereals	60.5
7.	Ores, Slag & Ash	60.2
8.	Salt, Sulfur, Earth & Stone	57.6
9.	Aircraft, Parts, etc.	40.3
10	Optic, Medical or Surgical Instruments	37.6

Source: Montana Department of Commerce, Office of Trade and International Relations, 2011

The manufacturing and natural resources industries are also important because of the amount of exports they provide for our economy. Exports bring new wealth into our economy, which then drives economic growth in all industries as the money is circulated through our economy. Figure 4 illustrates the top 10 Montana exports. Many are raw natural resources from the agriculture and mining industries, or manufacturing products that add value to the raw commodities. Overall, Montana's exports increased by 14% in 2011. Montana's largest export customers include other states, Canada, Asia, and Europe. Based on data from the first half of 2012, Montana exports may decrease slightly in 2012 because of slower economic growth in many of our non-U.S. global trading partners.v

The western portion of Montana was harder hit by the recession and global slowdown compared to the eastern portion of the state. 2011 unemployment rates by region are shown in Figure 5. The large job losses in wood product manufacturing had a disproportional effect in Northwestern Montana, while the large recessionary job losses in construction had the largest impact in both the Northwest and around the Bozeman region. These two areas continue to have the highest unemployment rates in 2011. In contrast, the Eastern portion of the state was less impacted by the recession because of a heavy reliance on energy, agriculture, health care, and government – all industries that performed relatively well during the recession. The unemployment rate in the East was only 4.7% in 2011. The development of the Bakken oil shale has brought a great deal of development into the

region, both in the primary oil and gas mining industry and in related business services, such as environmental engineering and employment firms. Although unemployment in the western portion of the state continues to be high, job growth has returned to all Montana regions. In fact, the Southwest region of the state (including Butte, Bozeman, Dillon, and Helena) has led the state in job gains as we have exited the recession, leading the Southwest region's unemployment rate to decrease slightly in 2011 to 6.1% from 6.6% in 2010.

All of Montana's regions are expected to post job gains in 2012, with continued growth expected in 2013. However, job growth is expected to remain slower than before the recession for several years. The Montana Department of Labor and Industry's job projections expect 1.4% job growth in 2012 and 2013, compared to the 2.2% annual growth that the state experienced from 2000 to 2007 prior to the recession. In many ways, the rapid economic growth prior to the recession was artificially high because of the low interest rates that caused a growth bubble. Slower expected growth is simply a result of being outside the bubble period.

Growth is also expected to be slower in the future because of cutbacks in government spending and slower growth in consumer spending as Americans save and try to reduce their debt loads. With government spending comprising about 20% and consumption comprising about 70% of aggregate demand, the slowdown in these sectors will translate into slower overall economic growth. Lower domestic demand from consumers and governments will lead many businesses to slow production or look abroad to foreign markets to supplement growth. Both alternatives may lead to slower employment growth domestically. Further, a slowing global economy will likely moderate Montana export growth in 2012 and 2013, although global demand is expected to return in later years.

Despite domestic and global challenges, Montana's economy has proven to be incredibly resilient in the last few years. Montana's economy is now in recovery, adding over 9,800 jobs in the last year, and posting over two years of personal income and wage gains. Although unemployment remains undesirably high, Montana's job growth has re-employed out-of-work Montanans and brought stronger wages back to workers and their families. Future years are expected to bring continued growth to our state as our industries continue recovery from the recession, and the Bakken development provides new opportunities for income growth and entrepreneurialism.

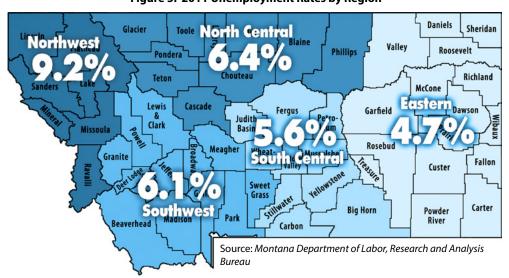


Figure 5: 2011 Unemployment Rates by Region

i The long-term growth rate of 1.2% for Montana's total employment growth is based on employment data from 1976 to 2011 using the Local Area Unemployment Statistics published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Montana Department of Labor and Industry (DLI). Job growth forecasts based on this series by DLI suggested job growth of only 0.9% in 2011.

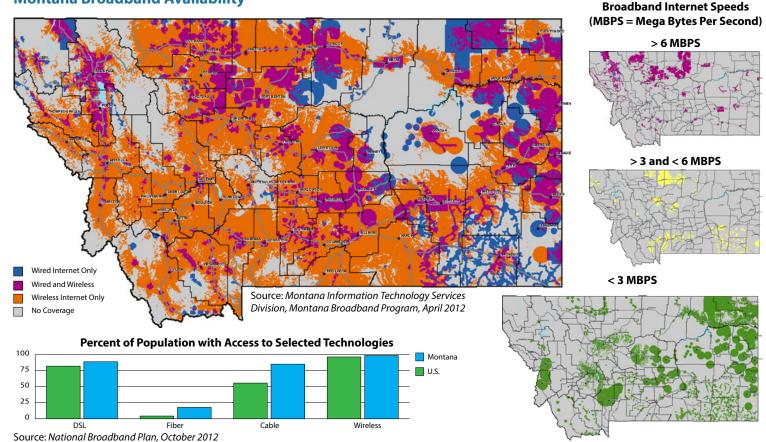
ii International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2012. www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2012/01/weodata/index.aspx.

iii Global Insight, "U.S. Economy: The Fiscal Cliff" June 28, 2012 and Congressional Budget Office, "An Update to the Budget and Economic Outlook: Fiscal Years 2012 to 2022" Aug. 22, 2012.

iv For more information on employment and wage growth, please see the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Labor Day Report 2012, available at <a href="http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913">http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913</a> LDR-12.pdf.

v WiserTrade, U.S. State Exports by NAICS Industry. At <u>www.wisertrade.org</u>. See footnote 2 for growth projections.

### **Montana Broadband Availability**



### **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program**

Under the Broadband Technologies Opportunities Program (BTOP) funded by the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA) and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the Montana State Library is partnering with 44 of Montana's public libraries to expand access to free, high-speed Internet to 86% of the state's population by 2013. Funds have supported: increased broadband speeds; decreased patron wait time; improved access by purchasing ADA compliant

software, hardware, and furniture, and through minor renovation projects aimed at increasing accessibility of computing center facilities; digital literacy training; and a mobile computer lab.

### **Highlights include:**

- Increased average statewide library broadband speeds from 3.55 mbps to 15 mbps
- Added 478 public workstations (212 desktops, 46 children's computers, 200 laptops, 17 touchscreens and 3 iMacs) for a total of 781

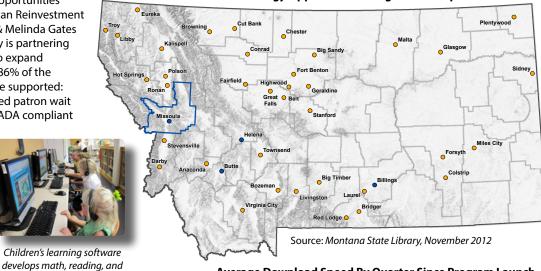
critical-thinking skills

- Decreased average wait time from 20 minutes to less than 5 minutes
- Provided digital literacy training to over 70,000 Montanans and 1,200 librarians on topics such as employment resources, tax filing, self-help law, Internet and email, and computer basics

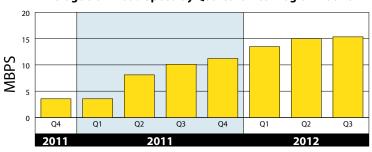
### **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program Participants**

Source: Montana Information Technology Services Division,

Montana Broadband Program, April 2012



### Average Download Speed By Quarter Since Program Launch



Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

### **Demographics**

### **2010 Poverty and Median Income Estimates**

				House
		Senate	House	District
	Montana	District 5	District 9	10
Median Household Income	43,872	49,634	51,315	48,034
% in Poverty All Ages	15	11	10	11
% in Poverty Ages Under 18	19	17	19	16

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

### Percent of Households With One or More Persons 65 Years and Over

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 5	District 9	District 10
One or More 65 and Over	25	29	31	26
One Person	10	11	10	11
Two Or More Persons	14	18	21	15
Family	14	17	21	13
Nonfamily	1	1	0	2

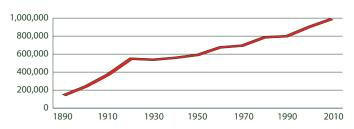
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### **Percent of Change in Number of Housing Units**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 5	District 9	District 10
2000 Census	412,633	10,397	5,908	4,489
2010 Census	482,825	14,575	7,996	6,579
Percent of Change	+ 17.0	+ 40.2	+ 35.3	+ 46.6

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Censes

### Montana Historic Population Growth 1890 - 2010 Censes

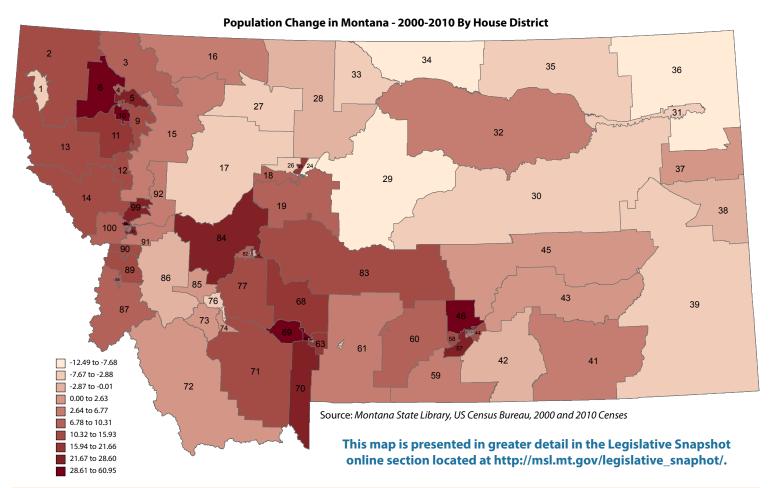


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1890 - 2010 Censes

### 2010 Census Data

	Total	Male	Female
United States	308,745,538	151,781,326	156,964,212
Under 5 years	20,201,362	10,319,427	9,881,935
Under 18 years	74,181,467	37,945,136	36,236,331
18 to 64 years	194,356,087	96,473,230	97,882,857
65 years and over	40,267,984	17,362,960	22,905,024
Montana	989,415	496,667	492,748
Under 5 years	62,423	32,129	30,294
Under 18 years	223,563	114,909	108,654
18 to 64 years	619,110	313,713	305,397
65 years and over	146,742	68,045	78,697

Source: US Census Bureau, 2010 Census



### **Demographics**

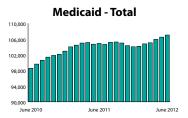
### **Veteran Population Projections**

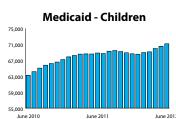
Montana is ranked second among the states for percent of the civilian population 18 years and over who are veterans. (12.3 percent, U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey)

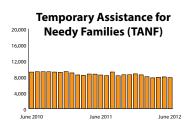
				House
		Senate	House	District
	Montana	District 5	District 9	10
Civilian population (>18)	746,963	18,937	9,414	9,523
Non Veterans	646,089	16,270	8,029	8,241
Veterans	100,874	2,667	1,385	1,282
% of Gulf War (>9/01)	9.0%	5%	4%	7%
% of Gulf War (8/90-8/01)	15%	9%	5%	13%
Vietnam era	37%	42%	45%	39%
Korean War	13%	13%	16%	11%
World War II	10%	12%	12%	12%

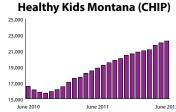
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services Selected Eligibles - Monthly Enrollment





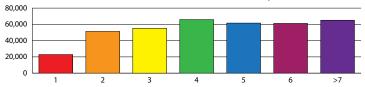




Source: Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services, August 2012

### **Montana Median Income By Household Size**

Median Income for All Households: 43,872



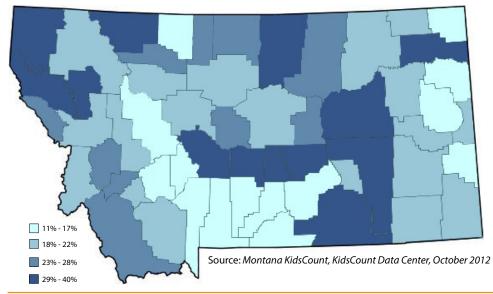
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### Percent of Individuals Below Poverty Level (12 Month Period)

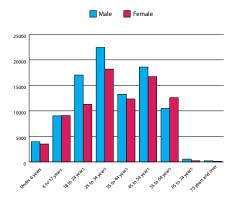
	1 011001,			
		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 5	District 9	District 10
Total (Count)	138,109	2,542	1,138	1,404
Males	46.2%	34.8%	38.7%	31.6%
Under 5 years	5.0%	4.8%	3.9%	5.6%
5 years	1.1%	2.0%	0.0%	3.6%
6 to 11 years	4.8%	2.0%	0.5%	3.2%
12 to 14 years	2.1%	3.0%	5.1%	1.3%
15 years	0.9%	1.0%	2.3%	0.0%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	0.6%	1.2%	0.0%
18 to 24 years	8.6%	3.5%	1.8%	4.8%
25 to 34 years	5.5%	4.0%	4.7%	3.3%
35 to 44 years	4.6%	1.1%	2.5%	0.0%
45 to 54 years	5.3%	6.8%	9.5%	4.7%
55 to 64 years	3.8%	4.0%	5.4%	2.9%
65 to 74 years	1.6%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%
> 75 years	1.4%	0.9%	0.6%	1.1%
Females	53.8%	65.2%	61.3%	68.4%
Under 5 years	5.1%	7.3%	7.6%	7.1%
5 years	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
6 to 11 years	4.7%	4.2%	5.6%	3.1%
12 to 14 years	2.0%	6.6%	4.8%	8.0%
15 years	0.7%	1.7%	2.4%	1.1%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	1.6%	2.2%	1.1%
18 to 24 years	11.0%	8.4%	0.5%	14.7%
25 to 34 years	7.3%	8.2%	3.1%	12.4%
35 to 44 years	5.0%	7.3%	11.2%	4.1%
45 to 54 years	5.5%	3.1%	2.1%	4.0%
55 to 64 years	4.3%	7.9%	15.1%	2.1%
65 to 74 years	2.2%	3.8%	3.4%	4.1%
> 75 years	3.5%	5.1%	3.3%	6.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### Montana Child Poverty By County (Percent - 2009)



### Montana Health Insurance Coverage Status



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey

### **Indexes**

Population	Montana	Senate District 5	House District 9	House District 1
Total population	989,415	24,648	10,874	13,774
Median age (years)	40	44	50	37
Total population - 65 years and over	146,742	4,156	2,252	1,904
Total population - 18 to 64 years	619,110	14,888	6,560	8,328
Total population - under 18 years	223,563	5,604	2,062	3,542
Total population - under 5 years	62,423	1,591	492	1,099
One race	964,439	24,165	10,682	13,48
White	884,961	23,572	10,396	13,17
Black/African American	4,027	73	35	3
American Indian/Alaska Native	62,555	278	157	12
Asian	6,253	106	31	7
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	668	10	5	
Some other race	5,975	126	58	6
Two or more races	24,976	483	192	29
Hispanic/Latino	28,565	633	266	36
Social	Montana	Senate District 5	House District 9	House District 1
Fotal households	401,328	10,243	5,056	5,18
Average household size	2	2	2	,
Average family size	3	3	3	
Family households (families)	256,130	6,870	3,513	3,35
Male householder, no wife present, family	15,368	262	111	15
Male householder, no wife present, family - with own children under 18 years	9,016	190	67	12
Female householder, no husband present, family	33,651	711	277	43
Female householder, no husband present, family - with own children under 18 years	21,355	502	144	35
Nonfamily households	145,198	3,373	1,543	1,83
Householder living alone	116,779	2,675	1,436	1,23
Householder living alone - 65 years and over	41,923	1,115	523	59
Households with one or more people under 18 years	116,926	2,805	1,181	1,62
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	99,541	2,959	1,588	1,37
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	235,983	4,576	2,080	2,49
Nursery school, preschool	13,206	172	47	12
Kindergarten	12,085	239	147	9
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	96,195	2,281	1,003	1,27
High school (grades 9-12)	52,304	1,110	569	54
College or graduate school	62,193	774	314	46
Economic	Montana	Senate District 5	House District 9	House District
Employment status - population 16 years and over	778,518	19,546	9,708	9,83
Civilian labor force - employed	476,195	11,860	5,283	6,57
Civilian labor force - unemployed	28,683	461	278	18
Armed forces	3,737	30	0	3
Not in labor force	269,903	7,195	4,147	3,04
Females 16 years and over in labor force	391,139	10,113	4,946	5,16
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18	19	21	1
Mean earnings (dollars)	55,129	57,842	58,108	57,59
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	15,179	15,504	15,657	15,31
Mean retirement income (dollars)	18,679	24,381	26,747	21,25
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	7,895	8,063	9,374	7,50
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	2,954	2,018	2,865	71
Median family income (dollars)	55,725	60,000	63,414	55,90
Mean family income (dollars)	68,016	74,618	82,065	66,82
Housing	Montana	Senate District 5	House District 9	House District 1
Fotal housing units	471,723	13,557	7,446	6,11
Occupied housing units	401,328	10,243	5,056	5,18
	70,395	3,314	2,390	92
/acant housing units				72
-		3	,	
Homeowner vacancy rate	2	3	2	
Homeowner vacancy rate Rental vacancy rate	2	3	2	
Homeowner vacancy rate Rental vacancy rate Built 2005 or later	2 6 18,895	3 958	2 359	59
Homeowner vacancy rate Rental vacancy rate Built 2005 or later Owner-occupied	2 6 18,895 277,023	3 958 7,936	2 359 4,162	59 3,77
Vacant housing units Homeowner vacancy rate Rental vacancy rate Built 2005 or later Owner-occupied Renter-occupied Median (dollars)	2 6 18,895	3 958	2 359	59 3,77 1,41 220,80

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census/2006-2010 American Community Survey

Housing units with a mortgage

Housing units without a mortgage

162,090

114,933

2,230

1,932

2,639

1,135

4,869

3,067

### **Accredited Schools**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 5	District 9	District 10
Elementaries	440	6	5	1
Middle Schools	49	1	0	1
Grades 7-8 Schools	164	3	3	0
High Schools	185	0	0	0
Total	838	10	8	2

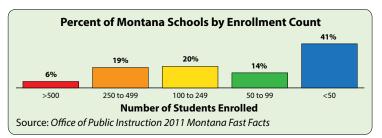
Source: Montana State Library, Montana Office of Public Instruction, September 2012

### **Montana School Libraries**

Per MCA 20-7-202, each school in Montana maintains a school library.

Average circulation per library per year	13,788
Access to Statewide Databases	100%
No summer library hours	83%

Source: 2012 Montana School Library Data Survey



### **Montana Test Scores - Achievement Levels**

### 4th Grade Reading

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	31%	29%	25%	27%	27%
At or above basic	69%	71%	75%	73%	73%
Below proficient	65%	64%	61%	65%	64%
At or above proficient	35%	36%	39%	35%	36%

### 8th Grade Reading

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	18%	18%	15%	16%	14%
At or above basic	82%	82%	85%	84%	86%
Below proficient	63%	63%	61%	62%	58%
At or above proficient	37%	37%	39%	38%	42%

### 4th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	19%	15%	12%	12%	13%
At or above basic	81%	85%	88%	88%	87%
Below proficient	69%	62%	56%	55%	55%
At or above proficient	31%	38%	44%	45%	45%

### 8th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	21%	20%	21%	18%	17%
At or above basic	79%	80%	79%	82%	83%
Below proficient	65%	64%	62%	56%	54%
At or above proficient	35%	36%	38%	44%	46%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2012

## 0 - 59% 60 - 69% 70 - 79% 80 - 89% 90 - 100% Source: Montana State Library, Montana Office of Public Instruction, October 2012

**Montana High School Graduation Rates By High School District** 

### 4th Graders Who Scored Below Proficient Reading Level

By Family Income	2011
Eligible for free/reduced school lunch	77%
Not eligible for free/reduced school lunch	55%

By Race and Hispanic Origin	2011
White	61%
Hispanic or Latino	77%
American Indian	86%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2011

### **Early Literacy**

For low-income children in particular, a "readiness gap" fuels much of what has become known as the achievement gap. The readiness gap grows exponentially between birth and kindergarten due to differences in children's resources and opportunities for physical, linguistic, cognitive, social, emotional, and behavioral development. This gap continues to grow as children attend K-12 school.

Nearly 2/3 of Montana's fourth graders cannot read at a proficient level. The fact is that the fourth-graders who cannot meet proficient levels in reading today are all too likely to become our nation's lowest-income, least-skilled, least-productive, and most costly citizens tomorrow. Low achievement in reading, which begins with opportunistic differences starting at birth, has important long-term consequences in terms of individual earning potential, global competitiveness, and general productivity.

Source: MontanaKidsCount, September 2011

# Montana Head Start Locations Lincoln Lincoln Lincoln Lincoln Lincoln Lincoln Lincoln Lincoln Roaming Roaming

There are 769 libraries in the Montana Library Directory. Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries. For more detailed information on Montana's libraries visit http://www.msl.mt.gov/ For\_Librarians/Library\_Directory/. See the Education page for more information about Montana's school libraries.

	Mantana	Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 5	District 9	District 10
Public	82	2	2	1
Branches	34	1	1	1
Bookmobiles	3	0	0	0
Academic	26	2	2	1
Institutional	2	0	0	0
School	562	33	31	26
Special	57	1	1	1
Other	3	1	1	0
Total	769	40	38	30

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### **Montana's Cultural Heritage**

In partnership with the Montana Historical Society and other organizations, the Montana State Library promotes preservation of and online

access to our state's cultural heritage. The Montana Memory Project website makes a variety of historic as well as contemporary resources available in digital format for education, business, pleasure, and lifelong learning.



Fire trucks at Presbyterian Church, Lewistown, MT

http://mtmemory.org/.

### **Connecting to Collections**

The Montana Historical Society and the Montana State Library partnered on a statewide project to assess the preservation needs of collections at Montana's more than 400 cultural organizations. The assessment documented the need for training, environmental

monitoring, on-site surveys of collections and facilities, and disaster preparedness assistance.

### **Montana Talking Book Library**

### Services for Montanans with Visual, Physical and Reading Disabilities

The Montana State Library supports free specialized and direct accessible library services to Montanans with visual and physical disabilities through the Montana Talking Book Library (MTBL). The number of veterans served has increased to 12.4% of all patrons. Overall patrons have increased by 15%. MTBL circulation has increased by 15.16%. The Patron Outreach Project is designed to connect more Montanans with MTBL services.



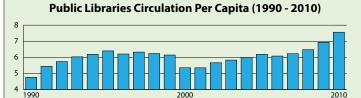
MTBL's local recordings and national digitization projects continue to progress and offer a wider variety of digital

audio books to patrons in both physical delivery and digital BARD (Braille and Audio Reading Download) delivery programs. These are designed to meet patrons' needs at their personal resource and skills level, including homebound patrons.

For more information: http://msl.mt.gov/tbl/ OR 1-800-332-3400

### **Montana Public Libraries Fast Facts**

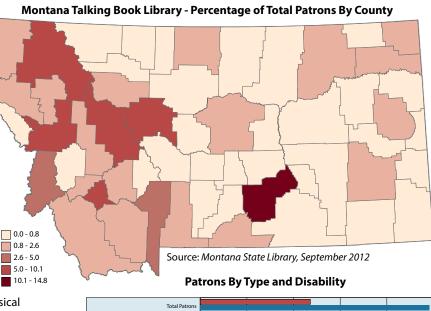
- Montana's public libraries hold 3,719,920 items.
- Montanans visited their public libraries an average of five times throughout the year, for a total of 4,599,660 visits in 2011.
- Montana library patrons checked out 7,519,019 items in 2011, about eight items per person.
- Librarians in Montana's public libraries fielded 465,036 reference questions in SFY 2011, or 8,934 questions per week.
- 100% of all Montana libraries provide Internet access to patrons
- Nearly half of all Montanans (467,303) have a library card.

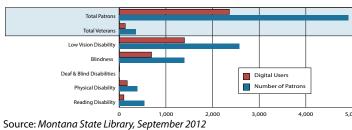


Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### **Courier Project**

As access to quality information has become a vital part of our lives, the Montana State Library is partnering with libraries on a number of ways to share information and materials affordably and dependably. One of these methods is the Montana Courier Project, which uses a commercial courier service to ship library materials and resources around the state. As participation has grown, libraries are seeing increasingly significant savings in the cost of moving library materials around the state.





The Montana State Library works on behalf of all Montana libraries to help them provide the latest and best information and library services to their patrons – your constituents. We negotiate on behalf of libraries across the state to get the best rate on cuttingedge library products and services, keeping libraries relevant and engaged in their local communities. Our statewide suite of resource sharing tools through our unique group services contract with Online Computing Library Center (OCLC) enables patrons to borrow library materials from anywhere in the world and provides Montana collections to citizens of the world. Discover It, a new statewide search tool for libraries, makes the patron's discovery experience into a one stop, "Googlelike" experience. Without statewide library projects, some of which are listed here, many Montanans would be left behind in this age of information.

### **Participating Libraries**

Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries that are participating in the following statewide projects.

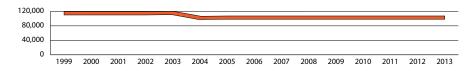
	Montana	Senate District 5	House District 9	House District 10
Statewide Databases	769	40	38	30
OCLC	769	40	38	30
OCLC Group Services	252	11	11	9
Montana Shared Catalog	163	8	8	7
MontanaLibrary2Go	88	4	4	2
Ready2Read	72	4	4	2
Courier Project	46	3	3	2
Montana Memory Project	34	2	2	1

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### -State Aid Dollars for Public Libraries-

State aid to public libraries is provided through the Information Access Montana Act (IAMA) passed by the Montana Legislature in 1989. The act is designed to broaden access to existing information by strengthening public libraries, augment and extend services provided by public libraries, and permit new types of library services based on local need. For fiscal year 2013, a total of \$102,830 was distributed amongst the state's 82 public libraries.

### State Aid for Montana Public Libraries (1999 - 2013)



	Per	PerSq	
State Aid for Public Libraries in Senate District 5	Capita \$	Mile \$	Total \$
Flathead County Library System, Kalispell	7,662	429	8,091
North Lake County Public Library, Polson	1,448	90	1,537

MontanaLibrary2Go Participating Libraries

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

## Miles City

Red Lodge

Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

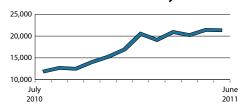
### Statewide Databases and HomeworkMT

Thanks to an allocation from the Montana legislature, the Montana State Library offers statewide periodical databases to all Montana library patrons. Access to this completely online collection - accessible in the library, at home, or on a mobile device - includes hundreds of journals and thousands of full text articles on everything from business resources to health information. Montanans performed nearly 6.5 million searches within the "Discover It" statewide search tool last year. Library patrons also have access to live tutors and online homework assistance through HomeworkMT. Montana students engaged in 8,102 live tutoring sessions and 3,715 online sessions to get assistance with math, science, social studies and the GED. Adults accessed the resource for assistance with computer and financial literacy, resumes, and helping children with homework.

### MontanaLibrary2Go

The ever increasing popularity of downloadable audio and e-books makes MontanaLibrary2Go a favorite of Montana library patrons. Participating libraries deliver a growing collection of downloadable audio and e-book titles to their patrons. Titles are available for download on a wide variety of mobile devices including Kindles, iPods, iPads, iPhones and Androids, Patrons from participating libraries downloaded 206,801 titles between July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012.

### MontanaLibrary2Go **Circulation Activity**



Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

Libraries

### **Ready 2 Read**

The Montana State Library's Ready 2 Read program is designed to help parents and caregivers understand the value of sharing language and literacy with their children and the importance these skills play throughout a person's life. The Ready 2 Read program has provided extensive early childhood training for Montana librarians; placed early childhood materials, including age-appropriate books and toys, into libraries throughout the state; and helped Montana libraries become community hubs for healthy child and family development, which provide all parents of young children access to age appropriate reading materials and a 21st Century learning environment that will reap rewards for society far into the future.

http://ready2readmontana.org/

### **Montana GIS Portal**



The Montana GIS Portal serves as Montana's primary online resource to discover geospatial data. The Portal provides online access to hundreds of datasets in a variety of formats for use in maps, web mapping applications and geospatial analyses.

http://gisportal.msl.mt.gov/

### **State Names Authority (SNA)**

The Montana State Library is responsible for representing the State of Montana to the US Board of Geographic Names (BGN). The SNA is notified when the BGN receives proposals for new names or changes to existing names recognized by the federal government for natural features such as streams and mountains in Montana. The SNA solicits opinions on the proposals from state and local agencies and from the public, then forwards these opinions, along with the State's recommendation, to the BGN. The SNA web site at <a href="http://msl.mt.gov/geonames">http://msl.mt.gov/geonames</a> has more information and a database of all proposals made for Montana since 2002.

### 

### **Statewide Library Training**

The Montana State Library's three consultants travel throughout Montana and meet one-on-one with librarians and library trustees across the state, assisting with everything from training and technology to applying Montana library law and fundraising basics. In the last fiscal year, MSL's consultants traveled over 37,505 miles, made over 2,830 contacts and completed over 167 visits with Montana's library community.



Number of trainings 29 Number of students at trainings 450

Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

Source: Montana State Library, October 2011 - September 2012

### **Montana Shared Catalog**

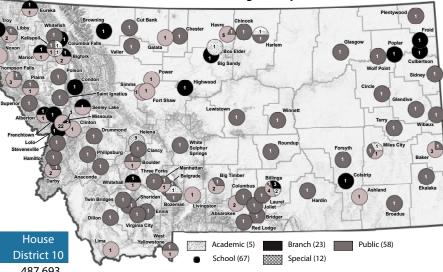
The Montana Shared Catalog helps more than 160 Montana libraries meet today's library users' demands. It gives Montanans a rich and easy-to-use catalog including more than 5 million items that patrons circulated 4,871,174 times from August 2011 to September 2012. Forty-two of the MSC member libraries have joined together in three separate groups to share their collections and patrons among their members. These resource sharing libraries are in the 4-Rivers Group (10 members in Southwestern Montana), BridgerNet Group (5 members in Gallatin County), and the Partners Group (27 members located across the state).

### **Montana Shared Catalog Circulation**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 5	District 9	District 10
Circulation	4,871,174	523,462	523,462	487,693

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

### **Montana Shared Catalog Participants**



### **State Publications Available Online!**

The Montana State Library is digitizing our legacy print state publications collection of 37,000+ publications dating from 1874. To date, over one million pages have been digitized. These publications are available online in a variety of formats at <a href="http://statepublications.mt.gov">http://statepublications.mt.gov</a>. Use of these online items is exponentially more frequent than traditional print usage.

### **Geographic Information**

### **Montana Land Information Act**

Montana Governments and Groups Receiving MLIA Grants The Montana Land FY 2008 Through FY 2013 Information Account is funded through document Fort Peck Tribes recording fees as described Chippewa Swan Valley School District LINCOLN in MCA 7-4-2637. The Cree Tribe account supplies funds FLATHEAD for work on statewide datasets, called the Montana Salish TETON **Spatial Data Infrastructure** Kootenai Tribe (MSDI), and provides funding for local, regional, and tribal efforts to build and support GIS capacity. The statewide datasets. such as cadastral (tax parcels), aerial photography, addressed structures, and wetlands are used by local, state, tribal, federal, and private sector GIS STILL-WATER YELLOWSTON practitioners. **Montana Land Information Account Funds to State Account By Year** 750.000 Tribal Governments Grants County Grants Counties with Multiple Grants 500,000 Cities and Other Eligible Entity Grants

### **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure**

\*FY06 does not include a June 06 collection month

FY10

FY08 FY09

Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

The Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure or MSDI contains 14 Framework layers that digitally represent the physical and cultural landscape of Montana. This information is developed with private sector, local, state, and tribal programs and in cooperation with the federal government. The State of Montana partners with all levels of government to create a complete standardized set of data for Montana base maps.

These 14 layers can help improve business inefficiencies; route traffic; study sensitive species after an oil spill; plan for future development; spur economic development; deliver necessary immunization services to children in your community and more.

## MSDI represent cana. This in, local, state, the federal swith all standardized The Montana Cadastral Mapping Application is a robust mapping tool that provides access to selected Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure layers, including information on public and private land ownership.

Montana Cadastral Application http://gis.mt.gov

Source: Montana State Library, August 2012

### **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure Layers**



250.000

Hydrography

























For more information, visit http://giscoordination.mt.gov

### Land

### **Land Ownership**

Senate District 5 ranks number 32 in size and is 549.635 square miles, or about 0% of Montana's total land area (146,926 square miles). The average senate district in Montana is 2,938 square miles and the average house district is 1,469 square miles.

	Montana		Senate Distri	ct 5	House Distric	t 9	House District	t 10
	Area		Area		Area		Area	
Owner	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%
Private	95,080	65	318	58	214	50	105	87
Local Government	208	<1	2	<1	<1	<1	2	2
Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks	648	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
State Trust Land	8,092	6	16	3	13	3	3	2
Other State Land	139	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
US Bureau of Land Management	12,505	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
US Fish and Wildlife Service	1,448	<1	6	1	3	<1	3	3
US Forest Service	26,608	18	206	37	198	46	8	7
US National Park Service	1,853	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Federal Land	344	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Total	146,926		550		429		121	

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

### **Private Land Agricultural Use**

	Montana		Senate District	5	House District	9	House District	10
Owner	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%
Continuous Crop	29,162	<1	12,756	13	7,682	13	5,074	12
Fallow Crop	13,497,077	16	842	<1	0	0	842	2
Farmstead	34,343	<1	950	<1	680	1	270	<1
Grazing	51,274,975	62	19,500	20	11,600	20	7,900	19
Irrigated	1,891,718	2	7,663	8	4,671	8	2,992	7
Timber	15,346,749	18	50,831	51	29,220	51	21,610	52
Wild Hay	1,235,624	1	6,537	7	3,655	6	2,882	7
Total	83,309,648		99,079		57,509		41,570	

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Department of Revenue, September 2012

### **Conservation Easements (Acres)**

				House District
	Montana	Senate District 5	House District 9	10
Bitter Root Land Trust	2,624	0	0	0
City Government	601	0	0	0
Clark Fork-Pend Oreille Conservancy	208	0	0	0
County Government	528	0	0	0
Ducks Unlimited (Wetlands America Trust)	16,997	0	0	0
Five Valleys Land Trust	47,591	0	0	0
Flathead Land Trust	9,568	2,759	133	2,627
Gallatin Valley Land Trust	37,046	0	0	0
Humane Society Wildlife Land Trust	279	0	0	0
Montana Conservation Trust	736	0	0	0
Montana Department of Transportation	999	0	0	0
Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks	417,119	0	0	0
Montana Land Reliance	895,520	5,389	3,730	1,659
Mule Deer Foundation	155	0	0	0
National Wildlife Federation	20	0	0	0
Prickly Pear Land Trust	3,246	0	0	0
Rattlesnake Land Trust	190	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation	50,266	0	0	0
Salish and Kootenai Tribal Lands	222	0	0	0
The Bighorn Institute	1,443	0	0	0
The Conservation Fund	15,061	0	0	0
The Nature Conservancy	316,722	1,477	1,438	39
The Vital Ground Foundation	912	0	0	0
US Bureau of Reclamation	42	0	0	0
US Department of Agriculture	26,901	98	5	93
US Fish and Wildlife Service	241,264	0	0	0
US Forest Service	20,038	0	0	0
US Government	9,251	0	0	0
Total	2,115,548	9,723	5,306	4,417

### Montana Land Management Tool

To view more land management and conservation easement information, visit the Natural Heritage MapViewer at <a href="http://">http://</a> mtnhp.org/mapviewer. The MapViewer displays land management information (public lands, managed areas, and conservation easements); wildlife sightings (more than 1,300,000); land cover/land use; and, over 28,000 georeferenced photos from across Montana. It links directly into the Montana Field Guides for more information about Montana's animals, plants and habitats. The Natural Heritage Program is the state's source for reliable, objective information and expertise to support stewardship of our native species and habitats. http://mtnhp.org

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Natural Heritage Program, June 2012

### **Montana Ground Water Investigations Program**

- Investigates critical groundwater challenges such as groundwater/surfacewater interaction, impacts of land use change, development stress, and more.
- Results provide scientific basis for sound, informed, water-management decisions.

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/gwip/gwip.asp

### **Montana Ground Water Assessment Program**

- Maps groundwater quality and the distribution of Montana's aquifers
- Provides long-term groundwater quality and water-level monitoring
- Maintains the central repository for Montana's groundwater information

http://mbmggwic.mtech.edu/

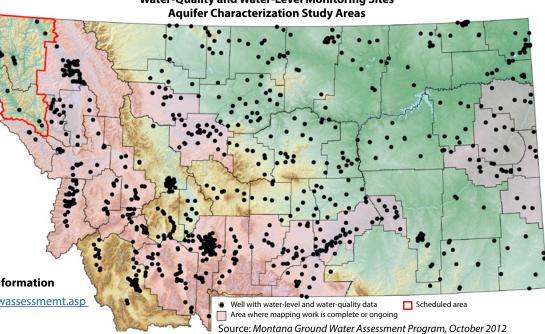
**Ground Water Assessment Program information** 

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/grw/grwassessmemt.asp

### **Ground Water Investigation Program Project Areas Map** Active or completed projects Next scheduled projects Unscheduled projects

Source: Montana Ground Water Investigation Program, September 2012

### **Water-Quality and Water-Level Monitoring Sites**



### **Montana Drought Resources**

The Montana Governor's Drought **Advisory Committee** is charged with monitoring, forecasting, and reporting water supply and moisture conditions, enabling



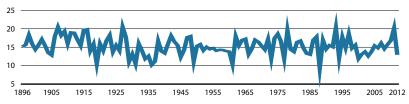
Montanans to make timely and informed decisions to mitigate drought impacts in a proactive manner.

For historic analysis, up-to-date information, and maps on Montana's current drought situation visit http://drought.mt.gov/.

### **Montana Digital Atlas**

Additional mapping and data capabilities are available through the Montana State Library at <a href="http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp">http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp</a>. The Montana Digital Atlas allows users to identify a place of interest and view an atlas of information about that place that includes a broad range of data categories such as land ownership and use, census data, water information and biological data.

### Montana Annual Precipitation in Inches (1895 - 2012)

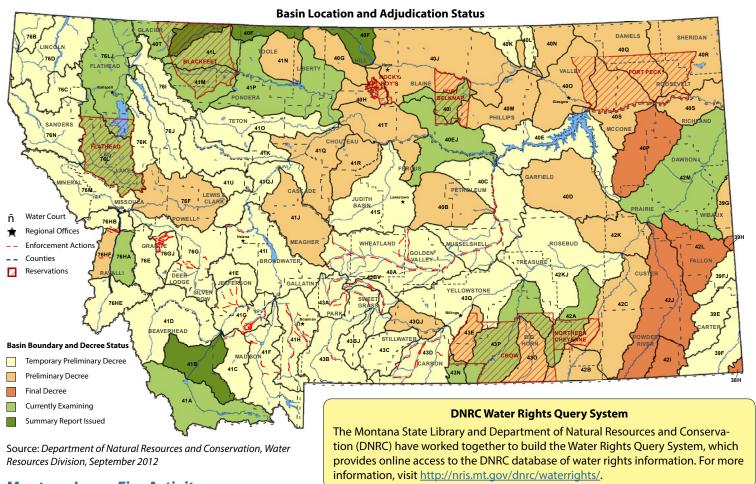


Source: NOAA National Climate Data Center, September 2012

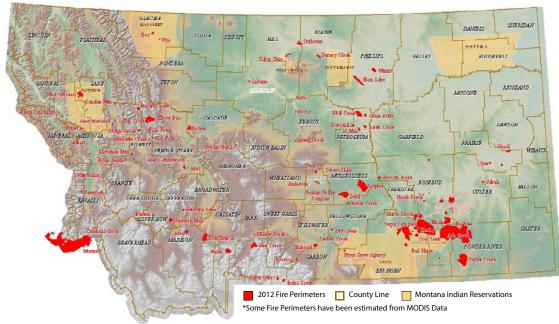
### Water/Fire

### **Water Rights**

The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation Water Adjudication Bureau assists the Montana Water Court in the adjudication of all claims to pre July 1, 1973 water rights. The Bureau examines all claims pursuant to Supreme Court rules and provides a summary report to the Water Court on each of the basins (85) in the state. Pursuant to legislation passed in 2005 the Bureau must complete the examination of the remaining 57,000 claims (as of 2005) by June 30, 2015. The map below shows the current status of the adjudication process. Visit <a href="http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/">http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/</a>.



### **Montana Large Fire Activity**



Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, Forestry Division, September 2012

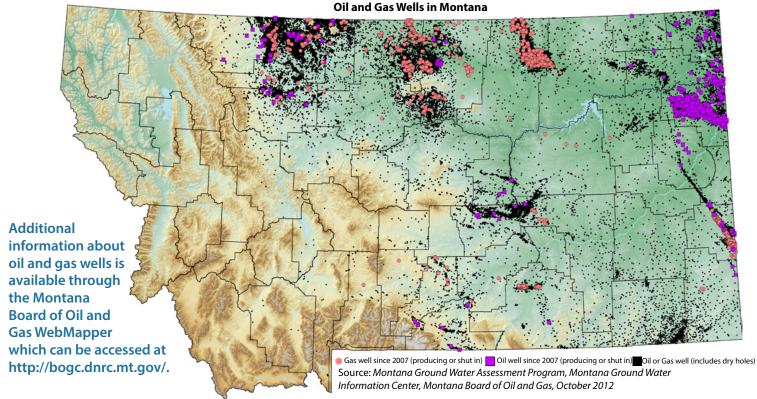
### Montana Fires 2002 - 2011 All Fires As Reported by All Agencies

Year	Count	Acreage
2002	1,372	110,309
2003	2,326	736,809
2004	1,447	18,445
2005	1,316	103,294
2006	2,302	1,047,118
2007	1,875	778,079
2008	1,424	166,842
2009	1,731	48,912
2010	1,050	56,711
2011	1,335	168,010

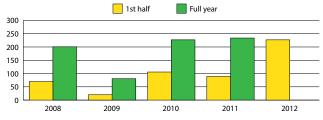
Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, September 2012

For additional information on Montana's fires, visit DNRC's online Fire Map at http://dnrc.mt.gov/gis/fire/.

### **Oil and Gas Wells**



### Montana Oil Well Permits Issued (2008 - 2012)



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, August 2012

### Montana House Heating Fuel Occupied Housing Units

	6 .	
	Count	Percent
Utility gas	226,740	56.5%
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	51,713	12.9%
Electricity	78,582	18.8%
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	7,472	1.9%
Coal or coke	927	0.2%
Wood	33,481	8.3%
Solar energy	321	0.1%
Other fuel	4,234	1.1%
No fuel used	858	0.2%
Total	404,616	100.0%

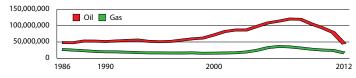
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### Oil and Gas Wells

				House
		Senate	House	District
	Montana	District 5	District 9	10
Coal Bed Methane, Active	1,073	0	0	0
Coal Bed Methane, Inactive	65	0	0	0
Gas, Active	7,238	0	0	0
Gas, Inactive	2,569	0	0	0
Gas Storage, Active	270	0	0	0
Gas Storage, Inactive	18	0	0	0
Injection, Active	1,135	0	0	0
Injection, Inactive	757	0	0	0
Oil, Active	7,554	0	0	0
Oil, Inactive	4,579	0	0	0
Oil & Gas, Active	1	0	0	0
Total	25,259	0	0	0

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Board of Oil and Gas, September 2012

### **Montana Annual Oil and Gas Production (Barrels)**



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, October 2012

### **Pipelines**

	Monta	ına	Senate Di	strict 5	House Di	strict 9	House Dis	trict 10
	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles
Crude Oil	90	1,970	0	0	0	0	0	0
Natural Gas	360	3,301	0	0	0	0	0	0
Refined Product	47	805	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	24	402	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	521	6,477	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Montana State Library, Pipeline Intregrity Management Mapping Application, December 2006

### Wildlife and Recreation

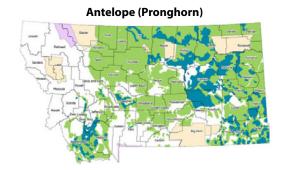
Montana is blessed with a wealth of wildlife and habitat diversity. These resources provide exceptional opportunities for recreation and contribute substantially to the state's economy and quality of life. Good information is critical to maintain this valuable heritage as the state grows and develops.

### **Recreation Area (Acres)**

	Senate District 5
Fishing Access Sites	135
Fishing Conservation Areas	71
State Parks	517
Wildlife Conservation Easements	451
Wildlife Management Areas	0
Wildlife Protection Areas	218
Total	1,392

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks, September 2012

### **Big Game Distribution**



### **Animal Species Diversity**

		Senate District 5	% of Montana
	Montana (Count)	(Count)	Species
Amphibians	13	6	46
Birds	308	253	82
Fish	54	17	31
Mammals	103	66	64
Reptiles	17	10	59

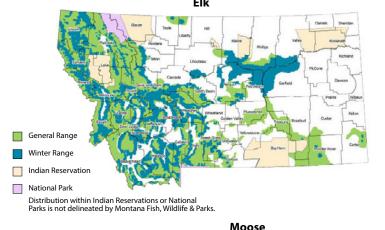
Source: Montana Natural Heritage Program, September 2012

### **Block Management Acreage**

There are a total of 9,093,377 acres of Block Management land (including Plum Creek\*) in the State of Montana. Senate District 5 contains 6.810 or 0% of those acres.

\*Plum Creek land in FWP's Regions 1 and 2 are included in these statistics. Although they are part of the Block Management Program, they are not traditional BMA's and are managed differently.

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012



### -Wildlife Highlights-

For more information on animals, plants, and habitats in your Senate District, visit the Montana Natural Heritage Program at <a href="http://mtnhp.org">http://mtnhp.org</a>. Resources include:

- Montana Field Guide an encyclopedia of the distribution, status, and biology of Montana's animals, plants, and biological communities
- MapViewer interactive maps of animals, plants, land cover, and land management

 Land Management Maps – public lands, conservation easements,

conservation easements, and special designations

- Wetland and riparian mapping information
- Reports on Montana's Species of Concern

 Quick responses to data requests and answers from expert scientists on Montana's plants, animals, and biological communities.

### **Common Yellowthroat**

Geothlypis trichas

The Common Yellowthroat occupies thick vegetation, usually in and around wetland and riparian areas, throughout Montana.



## Open Date 10 D



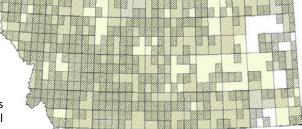


### **White-Tailed Deer**



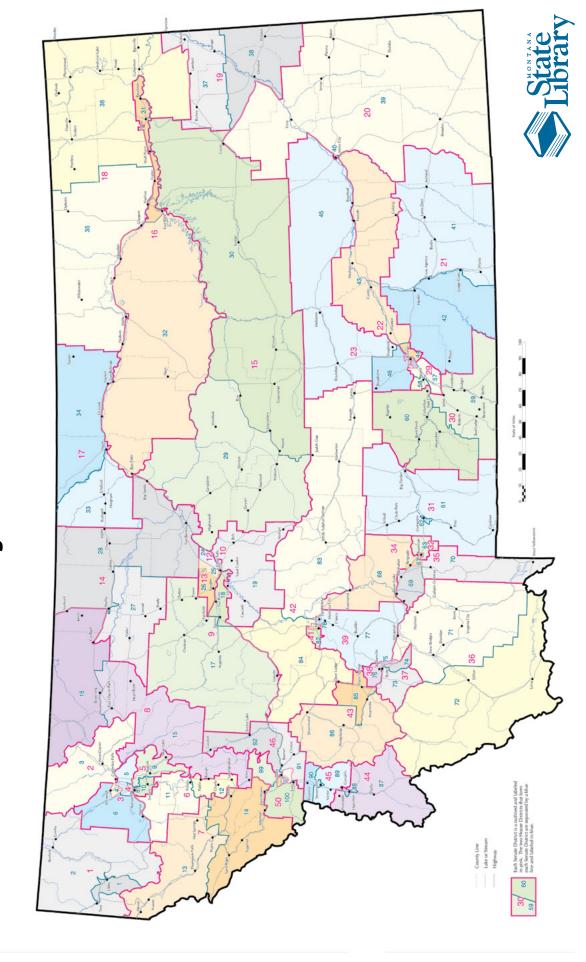
Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012





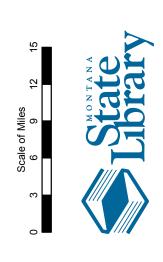
Source: Montana Natural Heritage Program, September 2012

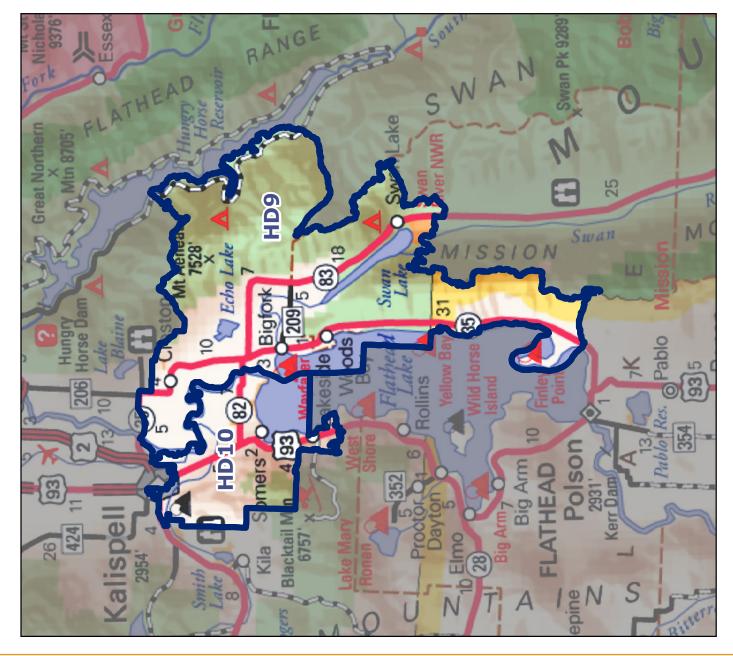
Montana Legislative District 2005 - 2014



# Montana Senate District 5







#### **Online Resources Directory**

#### **Montana State Library**

1515 East 6th Avenue PO Box 201800 Helena, MT 59620 (406) 444-3115

#### http://msl.mt.gov



#### **Statewide Library Resources**

- Discover It! Montana State Library Catalog
- · Montana Library Directory

#### http://mymontanalibrary.org

http://mtslr.org

http://msl.mt.gov/For Librarians/Library Directory

#### **Montana State Digital Library**

- Library Information Services
  - MT.GOV Connect
  - Montana State Publications Online
  - Find Resources Online
- MSL Geographic Information
  - Montana Geographic Information Clearinghouse
  - Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure
  - · Water Information System
- Natural Heritage Program
  - · Montana Field Guide
  - MapViewer
  - Species of Concern Reports Animals
  - Species of Concern Reports Plants

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/connect

http://statepublications.mt.gov

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/Find Resources Online

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/gis

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/msdi

http://msl.msl.gov/geoinfo/water

http://mtnhp.org

http://fieldguide.mt.gov

http://mtnhp.org/mapviewer

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=a

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=p

#### **Montana Talking Book Library**

- Online catalogs and services WebOpac
- BARD Braille and Audio Reading Download

#### http://msl.mt.gov/talking book library

http://www.klasweb.msl.mt.gov

https://nlsbard.loc.gov/mt1a

#### **Montana State Library In-House Partners**

- · Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks
- Natural Resources Conservation Service

http://fwp.mt.gov

http://www.mt.nrcs.usda.gov

**Legislative Snapshot** 

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative snapshot

# **Legislative Snapshot 2013**

Includes information for the State of Montana, Senate District 6, and House Districts 11 and 12.

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/

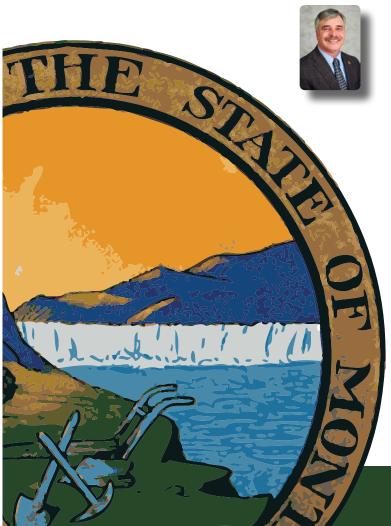




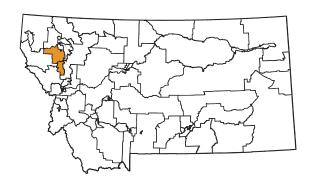
Senate District 6
Senator Janna Taylor (R)
PO Box 233
Dayton, MT 59914-0233



House District 11 **Representative Greg Hertz (R)**38258 Pinewood Drive
Polson, MT 59860



House District 12 **Representative Daniel Salomon (R)**42470 Salomon Road
Ronan, MT 59864-9272





#### **Letter from the Montana State Librarian**

On behalf of the Montana State Library, I would like to welcome you to the 2013 legislative session. We appreciate your dedication and hard work on behalf of all Montanans. We hope that this information booklet, compiled by our information experts and full of data on issues of state and national importance, will help inform many of the decisions you have to make in the coming months.

The 2013 Legislative Snapshot includes a wide range of information on issues that affect Montanans. You will find information on our state's economy and the economic impact on your constituents. High-speed, broadband Internet access is essential in this information age and the Snapshot includes a current view of the availability of broadband and Internet services across the state. Education is always an important issue, and you will find relevant information on our state's public schools



and test scores. Throughout Montana, libraries serve as community anchors; we've highlighted the programs and services offered to Montanans through their local libraries. Finally, land, wildlife, and recreation will always be an important part of Montana life, and we've pulled several highlights from our collection that might help guide your decision-making this session. Based on feedback we received from legislators in 2011, we are pleased to make much more of the data available by legislative districts. And we are pleased to provide much of the information in mapped form. Using the Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure, a set of standardized geospatial data, these maps tell powerful stories that will further your understanding of the topics highlighted.

The Montana State Library is a small and very unique agency. We employ librarians, geographers, and natural resource specialists and we partner with botanists, zoologists and ecologists. We work closely with federal and state agencies and local and tribal governments. We manage an enormous collection of state government information in all formats, keeping Montanans informed about the work of their government. And we ensure that Montana's blind and physically disabled citizens have access to reading materials and information.

We also work on behalf of all of Montana's libraries to help them provide the latest and best information, technology and library services to their patrons – your constituents – whether it's downloadable ebooks, public access computers, online information resources, or the latest bestseller. Without the Montana State Library, Montana libraries would not be able to afford these resources and services for their patrons, all of which are being used in record numbers. In this age of information – most of which is only accessed online – the Montana State Library, through libraries across the state, provides a vital link that affects Montanans in a multitude of ways.

We created this booklet for you not only to provide vital information to help you make difficult decisions in the coming months, but to demonstrate the power of what a diverse staff with amazingly diverse skills can do to make information, in many different forms, available to every Montanan. Our work empowers Montanans by providing access to information, enhancing learning in families and communities, and building 21st Century skills. Knowing that our work makes a difference makes us very proud.

We hope that you use this Legislative Snapshot throughout the session. And we hope that you will stop by to see us – in person or virtually. Whether you visit us at our library or online, you will be able to browse our collection of government and natural resource information, get help to research a specific issue, or find a quiet place to work or meet with colleagues. We are located one block east of the Capitol, behind the Montana Historical Society, at the north end of the Justice building. And of course, our services are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week at <a href="http://msl.mt.gov">http://msl.mt.gov</a>.

Sincerely,

# Senate District 6 House District 11 House District 12

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Find additional Senate and House district data, interactive maps, and even more resources online at http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/.

Jennie Stapp

Juni Stepp

#### The Montana Economy and Theories of Economic Growth

Source: Montana Department of Labor and Industries

It has been an interesting five years for the Montana and U.S. economies, including the deepest and longest U.S. recession since the Great Depression and a slow economic recovery. Montana outperformed the U.S. economy during the recession and recovery, losing only 4.4% of our pre-recession personal income peak compared to 5.6% nationally. Further, since hitting the trough in 2009, Montana's personal income growth has outpaced the U.S. by about 3 percentage points, while the state's payroll job growth has increased by 3.4% compared to 3.1% nationally. Montana's 2012 job growth promises to be strong. From June 2011 to June 2012, Montana added almost 9,800 jobs for an annual growth rate of 2.1% -- above forecasted expectations and above the long-term growth rate of 1.2%. Montana's economy is returning to growth despite the many national and international challenges.

The various forces causing the recession and slow recovery are evident in the quarterly personal income statistics in Figure 1. The national slowdown in the overall economy and particularly in the housing market was first noted in the summer of 2007, but personal income for both the U.S. and Montana continued to expand until the financial crisis in the third and fourth quarters of 2008. Wall Street losses translated into income and job losses on Main Streets in Montana. Although the U.S. recession officially ended in June 2009, Montana continued to lose income until the first quarter of 2010.



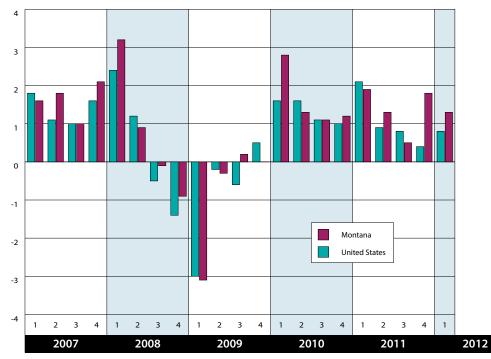
Then, just as the U.S. economy turned upward, global problems came to the forefront. The Eurozone's sovereign debt crisis moderated the U.S. recovery, with the first Greece bailout occurring in the second quarter of 2010. As one of America's largest export customers, Europe's economic slowdown reduced the demand for U.S. goods, in addition to increasing uncertainty and risk in the global financial system. In fact, overall global growth slowed from 5.2% in 2010 to 3.8% in 2011, while the advanced

economies that make up the majority of the U.S. export customers slowed from 3% in 2010 to 1.4% in 2011. The last few years have taught Montanans that our economic fortunes are strongly tied to the performance of global and national economies.

Domestic factors have also played a role in the slow emergence of the economy out of the recession. Throughout the 2007 to 2012 period, oil and gas price spikes caused temporary shocks to the economy. Higher fuel prices reduce the amount of discretionary dollars consumers have to spend in grocery stores, restaurants, and retail stores, thus slowing job growth. Also, during the summer of 2011, the federal debt ceiling increase debate increased the uncertainty about future government spending and the safety of U.S. financial instruments. With government spending equaling roughly 20% of the Gross Domestic Product, any large change to that spending would have an impact on the economy. Businesses are still in the shadow of this fiscal uncertainty. Current national fiscal plans call for spending cuts and tax increases equal to about 3.8% of GDP in January 2013, which would likely send the U.S. economy into a shallow recession.iii Businesses and consumers who are reliant on this spending are less likely to make decisions or take on risk in such an uncertain environment.

Like personal income, Montana's payroll employment was impacted by the financial crises, starting with employment losses in the fourth quarter of 2008. Job losses continued throughout 2009 and 2010 before starting recovery in 2011. Wages recovered earlier than employment growth, with the total amount

Figure 1: Montana and U.S. Personal Income Growth

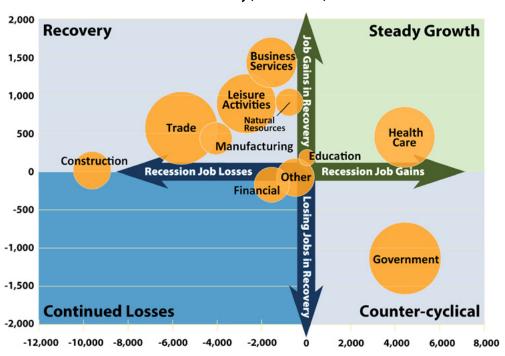


Source: Quarterly Personal Income Data, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

of wages paid to Montana workers starting to increase in the second quarter of 2010. These wage gains translated into job growth in 2011 as the spending of more wages stimulated demand in the high-employment consumer industries. The average annual wage increased by 3.5% in 2011, driving Montana's average annual wage over \$35,000 for the first time.

Payroll employment grew at about 0.9% in 2011, but private employment grew much faster at 1.4%. The job growth by industry is illustrated in Figure 2. The job change during the recession years of 2007 to 2010 is shown on the horizontal axis compared to the past year of recovery on the vertical axis. The size of the bubble indicates the size of the industry employment in 2011. Total job growth in recent years has been slower than private job growth because the government sector shed jobs in 2010 and 2011. Figure 2 includes all public employees in the government bubble, even though many public workers are in the education, health care, or construction industries. Public employment represents roughly 20% of total employment in 2011, with 11% of total employment in local government, 6% in state government, and 3% in the federal government. The government share of total employment has been slowly decreasing over time, although it increased a few percentage points during the recession. The government share returned to its downward trend in the last year. Government is placed in the counter-cyclical quadrant in Figure 2, as it added about 4,400 jobs during the recession and then lost about 1,100 jobs in 2011. Counter-cyclical government employment growth helps stabilize the economy during recessionary periods and helps accelerate the return to growth.

Figure 2: Industry Job Change during the Recession (2007 to 2010) and Recovery (2010 to 2011)



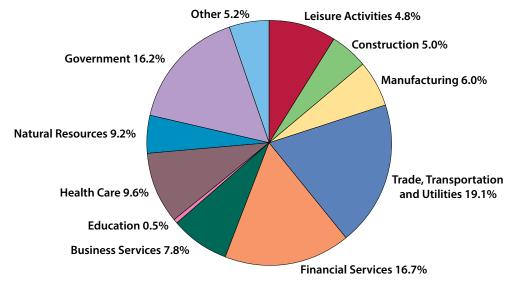
Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

The health care industry has added jobs throughout the recession and recovery, adding almost 5,000 jobs over the last five years. Only the financial services industry (which includes real estate) and other services posted employment losses in 2011, with all other industries in recovery with job gains. Business services, including administration and professional services, added the most jobs in 2011, followed by natural resources (including oil and gas mining) and the leisure activities sector

(which includes restaurants, bars, entertainment, and hotels). Trade, manufacturing, and construction posted the most losses during the recession, but all three industries are back on the recovery path with job gains in 2011. Wood product manufacturing and residential construction have been slow to recover in the aftermath of the national housing downturn, but other manufacturing and commercial and industrial construction posted job gains over the past year.

Figure 2 illustrates the size of each industry by the size of the industry's bubble, with trade, health care, government, and leisure activities employing the most workers. However, employment is only one way to contribute to the economy. Figure 3 illustrates the contribution of each industry to Montana's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Although health care represents 15% of Montana's total workforce, it contributes 10% of Montana's GDP. Similarly, the leisure activities sector comprises 13% of employment, but contributes only 5% of GDP. Other industries contribute more to GDP than to employment. The financial services industry, which includes real estate, contributes 17% of Montana's GDP, but only 5% of Montana's employment. The manufacturing and natural resource sectors also contribute significant GDP (15% combined), but are a small percentage of employment (7%). No industry is more important than another, but each industry has different roles to play in the economy.

Figure 3. Montana Gross Domestic Product by Industry, 2011



Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

Figure 4: Top 10 Exports from Montana to the Rest of the World (millions)

1.	Bulk Wheat	881.8
2.	Mineral Fuel, Oil, etc.	374.2
3.	Inorganic Chemicals	346.4
4.	Industrial Machinery (including computers)	197.9
5.	Vehicles, Parts, etc.	114.9
6.	Cereals	60.5
7.	Ores, Slag & Ash	60.2
8.	Salt, Sulfur, Earth & Stone	57.6
9.	Aircraft, Parts, etc.	40.3
10	Optic, Medical or Surgical Instruments	37.6

Source: Montana Department of Commerce, Office of Trade and International Relations, 2011

The manufacturing and natural resources industries are also important because of the amount of exports they provide for our economy. Exports bring new wealth into our economy, which then drives economic growth in all industries as the money is circulated through our economy. Figure 4 illustrates the top 10 Montana exports. Many are raw natural resources from the agriculture and mining industries, or manufacturing products that add value to the raw commodities. Overall, Montana's exports increased by 14% in 2011. Montana's largest export customers include other states, Canada, Asia, and Europe. Based on data from the first half of 2012, Montana exports may decrease slightly in 2012 because of slower economic growth in many of our non-U.S. global trading partners.v

The western portion of Montana was harder hit by the recession and global slowdown compared to the eastern portion of the state. 2011 unemployment rates by region are shown in Figure 5. The large job losses in wood product manufacturing had a disproportional effect in Northwestern Montana, while the large recessionary job losses in construction had the largest impact in both the Northwest and around the Bozeman region. These two areas continue to have the highest unemployment rates in 2011. In contrast, the Eastern portion of the state was less impacted by the recession because of a heavy reliance on energy, agriculture, health care, and government – all industries that performed relatively well during the recession. The unemployment rate in the East was only 4.7% in 2011. The development of the Bakken oil shale has brought a great deal of development into the

region, both in the primary oil and gas mining industry and in related business services, such as environmental engineering and employment firms. Although unemployment in the western portion of the state continues to be high, job growth has returned to all Montana regions. In fact, the Southwest region of the state (including Butte, Bozeman, Dillon, and Helena) has led the state in job gains as we have exited the recession, leading the Southwest region's unemployment rate to decrease slightly in 2011 to 6.1% from 6.6% in 2010.

All of Montana's regions are expected to post job gains in 2012, with continued growth expected in 2013. However, job growth is expected to remain slower than before the recession for several years. The Montana Department of Labor and Industry's job projections expect 1.4% job growth in 2012 and 2013, compared to the 2.2% annual growth that the state experienced from 2000 to 2007 prior to the recession. In many ways, the rapid economic growth prior to the recession was artificially high because of the low interest rates that caused a growth bubble. Slower expected growth is simply a result of being outside the bubble period.

Growth is also expected to be slower in the future because of cutbacks in government spending and slower growth in consumer spending as Americans save and try to reduce their debt loads. With government spending comprising about 20% and consumption comprising about 70% of aggregate demand, the slowdown in these sectors will translate into slower overall economic growth. Lower domestic demand from consumers and governments will lead many businesses to slow production or look abroad to foreign markets to supplement growth. Both alternatives may lead to slower employment growth domestically. Further, a slowing global economy will likely moderate Montana export growth in 2012 and 2013, although global demand is expected to return in later years.

Despite domestic and global challenges, Montana's economy has proven to be incredibly resilient in the last few years. Montana's economy is now in recovery, adding over 9,800 jobs in the last year, and posting over two years of personal income and wage gains. Although unemployment remains undesirably high, Montana's job growth has re-employed out-of-work Montanans and brought stronger wages back to workers and their families. Future years are expected to bring continued growth to our state as our industries continue recovery from the recession, and the Bakken development provides new opportunities for income growth and entrepreneurialism.

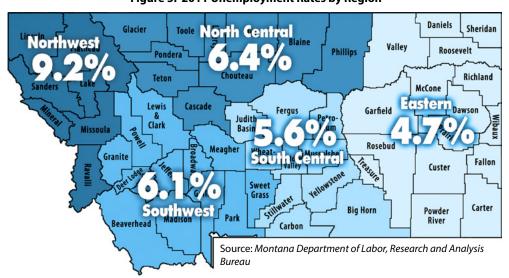


Figure 5: 2011 Unemployment Rates by Region

i The long-term growth rate of 1.2% for Montana's total employment growth is based on employment data from 1976 to 2011 using the Local Area Unemployment Statistics published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Montana Department of Labor and Industry (DLI). Job growth forecasts based on this series by DLI suggested job growth of only 0.9% in 2011.

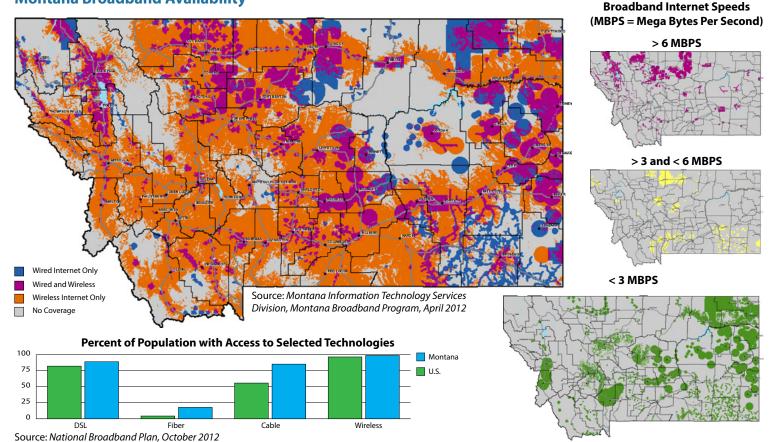
ii International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2012. www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2012/01/weodata/index.aspx.

iii Global Insight, "U.S. Economy: The Fiscal Cliff" June 28, 2012 and Congressional Budget Office, "An Update to the Budget and Economic Outlook: Fiscal Years 2012 to 2022" Aug. 22, 2012.

iv For more information on employment and wage growth, please see the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Labor Day Report 2012, available at <a href="http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913">http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913</a> LDR-12.pdf.

v WiserTrade, U.S. State Exports by NAICS Industry. At <u>www.wisertrade.org</u>. See footnote 2 for growth projections.

#### **Montana Broadband Availability**



#### **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program**

Under the Broadband Technologies Opportunities Program (BTOP) funded by the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA) and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the Montana State Library is partnering with 44 of Montana's public libraries to expand access to free, high-speed Internet to 86% of the state's population by 2013. Funds have supported: increased broadband speeds; decreased patron wait time; improved access by purchasing ADA compliant

software, hardware, and furniture, and through minor renovation projects aimed at increasing accessibility of computing center facilities; digital literacy training; and a mobile computer lab.

#### **Highlights include:**

- Increased average statewide library broadband speeds from 3.55 mbps to 15 mbps
- Added 478 public workstations (212 desktops, 46 children's computers, 200 laptops, 17 touchscreens and 3 iMacs) for a total of 781

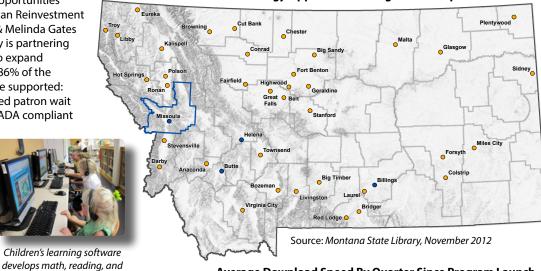
critical-thinking skills

- Decreased average wait time from 20 minutes to less than 5 minutes
- Provided digital literacy training to over 70,000 Montanans and 1,200 librarians on topics such as employment resources, tax filing, self-help law, Internet and email, and computer basics

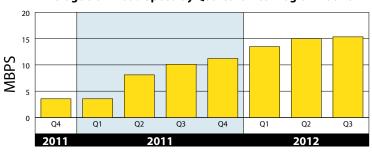
#### **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program Participants**

Source: Montana Information Technology Services Division,

Montana Broadband Program, April 2012



#### Average Download Speed By Quarter Since Program Launch



Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

#### **2010 Poverty and Median Income Estimates**

			House	House
		Senate	District	District
	Montana	District 6	11	12
Median Household Income	43,872	37,151	38,929	36,487
% in Poverty All Ages	15	22	23	21
% in Poverty Ages Under 18	19	33	37	29

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

## Percent of Households With One or More Persons 65 Years and Over

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 6	District 11	District 12
One or More 65 and Over	25	29	33	26
One Person	10	12	12	11
Two Or More Persons	14	17	20	14
Family	14	15	18	12
Nonfamily	1	2	2	2

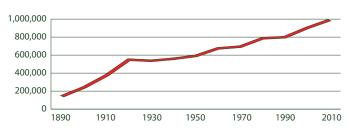
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

#### **Percent of Change in Number of Housing Units**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 6	District 11	District 12
2000 Census	412,633	9,429	5,695	3,734
2010 Census	482,825	12,009	7,639	4,370
Percent of Change	+ 17.0	+ 27.4	+ 34.1	+ 17.0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Censes

#### Montana Historic Population Growth 1890 - 2010 Censes

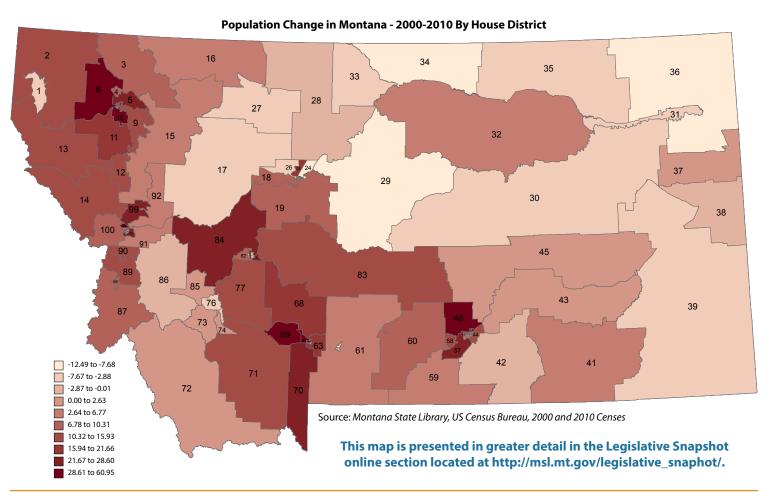


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1890 - 2010 Censes

#### 2010 Census Data

	Total	Male	Female
United States	308,745,538	151,781,326	156,964,212
Under 5 years	20,201,362	10,319,427	9,881,935
Under 18 years	74,181,467	37,945,136	36,236,331
18 to 64 years	194,356,087	96,473,230	97,882,857
65 years and over	40,267,984	17,362,960	22,905,024
Montana	989,415	496,667	492,748
Under 5 years	62,423	32,129	30,294
Under 18 years	223,563	114,909	108,654
18 to 64 years	619,110	313,713	305,397
65 years and over	146,742	68,045	78,697

Source: US Census Bureau, 2010 Census



#### **Demographics**

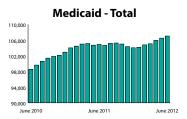
#### **Veteran Population Projections**

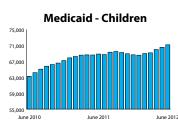
Montana is ranked second among the states for percent of the civilian population 18 years and over who are veterans. (12.3 percent, U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey)

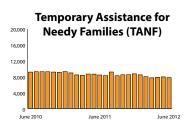
			House	House
		Senate	District	District
	Montana	District 6	11	12
Civilian population (>18)	746,963	14,614	7,716	6,898
Non Veterans	646,089	12,533	6,474	6,059
Veterans	100,874	2,081	1,242	839
% of Gulf War (>9/01)	9.0%	4%	3%	5%
% of Gulf War (8/90-8/01)	15%	13%	8%	19%
Vietnam era	37%	41%	44%	35%
Korean War	13%	17%	15%	20%
World War II	10%	11%	12%	10%

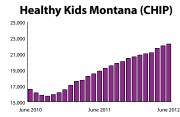
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

# Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services Selected Eligibles - Monthly Enrollment





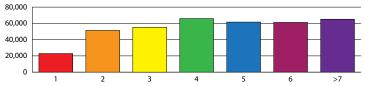




Source: Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services, August 2012

#### **Montana Median Income By Household Size**

Median Income for All Households: 43,872



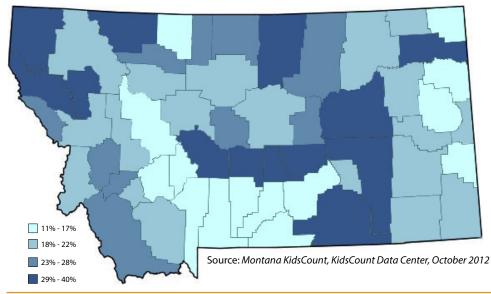
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

## Percent of Individuals Below Poverty Level (12 Month Period)

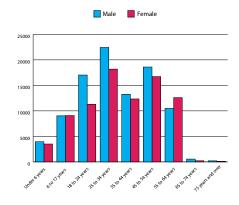
		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 6	District 11	District 12
Total (Count)	138,109	4,185	2,239	1,946
Males	46.2%	43.3%	47.9%	38.0%
Under 5 years	5.0%	4.4%	3.8%	5.1%
5 years	1.1%	0.8%	1.3%	0.3%
6 to 11 years	4.8%	7.4%	9.2%	5.3%
12 to 14 years	2.1%	2.5%	3.2%	1.7%
15 years	0.9%	0.9%	0.6%	1.2%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	1.2%	1.5%	0.8%
18 to 24 years	8.6%	4.7%	4.8%	4.5%
25 to 34 years	5.5%	4.4%	3.3%	5.5%
35 to 44 years	4.6%	6.7%	9.5%	3.5%
45 to 54 years	5.3%	3.7%	2.7%	4.9%
55 to 64 years	3.8%	2.9%	4.8%	0.7%
65 to 74 years	1.6%	2.2%	2.9%	1.3%
> 75 years	1.4%	1.6%	0.4%	3.1%
Females	53.8%	56.7%	52.1%	62.0%
Under 5 years	5.1%	7.5%	3.8%	11.8%
5 years	0.8%	1.6%	2.5%	0.6%
6 to 11 years	4.7%	3.8%	3.9%	3.5%
12 to 14 years	2.0%	2.7%	4.2%	1.1%
15 years	0.7%	1.7%	0.3%	3.3%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	3.2%	3.2%	3.1%
18 to 24 years	11.0%	7.9%	8.1%	7.7%
25 to 34 years	7.3%	6.2%	3.5%	9.4%
35 to 44 years	5.0%	7.3%	7.8%	6.8%
45 to 54 years	5.5%	5.1%	6.4%	3.5%
55 to 64 years	4.3%	4.9%	5.3%	4.4%
65 to 74 years	2.2%	2.5%	1.4%	3.9%
> 75 years	3.5%	2.3%	1.8%	2.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

#### Montana Child Poverty By County (Percent - 2009)



#### **Montana Health Insurance Coverage Status**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey

#### **Indexes**

Content	Population	Monton	Consta District C	House District 44	Hausa District
Median age (years)   40					House District
cital population - 65 years and over         446,742         3.552         2.663           cotal population - under 18 years         61,911         12,151         6,433           cotal population - under 18 years         62,432         5,531         2,647           cotal population - under 18 years         62,432         3,531         2,647           obstal population - under 5 years         64,439         20,031         10,532           white         88,406         1,600         77         72           lack Affician American         4,027         77         72           commercian Indian Aleska Native         683         18         7           commercian Indian Aleska Native         683         18         8           commercian Indian Aleska Native	• •		,	,	10,46
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total population - under 18 years         222,503         5,531         2,647           otal population - under 18 years         62,423         1,540         755           her race         964,439         20,031         10,352           black/African American         4,027         77         727           mercican Indian/Alaska Native         6,253         3,78         3,53           stan         6,253         78         3,53           stan and the availain/Other Pacific Islander         6,633         78         3,53           ome other race         5,975         121         62           wor or more races         2,975         121         62           Stapan/Cutation         80,355         724         315           Social         400,328         8,134         4,538           stapan/Cutation         80,358         8,814         4,538           verage household size         2         2         2         2           verage household size         3         4,545         3,445           verage family sea         3,651         8,445         1,949           stable households in out with several family with work children under 18 years         2,156         8,445         1,949					1,49
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	wo or more races	24,976	1,565	601	9
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Able householder, no wife present, family with own children under 18 years       9,015       264       181         emale householder, no husband present, family emale householder, no husband present, family with own children under 18 years       33,651       864       293         emale householder, no husband present, family with own children under 18 years       21,355       611       225         foofmally households'       145,198       2,680       1,444         fouseholder living alone of Seyears and over       41,923       965       536         fouseholds with one or more people under 18 years       116,926       2,633       1,255         fouseholds with one or more people of Seyears and over       99,541       2,236       1,420         rouseholds with one or more people of Seyears and over       99,541       2,236       1,420         rouseholds with one or more people of Seyears and over       99,541       2,338       1,457       2,201         rousers yethool, preschool       13,206       178       75       1         indergarten       12,085       133       103       103       103         liementary school (grades 1-8)       96,195       2,135       1,099       1       1,000       495       2,135       1,099       1       1,000       495       1,000 <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td>3</td><td></td><td></td></t<>			3		
Able householder, no wife present, family- with own children under 18 years         9,016         264         181           emale householder, no husband present, family- with own children under 18 years         33,651         864         293           emale householder, no husband present, family- with own children under 18 years         145,198         2,680         1,444           touseholder living alone         116,779         2,024         1,052           touseholder living alone - 65 years and over         41,923         965         536           touseholds with one or more people under 18 years         116,926         2,633         1,255           touseholds with one or more people of Syears and over         99,541         2,386         1,420           touseholds with one or more people of Syears and over         99,541         2,386         1,420           tousehold swith one or more people of Syears and over         99,541         2,383         1,525           tousehold swith one or more people of Syears and over         99,541         2,386         1,420           tousehold swith one or more people of Syears and over         18,205         133         103           turned force         1,524         1,600         495           tousehold swith one or more people of Syears and over         80,195         2,132         1,000					2,5
emale householder, no husband present, family emale householder, no husband present, family - with own children under 18 years   2,355   611   225   clonfamily households   145,198   2,680   1,444   touseholder living alone   116,779   2,024   1,052   touseholder living alone   149,23   965   5,36   touseholder living alone   25 years and over   1,923   2,633   1,255   touseholds with one or more people under 18 years   116,926   2,633   1,255   touseholds with one or more people of Seyears and over   99,541   2,386   1,420   touseholds with one or more people of Seyears and over   99,541   2,386   1,420   touseholds with one or more people of Seyears and over   99,541   2,386   1,420   touseholds with one or more people of Seyears and over   99,541   2,386   1,420   touseholds with one or more people of Seyears and over   99,541   2,386   1,420   touseholds with one or more people of Seyears and over   99,541   2,386   1,420   touseholds with one or more people of Seyears and over   99,541   2,386   1,420   touseholds with one or more people of Seyears and over   99,541   2,386   1,420   touseholds with one or more people of Seyears and over   99,541   2,386   1,420   touseholds with one or more people of Seyears and over   99,541   2,386   1,420   touseholds with one or more people of Seyears and over   99,541   2,385   1,420   touseholds with one or more people of Seyears and over   1,420   1,420   touseholds with one or more people of Seyears and over   1,420   1,420   touseholds with one or more people of Seyears and over   1,420   1,420   touseholds with one or more people of Seyears and over   1,420   1,420   touseholds with one or more people of Seyears and over   1,420   1,420   tousehold with one or more people of Seyears and over   1,420   1,420   touseholds with one or more people of Seyears and over   1,420   1,420   tousehold with one or more people of Seyears and over   1,420   1,420   tousehold with one or more people of Seyears and over   1,420   1,420   tousehold with one or more people of Sey	,				1
emale householder, no husband present, family- with own children under 18 years	·				
Nonfamily households   145,198   2,680   1,444   1,052   1,0	, , ,				5
touseholder living alone - 65 years and over 41,923 965 536 100 touseholder living alone - 65 years and over 41,923 965 536 100 touseholds with one or more people under 18 years 116,266 2,633 1,255 100 touseholds with one or more people 65 years and over 99,541 2,366 1,420 100 touseholds with one or more people 65 years and over 99,541 2,366 1,420 100 touseholds with one or more people 65 years and over enrolled in school 235,983 4,457 2,201 100 touseholds with one or more people 65 years and over enrolled in school 132,066 178 72,201 100 touseholds with one or more people 65 years and over enrolled in school 123,066 178 75,201 100 touseholds with one or more people 65 years and over enrolled in school 123,066 178 75,201 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100					3
Douseholder   Niving allone - 65 years and over   11,923   965   536   10 touseholds with one or more people under 18 years   116,926   2,633   1,255   10 touseholds with one or more people 65 years and over   99,541   2,386   1,420   1,420   1,450   1	·			·	1,2
Douzsholds with one or more people under 18 years of louseholds with one or more people 55 years and over objects of spears and over openation 3 years and over enrolled in school 235,983 4,457 2,201					9
Second   S					4
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school   13,206   178   75   10,000   10,0	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				1,3 9
State   Communication   13,206   178   75   13   103   103   103   104			·		
Kindergarten         12,085         133         103           clementary school (grades 1-8)         96,195         2,135         1,099           ligh school (grades 9-12)         52,304         1,160         495           college or graduate school         62,193         851         429           Economic         Montana         Senate District 6         House District 11         House District 12           imployment status - population 16 years and over         778,518         15,244         7,962           imployment status - population 16 years and over         476,195         8,245         4,306           imployment status - population 16 years and over         28,683         1,078         373           derival labor force - employed         476,195         8,245         4,306           invitian labor force - employed         28,683         1,078         373           derival forces         39,139         7,924         4,006           votal in labor force         269,903         5,921         3,283           remales 16 years and over in labor force         299,103         7,924         4,060           Mean travel time to work (minutes)         18         18         17           Mean travel time to work (minutes)         18,679	• •				2,2 1
Internative School (grades 1-8)   96,195   2,135   1,099   1,000   1	, .	·			'
Section   Sect	<u> </u>				1,0
College or graduate school   62,193   851   429   14					6
Montana   Senate District 6   House District 11   House House District 12   House District 11   House District 12   House District 13   House District 14					4
Employment status - population 16 years and over civilian labor force - employed         778,518         15,244         7,962           Livilian labor force - employed         476,195         8,245         4,306           Livilian labor force - unemployed         28,683         1,078         373           Armed forces         3,737         0         0           Vot in labor force         269,903         5,921         3,283           Females 16 years and over in labor force         391,139         7,924         4,060           Alean travel time to work (minutes)         18         18         17           Alean earnings (dollars)         55,129         46,406         46,876         4           Alean Social Security income (dollars)         15,179         14,546         15,585         1           Alean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)         7,895         7,302         6,842           Alean cash public assistance income (dollars)         2,954         2,185         2,386           Alean family income (dollars)         55,725         45,794         46,089         4           Alean family income (dollars)         68,016         54,879         55,037         5           Tousing         Montan         Senate District 6         House District 11					
civilian labor force - employed         476,195         8,245         4,306           civilian labor force - unemployed         28,683         1,078         373           civilian labor force         3,737         0         0           lot in labor force         269,903         5,921         3,283           emales 16 years and over in labor force         391,139         7,924         4,060           Alean travel time to work (minutes)         18         18         17           Alean enrings (dollars)         55,129         46,406         46,876         44           Alean Social Security income (dollars)         15,179         14,546         15,585         1           Alean entirement income (dollars)         18,679         18,155         19,587         1           Alean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)         7,895         7,302         6,842           Alean cash public assistance income (dollars)         55,725         45,794         46,089         4           Alean family income (dollars)         58,016         54,879         55,037         5           Alean family income (dollars)         68,016         54,879         55,037         5           Occupied housing units         471,723         10,887         6,593					House District
civilian labor force - unemployed         28,683         1,078         373           tirmed forces         3,737         0         0           toto in labor force         269,903         5,921         3,283           total in labor force         391,139         7,924         4,060           dean travel time to work (minutes)         18         18         17           dean earnings (dollars)         55,129         46,040         46,876         4           dean Social Security income (dollars)         15,179         14,546         15,585         1           dean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)         18,679         18,155         19,587         1           dean a supplemental Security Income (dollars)         7,895         7,302         6,842         4           dean family income (dollars)         55,725         45,794         46,089         4           deal an family income (dollars)         68,016         54,879         55,037         5           dean family income (dollars)         80,16         54,879         55,037         5           dean family income (dollars)         471,23         10,887         6,593         5           dotted in family income (dollars)         471,23         10,887         6,593 </td <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>7,2</td>					7,2
Armed forces         3,737         0         0           Not in labor force         269,903         5,921         3,283           semales 16 years and over in labor force         391,139         7,924         4,060           dean travel time to work (minutes)         18         18         17           Mean earnings (dollars)         55,129         46,406         46,876         46           Mean Social Security income (dollars)         15,179         14,546         15,585         17           Mean supplemental Security Income (dollars)         18,679         18,155         19,587         1           Mean supplemental Security Income (dollars)         7,895         7,302         6,842         4           Mean supplemental Security Income (dollars)         2,954         2,185         2,386         4           Mean family income (dollars)         55,725         45,794         46,089         4           Mean family income (dollars)         68,016         54,879         55,037         55           Mean family income (dollars)         471,723         10,887         6,593         55,037         55           Housing         Montana         Senate District 6         House District 11         House District 11         House District 11 <th< td=""><td></td><td>·</td><td>·</td><td>·</td><td>3,9</td></th<>		·	·	·	3,9
Semant   S	· •				7
demales 16 years and over in labor force         391,139         7,924         4,060           Mean travel time to work (minutes)         18         18         17           Mean earnings (dollars)         55,129         46,406         46,876         4           Mean Social Security income (dollars)         15,179         14,546         15,585         1           Mean Supplement income (dollars)         18,679         18,155         19,587         1           Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)         7,895         7,302         6,842           Mean supplemental Security Income (dollars)         2,954         2,185         2,386           Median family income (dollars)         55,725         45,794         46,089         4           Mean family income (dollars)         68,016         54,879         55,037         5           Housing         Montana         Senate District 6         House District 11         House District 12         House District 13         1,533					2.0
Alean travel time to work (minutes)         18         18         17           Alean earnings (dollars)         55,129         46,406         46,876         42           Alean Social Security income (dollars)         15,179         14,546         15,585         1           Alean retirement income (dollars)         18,679         18,155         19,587         1           Alean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)         7,895         7,302         6,842         4           Alean cash public assistance income (dollars)         2,954         2,185         2,386         4           Alean family income (dollars)         55,725         45,794         46,089         4           Alean family income (dollars)         68,016         54,879         55,037         5           Alean family income (dollars)         471,723         10,887         6,593         6         6         6         6         6         6         6         7         7         6         6         6         7         7         8         7         7         7         9         7         8         7         8         7         9         7         9         7         9         7         9         7         9         7					2,6 3,8
Mean earnings (dollars)         55,129         46,406         46,876         44,876           Mean Social Security income (dollars)         15,179         14,546         15,585         1           Mean retirement income (dollars)         18,679         18,155         19,587         1           Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)         7,895         7,302         6,842         1           Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)         2,954         2,185         2,386         2           Mean family income (dollars)         55,725         45,794         46,089         4           Mean family income (dollars)         68,016         54,879         55,037         5           Mean family income (dollars)         471,723         10,887         6,593         5         5           Mean family income (dollars)         471,723         10,887         6,593         5         6	•		·		·
Mean Social Security income (dollars)         15,179         14,546         15,585         1           Mean retirement income (dollars)         18,679         18,155         19,587         1           Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)         7,895         7,302         6,842           Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)         2,954         2,185         2,386           Median family income (dollars)         55,725         45,794         46,089         4           Mean family income (dollars)         68,016         54,879         55,037         5           Housing         Montana         Senate District 6         House District 11         House District 12         House District 13         House District 13         House District 14         House District 14 <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>45,9</td>					45,9
Mean retirement income (dollars)         18,679         18,155         19,587         1           Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)         7,895         7,302         6,842           Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)         2,954         2,185         2,386           Median family income (dollars)         55,725         45,794         46,089         4           Mean family income (dollars)         68,016         54,879         55,037         5           Housing         Montana         Senate District 6         House District 11         House District 10           Housing units         471,723         10,887         6,593         6,593         6           Occupied housing units         401,328         8,134         4,358         6           Accant housing units         70,395         2,753         2,235         6           Homeowner vacancy rate         2         3         2         2         3         2         2         8         1         0         6         1         0         6         1         0         6         1         0         6         1         1         0         6         1         1         0         1         0         0         0	9 1 1				13,1
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)         7,895         7,302         6,842           Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)         2,954         2,185         2,386           Median family income (dollars)         55,725         45,794         46,089         4           Mean family income (dollars)         68,016         54,879         55,037         5           Housing         Montana         Senate District 6         House District 11         House District 12         House District 11	·				15,3
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)       2,954       2,185       2,386         Median family income (dollars)       55,725       45,794       46,089       4         Mean family income (dollars)       68,016       54,879       55,037       5         Housing       Montana       Senate District 6       House District 11       House District 12         Total housing units       471,723       10,887       6,593         Occupied housing units       401,328       8,134       4,358         Vacant housing units       70,395       2,753       2,235         Homeowner vacancy rate       2       3       2         Rental vacancy rate       6       1       0         Built 2005 or later       18,895       277       197         Owner-occupied       277,023       5,498       2,821         Renter-occupied       124,305       2,636       1,537				·	7,6
Adedian family income (dollars)       55,725       45,794       46,089       4         Alean family income (dollars)       68,016       54,879       55,037       5         Housing       Montana       Senate District 6       House District 11       House District 12         Octal housing units       471,723       10,887       6,593         Occupied housing units       401,328       8,134       4,358         Accant housing units       70,395       2,753       2,235         Homeowner vacancy rate       2       3       2         Bental vacancy rate       6       1       0         Built 2005 or later       18,895       277       197         Owner-occupied       277,023       5,498       2,821         Bental vacancy accupied       124,305       2,636       1,537					1,9
Mean family income (dollars)         68,016         54,879         55,037         55           Housing         Montana         Senate District 6         House District 11         House District 12           Fotal housing units         471,723         10,887         6,593           Occupied housing units         401,328         8,134         4,358           Vacant housing units         70,395         2,753         2,235           Homeowner vacancy rate         2         3         2           Rental vacancy rate         6         1         0           Built 2005 or later         18,895         277         197           Owner-occupied         277,023         5,498         2,821           Renter-occupied         124,305         2,636         1,537	•				45,5
Total housing units     471,723     10,887     6,593       Occupied housing units     401,328     8,134     4,358       Vacant housing units     70,395     2,753     2,235       Homeowner vacancy rate     2     3     2       Rental vacancy rate     6     1     0       Built 2005 or later     18,895     277     197       Owner-occupied     277,023     5,498     2,821       Renter-occupied     124,305     2,636     1,537					54,6
Occupied housing units     401,328     8,134     4,358       Vacant housing units     70,395     2,753     2,235       Homeowner vacancy rate     2     3     2       Rental vacancy rate     6     1     0       Built 2005 or later     18,895     277     197       Owner-occupied     277,023     5,498     2,821       Renter-occupied     124,305     2,636     1,537	Housing	Montana	Senate District 6	House District 11	House District
deant housing units     70,395     2,753     2,235       domeowner vacancy rate     2     3     2       dental vacancy rate     6     1     0       uilt 2005 or later     18,895     277     197       owner-occupied     277,023     5,498     2,821       enter-occupied     124,305     2,636     1,537		471,723	10,887	6,593	4,2
Iomeowner vacancy rate         2         3         2           ental vacancy rate         6         1         0           uilt 2005 or later         18,895         277         197           owner-occupied         277,023         5,498         2,821           enter-occupied         124,305         2,636         1,537	otal housing units		Q 13 <i>/</i> I	4 358	3,7
Rental vacancy rate         6         1         0           Built 2005 or later         18,895         277         197           Owner-occupied         277,023         5,498         2,821           Renter-occupied         124,305         2,636         1,537	<u> </u>	401,328	0,134	1,550	
Built 2005 or later     18,895     277     197       Owner-occupied     277,023     5,498     2,821       Benter-occupied     124,305     2,636     1,537	Occupied housing units	·			5
Owner-occupied         277,023         5,498         2,821           Renter-occupied         124,305         2,636         1,537	Occupied housing units Vacant housing units	70,395 2	2,753	2,235	5
tenter-occupied 124,305 2,636 1,537	Occupied housing units /acant housing units Homeowner vacancy rate Bental vacancy rate	70,395 2 6	2,753 3 1	2,235 2 0	į
	Occupied housing units /acant housing units Homeowner vacancy rate Rental vacancy rate	70,395 2 6	2,753 3 1	2,235 2 0 197	į
A = 11 = 1 / -1 = 11 = 11 = 12 = 12 = 12 = 12 = 12 =	Occupied housing units /acant housing units Homeowner vacancy rate Rental vacancy rate Built 2005 or later Owner-occupied	70,395 2 6 18,895 277,023	2,753 3 1 277 5,498	2,235 2 0 197 2,821	2,6
Median (dollars) 173,300 201,300 230,600 16 Housing units with a mortgage 162,090 3,017 1,735	Total housing units Occupied housing units Vacant housing units Homeowner vacancy rate Rental vacancy rate Built 2005 or later Owner-occupied Renter-occupied	70,395 2 6 18,895 277,023 124,305	2,753 3 1 277 5,498 2,636	2,235 2 0 197 2,821 1,537	2,6 1,0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census/2006-2010 American Community Survey

Housing units with a mortgage

Housing units without a mortgage

162,090

114,933

1,735

1,086

3,017

2,481

1,282

1,395

#### **Accredited Schools**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 6	District 11	District 12
Elementaries	440	9	5	4
Middle Schools	49	2	0	2
Grades 7-8 Schools	164	3	2	1
High Schools	185	4	1	3
Total	838	18	8	10

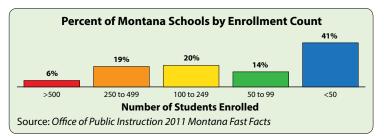
Source: Montana State Library, Montana Office of Public Instruction, September 2012

#### **Montana School Libraries**

Per MCA 20-7-202, each school in Montana maintains a school library.

Average circulation per library per year	13,788
Access to Statewide Databases	100%
No summer library hours	83%

Source: 2012 Montana School Library Data Survey



#### **Montana Test Scores - Achievement Levels**

#### 4th Grade Reading

2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
31%	29%	25%	27%	27%
69%	71%	75%	73%	73%
65%	64%	61%	65%	64%
35%	36%	39%	35%	36%
	31% 69% 65%	31% 29% 69% 71% 65% 64%	31% 29% 25% 69% 71% 75% 65% 64% 61%	31% 29% 25% 27% 69% 71% 75% 73% 65% 64% 61% 65%

#### 8th Grade Reading

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	18%	18%	15%	16%	14%
At or above basic	82%	82%	85%	84%	86%
Below proficient	63%	63%	61%	62%	58%
At or above proficient	37%	37%	39%	38%	42%

#### 4th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	19%	15%	12%	12%	13%
At or above basic	81%	85%	88%	88%	87%
Below proficient	69%	62%	56%	55%	55%
At or above proficient	31%	38%	44%	45%	45%

#### 8th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	21%	20%	21%	18%	17%
At or above basic	79%	80%	79%	82%	83%
Below proficient	65%	64%	62%	56%	54%
At or above proficient	35%	36%	38%	44%	46%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2012

# Montana High School Graduation Rates By High School District 0 - 59% 60 - 69% 70 - 79% 80 - 89% 90 - 100% Montana High School Graduation Rates By High School District Mile of the property of the property

#### 4th Graders Who Scored Below Proficient Reading Level

by ramily income	2011
Eligible for free/reduced school lunch	77%
Not eligible for free/reduced school lunch	55%

By Race and Hispanic Origin	2011
White	61%
Hispanic or Latino	77%
American Indian	86%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2011

#### **Early Literacy**

For low-income children in particular, a "readiness gap" fuels much of what has become known as the achievement gap. The readiness gap grows exponentially between birth and kindergarten due to differences in children's resources and opportunities for physical, linguistic, cognitive, social, emotional, and behavioral development. This gap continues to grow as children attend K-12 school.

Nearly 2/3 of Montana's fourth graders cannot read at a proficient level. The fact is that the fourth-graders who cannot meet proficient levels in reading today are all too likely to become our nation's lowest-income, least-skilled, least-productive, and most costly citizens tomorrow. Low achievement in reading, which begins with opportunistic differences starting at birth, has important long-term consequences in terms of individual earning potential, global competitiveness, and general productivity.

Source: MontanaKidsCount, September 2011

# Montana Head Start Locations Libby Flathead Browning Toole Half Have Have Policy Sheridae Policy Box Elder Policy Box Elder

There are 769 libraries in the Montana Library Directory. Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries. For more detailed information on Montana's libraries visit http://www.msl.mt.gov/For\_Librarians/Library\_Directory/. See the Education page for more information about Montana's school libraries.

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 6	District 11	District 12
Public	82	5	3	3
Branches	34	2	2	0
Bookmobiles	3	0	0	0
Academic	26	2	2	1
Institutional	2	0	0	0
School	562	45	37	14
Special	57	1	1	0
Other	3	2	1	1
Total	769	57	46	19

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

#### **Montana's Cultural Heritage**

In partnership with the Montana Historical Society and other organizations, the Montana State Library promotes preservation of and online

access to our state's cultural heritage. The Montana Memory Project website makes a variety of historic as well as contemporary resources available in digital format for education, business, pleasure, and lifelong learning.



Fire trucks at Presbyterian Church, Lewistown, MT

http://mtmemory.org/.

#### **Connecting to Collections**

The Montana Historical Society and the Montana State Library partnered on a statewide project to assess the preservation needs of collections at Montana's more than 400 cultural organizations. The assessment documented the need for training, environmental monitoring, on-site surveys of collections and facilities,

Montar

and disaster preparedness assistance.

#### **Montana Talking Book Library**

### Services for Montanans with Visual, Physical and Reading Disabilities

The Montana State Library supports free specialized and direct accessible library services to Montanans with visual and physical disabilities through the Montana Talking Book Library (MTBL). The number of veterans served has increased to 12.4% of all patrons. Overall patrons have increased by 15%. MTBL circulation has increased by 15.16%. The Patron Outreach Project is designed to connect more Montanans with MTBL services.

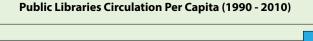
MTBL's local recordings and national digitization projects continue to progress and offer a wider variety of digital

audio books to patrons in both physical delivery and digital BARD (Braille and Audio Reading Download) delivery programs. These are designed to meet patrons' needs at their personal resource and skills level, including homebound patrons.

For more information: http://msl.mt.gov/tbl/ OR 1-800-332-3400

#### **Montana Public Libraries Fast Facts**

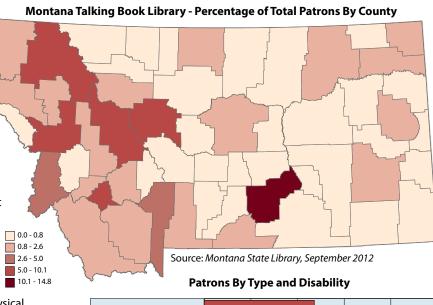
- Montana's public libraries hold 3,719,920 items.
- Montanans visited their public libraries an average of five times throughout the year, for a total of 4,599,660 visits in 2011.
- Montana library patrons checked out 7,519,019 items in 2011, about eight items per person.
- Librarians in Montana's public libraries fielded 465,036 reference questions in SFY 2011, or 8,934 questions per week.
- 100% of all Montana libraries provide Internet access to patrons
- Nearly half of all Montanans (467,303) have a library card.

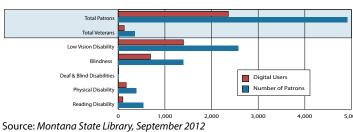


Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

#### **Courier Project**

As access to quality information has become a vital part of our lives, the Montana State Library is partnering with libraries on a number of ways to share information and materials affordably and dependably. One of these methods is the Montana Courier Project, which uses a commercial courier service to ship library materials and resources around the state. As participation has grown, libraries are seeing increasingly significant savings in the cost of moving library materials around the state.





The Montana State Library works on behalf of all Montana libraries to help them provide the latest and best information and library services to their patrons - your constituents. We negotiate on behalf of libraries across the state to get the best rate on cutting-edge library products and services, keeping libraries relevant and engaged in their local communities. Our statewide suite of resource sharing tools through our unique group services contract with Online Computing Library Center (OCLC) enables patrons to borrow library materials from anywhere in the world and provides Montana collections to citizens of the world. Discover It, a new statewide search tool for libraries. makes the patron's discovery experience into a one stop, "Google-like" experience. Without statewide library projects, some of which are listed here, many Montanans would be left behind in this age of information.

#### **Participating Libraries**

Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries that are participating in the following statewide projects.

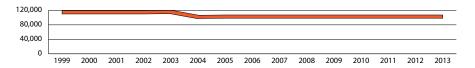
		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 6	District 11	District 12
Statewide Databases	769	57	46	19
OCLC	769	57	46	19
OCLC Group Services	252	17	14	5
Montana Shared Catalog	163	11	10	2
MontanaLibrary2Go	88	5	4	3
Ready2Read	72	7	6	3
Courier Project	46	4	4	1
Montana Memory Project	34	2	2	1

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

#### State Aid Dollars for Public Libraries

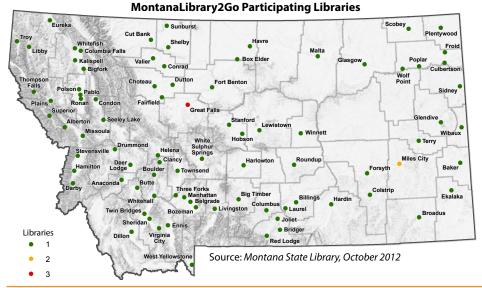
State aid to public libraries is provided through the Information Access Montana Act (IAMA) passed by the Montana Legislature in 1989. The act is designed to broaden access to existing information by strengthening public libraries, augment and extend services provided by public libraries, and permit new types of library services based on local need. For fiscal year 2013, a total of \$102,830 was distributed amongst the state's 82 public libraries.

#### State Aid for Montana Public Libraries (1999 - 2013)



	Per	PerSq	
State Aid for Public Libraries in Senate District 6	Capita \$	Mile \$	Total \$
Flathead County Library System, Kalispell	7,662	429	8,091
North Lake County Public Library, Polson	1,448	90	1,537
Preston Hot Springs Town-County Library, Hot Springs	174	59	232
Ronan City Library, Ronan	566	14	580
St Ignatius School-Community Library, Saint Ignatius	591	31	623

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012



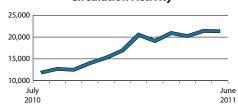
### Statewide Databases and HomeworkMT

Thanks to an allocation from the Montana legislature, the Montana State Library offers statewide periodical databases to all Montana library patrons. Access to this completely online collection - accessible in the library, at home, or on a mobile device - includes hundreds of journals and thousands of full text articles on everything from business resources to health information. Montanans performed nearly 6.5 million searches within the "Discover It" statewide search tool last year. Library patrons also have access to live tutors and online homework assistance through HomeworkMT. Montana students engaged in 8,102 live tutoring sessions and 3,715 online sessions to get assistance with math, science, social studies and the GED. Adults accessed the resource for assistance with computer and financial literacy, resumes, and helping children with homework.

#### MontanaLibrary2Go

The ever increasing popularity of downloadable audio and e-books makes MontanaLibrary2Go a favorite of Montana library patrons. Participating libraries deliver a growing collection of downloadable audio and e-book titles to their patrons. Titles are available for download on a wide variety of mobile devices including Kindles, iPods, iPads, iPhones and Androids. Patrons from participating libraries downloaded 206,801 titles between July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012.

#### MontanaLibrary2Go Circulation Activity



Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

#### **Ready 2 Read**

The Montana State Library's Ready 2 Read program is designed to help parents and caregivers understand the value of sharing language and literacy with their children and the importance these skills play throughout a person's life. The Ready 2 Read program has provided extensive early childhood training for Montana librarians; placed early childhood materials, including age-appropriate books and toys, into libraries throughout the state; and helped Montana libraries become community hubs for healthy child and family development, which provide all parents of young children access to age appropriate reading materials and a 21st Century learning environment that will reap rewards for society far into the future.

http://ready2readmontana.org/

#### **Montana GIS Portal**



The Montana GIS Portal serves as Montana's primary online resource to discover geospatial data. The Portal provides online access to hundreds of datasets in a variety of formats for use in maps, web mapping applications and geospatial analyses.

http://gisportal.msl.mt.gov/

#### **State Names Authority (SNA)**

The Montana State Library is responsible for representing the State of Montana to the US Board of Geographic Names (BGN). The SNA is notified when the BGN receives proposals for new names or changes to existing names recognized by the federal government for natural features such as streams and mountains in Montana. The SNA solicits opinions on the proposals from state and local agencies and from the public, then forwards these opinions, along with the State's recommendation, to the BGN. The SNA web site at <a href="http://msl.mt.gov/geonames">http://msl.mt.gov/geonames</a> has more information and a database of all proposals made for Montana since 2002.

# 

#### **Statewide Library Training**

The Montana State Library's three consultants travel throughout Montana and meet one-on-one with librarians and library trustees across the state, assisting with everything from training and technology to applying Montana library law and fundraising basics. In the last fiscal year, MSL's consultants traveled over 37,505 miles, made over 2,830 contacts and completed over 167 visits with Montana's library community.



Number of trainings 29 Number of students at trainings 450

Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

Source: Montana State Library, October 2011 - September 2012

#### **Montana Shared Catalog**

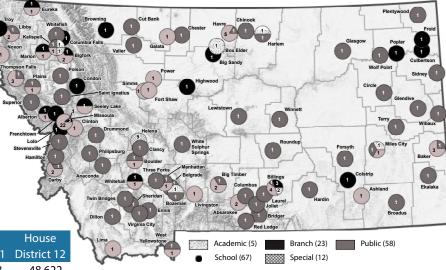
The Montana Shared Catalog helps more than 160 Montana libraries meet today's library users' demands. It gives Montanans a rich and easy-to-use catalog including more than 5 million items that patrons circulated 4,871,174 times from August 2011 to September 2012. Forty-two of the MSC member libraries have joined together in three separate groups to share their collections and patrons among their members. These resource sharing libraries are in the 4-Rivers Group (10 members in Southwestern Montana), BridgerNet Group (5 members in Gallatin County), and the Partners Group (27 members located across the state).

#### **Montana Shared Catalog Circulation**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 6	District 11	District 12
Circulation	4,871,174	540,201	527,348	48,622

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

#### Montana Shared Catalog Participants



#### **State Publications Available Online!**

The Montana State Library is digitizing our legacy print state publications collection of 37,000+ publications dating from 1874. To date, over one million pages have been digitized. These publications are available online in a variety of formats at <a href="http://statepublications.mt.gov">http://statepublications.mt.gov</a>. Use of these online items is exponentially more frequent than traditional print usage.

#### **Geographic Information**

#### **Montana Land Information Act**

Montana Governments and Groups Receiving MLIA Grants The Montana Land FY 2008 Through FY 2013 Information Account is funded through document Fort Peck Tribes recording fees as described Chippewa Swan Valley School District LINCOLN in MCA 7-4-2637. The Cree Tribe account supplies funds FLATHEAD for work on statewide datasets, called the Montana Salish TETON **Spatial Data Infrastructure** Kootenai Tribe (MSDI), and provides funding for local, regional, and tribal efforts to build and support GIS capacity. The statewide datasets. such as cadastral (tax parcels), aerial photography, addressed structures, and wetlands are used by local, state, tribal, federal, and private sector GIS STILL-WATER YELLOWSTON practitioners. **Montana Land Information Account Funds to State Account By Year** 750.000 Tribal Governments Grants County Grants Counties with Multiple Grants 500,000 Cities and Other Eligible Entity Grants

#### **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure**

\*FY06 does not include a June 06 collection month

FY10

FY08 FY09

Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

The Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure or MSDI contains 14 Framework layers that digitally represent the physical and cultural landscape of Montana. This information is developed with private sector, local, state, and tribal programs and in cooperation with the federal government. The State of Montana partners with all levels of government to create a complete standardized set of data for Montana base maps.

These 14 layers can help improve business inefficiencies; route traffic; study sensitive species after an oil spill; plan for future development; spur economic development; deliver necessary immunization services to children in your community and more.

# MSDI represent cana. This in, local, state, the federal swith all standardized The Montana Cadastral Mapping Application is a robust mapping tool that provides access to selected Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure layers, including information on public and private land ownership.

Montana Cadastral Application http://gis.mt.gov

Source: Montana State Library, August 2012

#### **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure Layers**



250.000

Hydrography

























For more information, visit http://giscoordination.mt.gov

#### Land

#### **Land Ownership**

Senate District 6 ranks number 26 in size and is 1,277.220 square miles, or about 1% of Montana's total land area (146,926 square miles). The average senate district in Montana is 2,938 square miles and the average house district is 1,469 square miles.

	Montana		Senate Distri	ct 6	House Distric	t 11	House District	t 12
	Area		Area		Area		Area	
Owner	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%
Private	95,080	65	1,108	87	802	85	306	92
Local Government	208	<1	2	<1	1	<1	1	<1
Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks	648	<1	11	<1	4	<1	7	2
State Trust Land	8,092	6	39	3	38	4	1	<1
Other State Land	139	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
US Bureau of Land Management	12,505	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
US Fish and Wildlife Service	1,448	<1	22	2	3	<1	19	6
US Forest Service	26,608	18	94	7	94	10	0	0
US National Park Service	1,853	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Federal Land	344	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	146,926		1,277		943		334	

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

#### **Private Land Agricultural Use**

	Montana		Senate District	:6	House District	11	House District	12
Owner	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%
Continuous Crop	29,162	<1	3,889	<1	758	<1	3,131	2
Fallow Crop	13,497,077	16	3,753	<1	3,583	<1	170	<1
Farmstead	34,343	<1	1,651	<1	590	<1	1,061	<1
Grazing	51,274,975	62	212,614	36	148,720	35	63,893	41
Irrigated	1,891,718	2	83,434	14	5,932	1	77,502	50
Timber	15,346,749	18	263,931	45	258,200	60	5,731	4
Wild Hay	1,235,624	1	13,840	2	11,276	3	2,564	2
Total	83,309,648		583,111		429,059		154,052	

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Department of Revenue, September 2012

#### **Conservation Easements (Acres)**

			House District	House District
	Montana	Senate District 6	11	12
Bitter Root Land Trust	2,624	0	0	0
City Government	601	0	0	0
Clark Fork-Pend Oreille Conservancy	208	0	0	0
County Government	528	0	0	0
Ducks Unlimited (Wetlands America Trust)	16,997	0	0	0
Five Valleys Land Trust	47,591	80	0	80
Flathead Land Trust	9,568	452	452	0
Gallatin Valley Land Trust	37,046	0	0	0
Humane Society Wildlife Land Trust	279	0	0	0
Montana Conservation Trust	736	0	0	0
Montana Department of Transportation	999	0	0	0
Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks	417,119	10,042	10,042	0
Montana Land Reliance	895,520	6,209	3,340	2,868
Mule Deer Foundation	155	0	0	0
National Wildlife Federation	20	0	0	0
Prickly Pear Land Trust	3,246	0	0	0
Rattlesnake Land Trust	190	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation	50,266	0	0	0
Salish and Kootenai Tribal Lands	222	0	0	0
The Bighorn Institute	1,443	0	0	0
The Conservation Fund	15,061	0	0	0
The Nature Conservancy	316,722	0	0	0
The Vital Ground Foundation	912	0	0	0
US Bureau of Reclamation	42	0	0	0
US Department of Agriculture	26,901	1,015	401	614
US Fish and Wildlife Service	241,264	7,882	0	7,882
US Forest Service	20,038	0	0	0
US Government	9,251	165	0	165
Total	2,115,548	25,844	14,235	11,609

#### Montana Land Management Tool

To view more land management and conservation easement information, visit the Natural Heritage MapViewer at <a href="http://">http://</a> mtnhp.org/mapviewer. The MapViewer displays land management information (public lands, managed areas, and conservation easements); wildlife sightings (more than 1,300,000); land cover/land use; and, over 28,000 georeferenced photos from across Montana. It links directly into the Montana Field Guides for more information about Montana's animals, plants and habitats. The Natural Heritage Program is the state's source for reliable, objective information and expertise to support stewardship of our native species and habitats. http://mtnhp.org

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Natural Heritage Program, June 2012

#### **Montana Ground Water Investigations Program**

- Investigates critical groundwater challenges such as groundwater/surfacewater interaction, impacts of land use change, development stress, and more.
- Results provide scientific basis for sound, informed, water-management decisions.

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/gwip/gwip.asp

#### **Montana Ground Water Assessment Program**

- Maps groundwater quality and the distribution of Montana's aquifers
- Provides long-term groundwater quality and water-level monitoring
- Maintains the central repository for Montana's groundwater information

http://mbmggwic.mtech.edu/

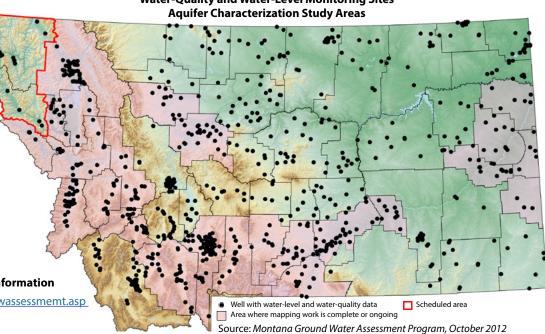
**Ground Water Assessment Program information** 

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/grw/grwassessmemt.asp

# **Ground Water Investigation Program Project Areas Map** Active or completed projects Next scheduled projects Unscheduled projects

Source: Montana Ground Water Investigation Program, September 2012

#### **Water-Quality and Water-Level Monitoring Sites**



#### **Montana Drought Resources**

The Montana Governor's Drought **Advisory Committee** is charged with monitoring, forecasting, and reporting water supply and moisture conditions, enabling



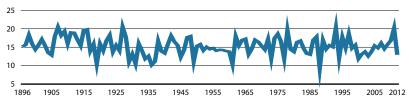
Montanans to make timely and informed decisions to mitigate drought impacts in a proactive manner.

For historic analysis, up-to-date information, and maps on Montana's current drought situation visit http://drought.mt.gov/.

#### **Montana Digital Atlas**

Additional mapping and data capabilities are available through the Montana State Library at <a href="http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp">http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp</a>. The Montana Digital Atlas allows users to identify a place of interest and view an atlas of information about that place that includes a broad range of data categories such as land ownership and use, census data, water information and biological data.

#### Montana Annual Precipitation in Inches (1895 - 2012)

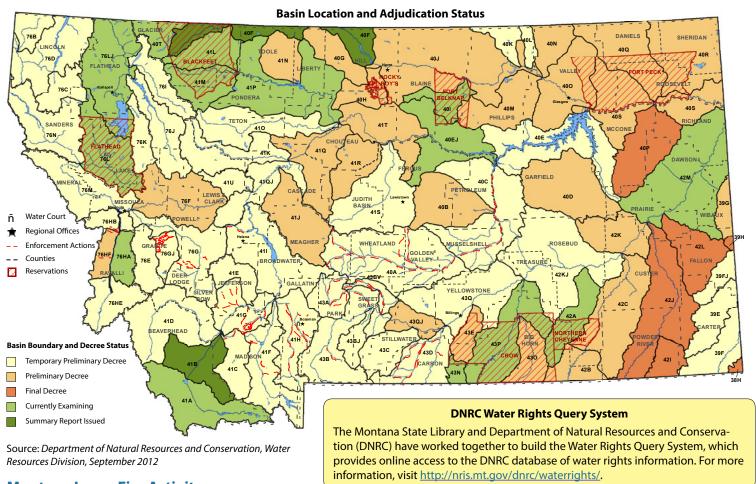


Source: NOAA National Climate Data Center, September 2012

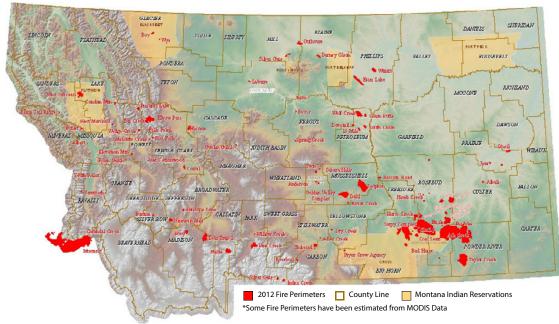
#### Water/Fire

#### **Water Rights**

The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation Water Adjudication Bureau assists the Montana Water Court in the adjudication of all claims to pre July 1, 1973 water rights. The Bureau examines all claims pursuant to Supreme Court rules and provides a summary report to the Water Court on each of the basins (85) in the state. Pursuant to legislation passed in 2005 the Bureau must complete the examination of the remaining 57,000 claims (as of 2005) by June 30, 2015. The map below shows the current status of the adjudication process. Visit <a href="http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/">http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/</a>.



#### **Montana Large Fire Activity**



Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, Forestry Division, September 2012

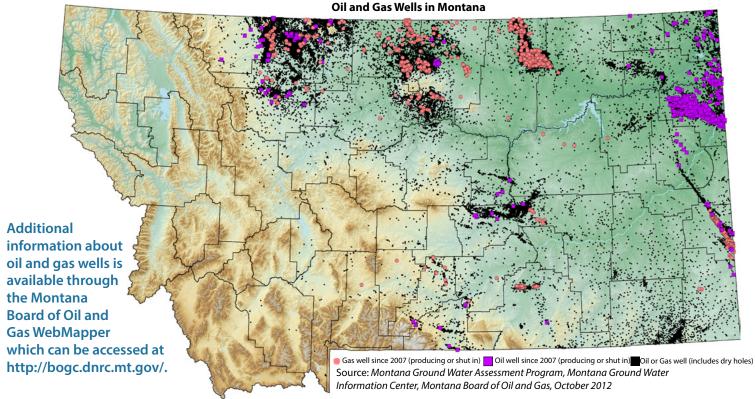
#### Montana Fires 2002 - 2011 All Fires As Reported by All Agencies

Year	Count	Acreage
2002	1,372	110,309
2003	2,326	736,809
2004	1,447	18,445
2005	1,316	103,294
2006	2,302	1,047,118
2007	1,875	778,079
2008	1,424	166,842
2009	1,731	48,912
2010	1,050	56,711
2011	1,335	168,010

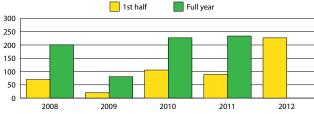
Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, September 2012

For additional information on Montana's fires, visit DNRC's online Fire Map at http://dnrc.mt.gov/gis/fire/.

#### **Oil and Gas Wells**



Montana Oil Well Permits Issued (2008 - 2012)



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, August 2012

# Montana House Heating Fuel Occupied Housing Units

	<u> </u>	
	Count	Percent
Utility gas	226,740	56.5%
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	51,713	12.9%
Electricity	78,582	18.8%
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	7,472	1.9%
Coal or coke	927	0.2%
Wood	33,481	8.3%
Solar energy	321	0.1%
Other fuel	4,234	1.1%
No fuel used	858	0.2%
Total	404,616	100.0%

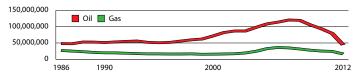
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

#### Oil and Gas Wells

			House	House
		Senate	District	District
	Montana	District 6	11	12
Coal Bed Methane, Active	1,073	0	0	0
Coal Bed Methane, Inactive	65	0	0	0
Gas, Active	7,238	0	0	0
Gas, Inactive	2,569	0	0	0
Gas Storage, Active	270	0	0	0
Gas Storage, Inactive	18	0	0	0
Injection, Active	1,135	0	0	0
Injection, Inactive	757	0	0	0
Oil, Active	7,554	0	0	0
Oil, Inactive	4,579	0	0	0
Oil & Gas, Active	1	0	0	0
Total	25,259	0	0	0

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Board of Oil and Gas, September 2012

#### **Montana Annual Oil and Gas Production (Barrels)**



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, October 2012

#### **Pipelines**

	Montana		Senate District 6 H		House Dis	House District 11		House District 12	
	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	
Crude Oil	90	1,970	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Natural Gas	360	3,301	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Refined Product	47	805	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	24	402	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	521	6,477	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Source: Montana State Library, Pipeline Intregrity Management Mapping Application, December 2006

#### Wildlife and Recreation

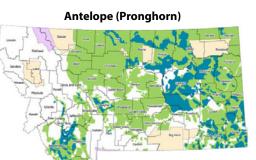
Montana is blessed with a wealth of wildlife and habitat diversity. These resources provide exceptional opportunities for recreation and contribute substantially to the state's economy and quality of life. Good information is critical to maintain this valuable heritage as the state grows and develops.

#### **Recreation Area (Acres)**

	Senate District 6
Fishing Access Sites	257
Fishing Conservation Areas	0
State Parks	2,596
Wildlife Conservation Easements	10,050
Wildlife Management Areas	4,404
Wildlife Protection Areas	106
Total	17,413

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks, September 2012

#### **Big Game Distribution**



# Animal Species Diversity Senate District 6 % of Montana Montana (Count) (Count) Species Amphibians 13 7 54

		Jenate District 0	70 Of Moritaria
	Montana (Count)	(Count)	Species
<b>Amphibians</b>	13	7	54
Birds	308	254	82
Fish	54	18	33
Mammals	103	68	66
Reptiles	17	10	59

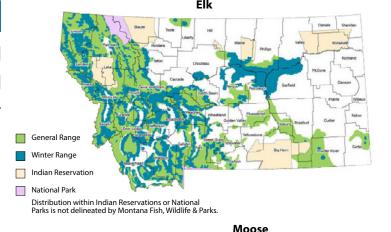
Source: Montana Natural Heritage Program, September 2012

#### **Block Management Acreage**

There are a total of 9,093,377 acres of Block Management land (including Plum Creek\*) in the State of Montana. Senate District 6 contains 148,671 or 2% of those acres.

\*Plum Creek land in FWP's Regions 1 and 2 are included in these statistics. Although they are part of the Block Management Program, they are not traditional BMA's and are managed differently.

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012



#### -Wildlife Highlights-

For more information on animals, plants, and habitats in your Senate District, visit the Montana Natural Heritage Program at <a href="http://mtnhp.org">http://mtnhp.org</a>. Resources include:

- Montana Field Guide an encyclopedia of the distribution, status, and biology of Montana's animals, plants, and biological communities
- MapViewer interactive maps of animals, plants, land cover, and land management

 Land Management Maps – public lands, conservation easements

conservation easements, and special designations

- Wetland and riparian mapping information
- Reports on Montana's Species of Concern

 Quick responses to data requests and answers from expert scientists on Montana's plants, animals, and biological communities.

#### **Northern Pygmy Owl**

Glaucidium gnoma

Weighing in at just two to three ounces, the Northern Pygmy Owl is a fierce hunter of small birds, mammals and insects.



# Dom Broke State October Octob

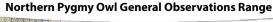
Mule Deer

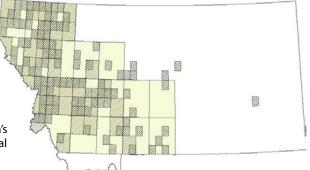


**White-Tailed Deer** 



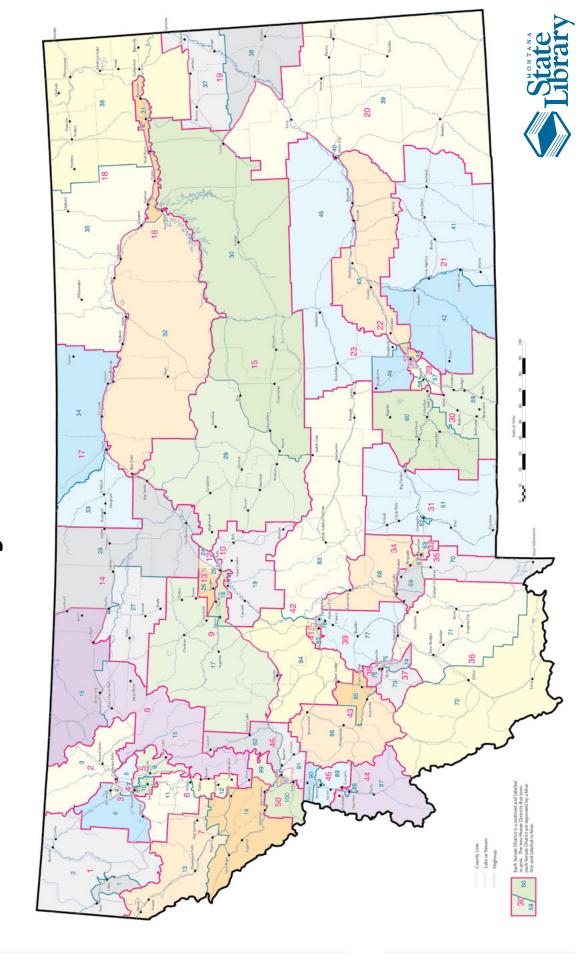
Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012





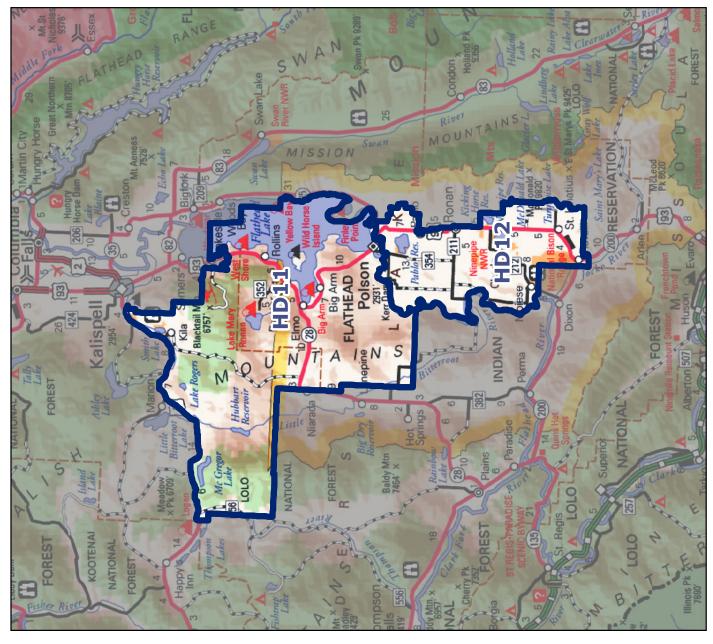
Source: Montana Natural Heritage Program, September 2012

Montana Legislative District 2005 - 2014



# Montana Senate District 6





#### **Online Resources Directory**

#### **Montana State Library**

1515 East 6th Avenue PO Box 201800 Helena, MT 59620 (406) 444-3115

#### http://msl.mt.gov



#### **Statewide Library Resources**

- · Discover It! Montana State Library Catalog
- · Montana Library Directory

#### http://mymontanalibrary.org

http://mtslr.org

http://msl.mt.gov/For Librarians/Library Directory

#### **Montana State Digital Library**

- Library Information Services
  - MT.GOV Connect
  - · Montana State Publications Online
  - Find Resources Online
- MSL Geographic Information
  - Montana Geographic Information Clearinghouse
  - Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure
  - · Water Information System
- Natural Heritage Program
  - · Montana Field Guide
  - MapViewer
  - Species of Concern Reports Animals
  - Species of Concern Reports Plants

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/connect

http://statepublications.mt.gov

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/Find Resources Online

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/gis

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/msdi

http://msl.msl.gov/geoinfo/water

http://mtnhp.org

http://fieldguide.mt.gov

http://mtnhp.org/mapviewer

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=a

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=p

#### **Montana Talking Book Library**

- Online catalogs and services WebOpac
- BARD Braille and Audio Reading Download

#### http://msl.mt.gov/talking book library

http://www.klasweb.msl.mt.gov https://nlsbard.loc.gov/mt1a

#### **Montana State Library In-House Partners**

- · Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks
- Natural Resources Conservation Service

http://fwp.mt.gov

http://www.mt.nrcs.usda.gov

#### **Legislative Snapshot**

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative snapshot

# **Legislative Snapshot 2013**

Includes information for the State of Montana, Senate District 7, and House Districts 13 and 14.

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/

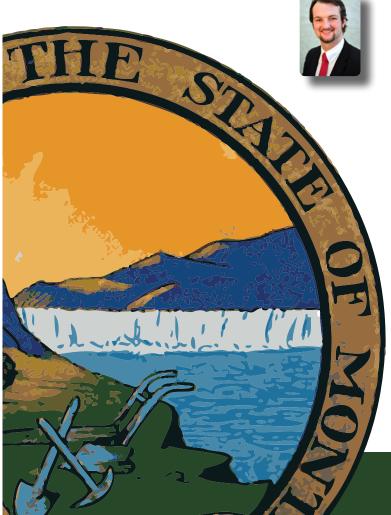




Senate District 7
Senator Jennifer Fielder (R)
PO Box 2558
Thompson Falls, MT 59873

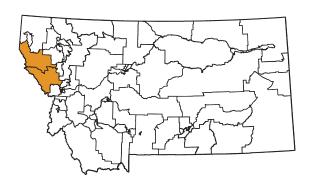


House District 13
Representative Pat Ingraham (R)
PO Box 1151
Thompson Falls, MT 59873-1151



House District 14

Representative Nicholas Schwaderer (R)
PO Box 370
Superior, MT 59872





#### **Letter from the Montana State Librarian**

On behalf of the Montana State Library, I would like to welcome you to the 2013 legislative session. We appreciate your dedication and hard work on behalf of all Montanans. We hope that this information booklet, compiled by our information experts and full of data on issues of state and national importance, will help inform many of the decisions you have to make in the coming months.

The 2013 Legislative Snapshot includes a wide range of information on issues that affect Montanans. You will find information on our state's economy and the economic impact on your constituents. High-speed, broadband Internet access is essential in this information age and the Snapshot includes a current view of the availability of broadband and Internet services across the state. Education is always an important issue, and you will find relevant information on our state's public schools



and test scores. Throughout Montana, libraries serve as community anchors; we've highlighted the programs and services offered to Montanans through their local libraries. Finally, land, wildlife, and recreation will always be an important part of Montana life, and we've pulled several highlights from our collection that might help guide your decision-making this session. Based on feedback we received from legislators in 2011, we are pleased to make much more of the data available by legislative districts. And we are pleased to provide much of the information in mapped form. Using the Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure, a set of standardized geospatial data, these maps tell powerful stories that will further your understanding of the topics highlighted.

The Montana State Library is a small and very unique agency. We employ librarians, geographers, and natural resource specialists and we partner with botanists, zoologists and ecologists. We work closely with federal and state agencies and local and tribal governments. We manage an enormous collection of state government information in all formats, keeping Montanans informed about the work of their government. And we ensure that Montana's blind and physically disabled citizens have access to reading materials and information.

We also work on behalf of all of Montana's libraries to help them provide the latest and best information, technology and library services to their patrons – your constituents – whether it's downloadable ebooks, public access computers, online information resources, or the latest bestseller. Without the Montana State Library, Montana libraries would not be able to afford these resources and services for their patrons, all of which are being used in record numbers. In this age of information – most of which is only accessed online – the Montana State Library, through libraries across the state, provides a vital link that affects Montanans in a multitude of ways.

We created this booklet for you not only to provide vital information to help you make difficult decisions in the coming months, but to demonstrate the power of what a diverse staff with amazingly diverse skills can do to make information, in many different forms, available to every Montanan. Our work empowers Montanans by providing access to information, enhancing learning in families and communities, and building 21st Century skills. Knowing that our work makes a difference makes us very proud.

We hope that you use this Legislative Snapshot throughout the session. And we hope that you will stop by to see us – in person or virtually. Whether you visit us at our library or online, you will be able to browse our collection of government and natural resource information, get help to research a specific issue, or find a quiet place to work or meet with colleagues. We are located one block east of the Capitol, behind the Montana Historical Society, at the north end of the Justice building. And of course, our services are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week at <a href="http://msl.mt.gov">http://msl.mt.gov</a>.

Sincerely,

Jennie Stapp

# Senate District 7 House District 13 House District 14

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Find additional Senate and House district data, interactive maps, and even more resources online at http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/.

Juni Stepp

#### The Montana Economy and Theories of Economic Growth

Source: Montana Department of Labor and Industries

It has been an interesting five years for the Montana and U.S. economies, including the deepest and longest U.S. recession since the Great Depression and a slow economic recovery. Montana outperformed the U.S. economy during the recession and recovery, losing only 4.4% of our pre-recession personal income peak compared to 5.6% nationally. Further, since hitting the trough in 2009, Montana's personal income growth has outpaced the U.S. by about 3 percentage points, while the state's payroll job growth has increased by 3.4% compared to 3.1% nationally. Montana's 2012 job growth promises to be strong. From June 2011 to June 2012, Montana added almost 9,800 jobs for an annual growth rate of 2.1% -- above forecasted expectations and above the long-term growth rate of 1.2%. Montana's economy is returning to growth despite the many national and international challenges.

The various forces causing the recession and slow recovery are evident in the quarterly personal income statistics in Figure 1. The national slowdown in the overall economy and particularly in the housing market was first noted in the summer of 2007, but personal income for both the U.S. and Montana continued to expand until the financial crisis in the third and fourth quarters of 2008. Wall Street losses translated into income and job losses on Main Streets in Montana. Although the U.S. recession officially ended in June 2009, Montana continued to lose income until the first quarter of 2010.



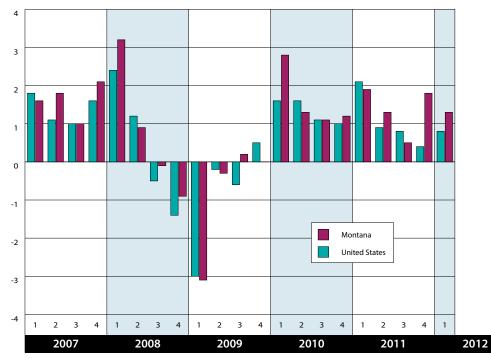
Then, just as the U.S. economy turned upward, global problems came to the forefront. The Eurozone's sovereign debt crisis moderated the U.S. recovery, with the first Greece bailout occurring in the second quarter of 2010. As one of America's largest export customers, Europe's economic slowdown reduced the demand for U.S. goods, in addition to increasing uncertainty and risk in the global financial system. In fact, overall global growth slowed from 5.2% in 2010 to 3.8% in 2011, while the advanced

economies that make up the majority of the U.S. export customers slowed from 3% in 2010 to 1.4% in 2011. The last few years have taught Montanans that our economic fortunes are strongly tied to the performance of global and national economies.

Domestic factors have also played a role in the slow emergence of the economy out of the recession. Throughout the 2007 to 2012 period, oil and gas price spikes caused temporary shocks to the economy. Higher fuel prices reduce the amount of discretionary dollars consumers have to spend in grocery stores, restaurants, and retail stores, thus slowing job growth. Also, during the summer of 2011, the federal debt ceiling increase debate increased the uncertainty about future government spending and the safety of U.S. financial instruments. With government spending equaling roughly 20% of the Gross Domestic Product, any large change to that spending would have an impact on the economy. Businesses are still in the shadow of this fiscal uncertainty. Current national fiscal plans call for spending cuts and tax increases equal to about 3.8% of GDP in January 2013, which would likely send the U.S. economy into a shallow recession.iii Businesses and consumers who are reliant on this spending are less likely to make decisions or take on risk in such an uncertain environment.

Like personal income, Montana's payroll employment was impacted by the financial crises, starting with employment losses in the fourth quarter of 2008. Job losses continued throughout 2009 and 2010 before starting recovery in 2011. Wages recovered earlier than employment growth, with the total amount

Figure 1: Montana and U.S. Personal Income Growth

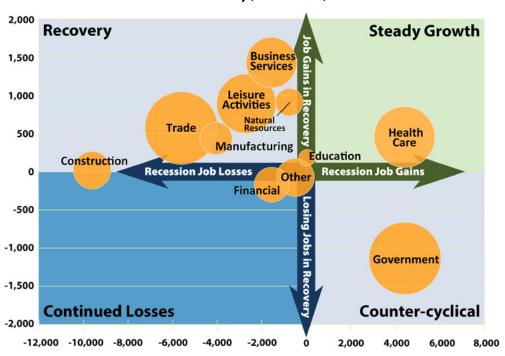


Source: Quarterly Personal Income Data, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

of wages paid to Montana workers starting to increase in the second quarter of 2010. These wage gains translated into job growth in 2011 as the spending of more wages stimulated demand in the high-employment consumer industries. The average annual wage increased by 3.5% in 2011, driving Montana's average annual wage over \$35,000 for the first time.iv

Payroll employment grew at about 0.9% in 2011, but private employment grew much faster at 1.4%. The job growth by industry is illustrated in Figure 2. The job change during the recession years of 2007 to 2010 is shown on the horizontal axis compared to the past year of recovery on the vertical axis. The size of the bubble indicates the size of the industry employment in 2011. Total job growth in recent years has been slower than private job growth because the government sector shed jobs in 2010 and 2011. Figure 2 includes all public employees in the government bubble, even though many public workers are in the education, health care, or construction industries. Public employment represents roughly 20% of total employment in 2011, with 11% of total employment in local government, 6% in state government, and 3% in the federal government. The government share of total employment has been slowly decreasing over time, although it increased a few percentage points during the recession. The government share returned to its downward trend in the last year. Government is placed in the counter-cyclical quadrant in Figure 2, as it added about 4,400 jobs during the recession and then lost about 1,100 jobs in 2011. Counter-cyclical government employment growth helps stabilize the economy during recessionary periods and helps accelerate the return to growth.

Figure 2: Industry Job Change during the Recession (2007 to 2010) and Recovery (2010 to 2011)



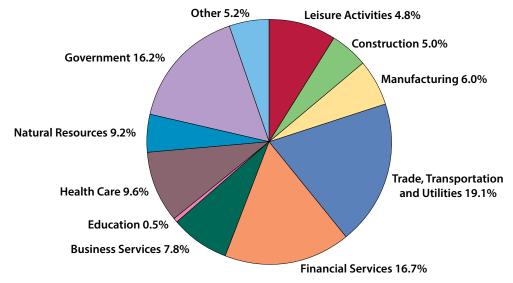
Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

The health care industry has added jobs throughout the recession and recovery, adding almost 5,000 jobs over the last five years. Only the financial services industry (which includes real estate) and other services posted employment losses in 2011, with all other industries in recovery with job gains. Business services, including administration and professional services, added the most jobs in 2011, followed by natural resources (including oil and gas mining) and the leisure activities sector

(which includes restaurants, bars, entertainment, and hotels). Trade, manufacturing, and construction posted the most losses during the recession, but all three industries are back on the recovery path with job gains in 2011. Wood product manufacturing and residential construction have been slow to recover in the aftermath of the national housing downturn, but other manufacturing and commercial and industrial construction posted job gains over the past year.

Figure 2 illustrates the size of each industry by the size of the industry's bubble, with trade, health care, government, and leisure activities employing the most workers. However, employment is only one way to contribute to the economy. Figure 3 illustrates the contribution of each industry to Montana's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Although health care represents 15% of Montana's total workforce, it contributes 10% of Montana's GDP. Similarly, the leisure activities sector comprises 13% of employment, but contributes only 5% of GDP. Other industries contribute more to GDP than to employment. The financial services industry, which includes real estate, contributes 17% of Montana's GDP, but only 5% of Montana's employment. The manufacturing and natural resource sectors also contribute significant GDP (15% combined), but are a small percentage of employment (7%). No industry is more important than another, but each industry has different roles to play in the economy.

Figure 3. Montana Gross Domestic Product by Industry, 2011



Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

Figure 4: Top 10 Exports from Montana to the Rest of the World (millions)

1.	Bulk Wheat	881.8
2.	Mineral Fuel, Oil, etc.	374.2
3.	Inorganic Chemicals	346.4
4.	Industrial Machinery (including computers)	197.9
5.	Vehicles, Parts, etc.	114.9
6.	Cereals	60.5
7.	Ores, Slag & Ash	60.2
8.	Salt, Sulfur, Earth & Stone	57.6
9.	Aircraft, Parts, etc.	40.3
10	Optic, Medical or Surgical Instruments	37.6

Source: Montana Department of Commerce, Office of Trade and International Relations, 2011

The manufacturing and natural resources industries are also important because of the amount of exports they provide for our economy. Exports bring new wealth into our economy, which then drives economic growth in all industries as the money is circulated through our economy. Figure 4 illustrates the top 10 Montana exports. Many are raw natural resources from the agriculture and mining industries, or manufacturing products that add value to the raw commodities. Overall, Montana's exports increased by 14% in 2011. Montana's largest export customers include other states, Canada, Asia, and Europe. Based on data from the first half of 2012, Montana exports may decrease slightly in 2012 because of slower economic growth in many of our non-U.S. global trading partners.v

The western portion of Montana was harder hit by the recession and global slowdown compared to the eastern portion of the state. 2011 unemployment rates by region are shown in Figure 5. The large job losses in wood product manufacturing had a disproportional effect in Northwestern Montana, while the large recessionary job losses in construction had the largest impact in both the Northwest and around the Bozeman region. These two areas continue to have the highest unemployment rates in 2011. In contrast, the Eastern portion of the state was less impacted by the recession because of a heavy reliance on energy, agriculture, health care, and government – all industries that performed relatively well during the recession. The unemployment rate in the East was only 4.7% in 2011. The development of the Bakken oil shale has brought a great deal of development into the

region, both in the primary oil and gas mining industry and in related business services, such as environmental engineering and employment firms. Although unemployment in the western portion of the state continues to be high, job growth has returned to all Montana regions. In fact, the Southwest region of the state (including Butte, Bozeman, Dillon, and Helena) has led the state in job gains as we have exited the recession, leading the Southwest region's unemployment rate to decrease slightly in 2011 to 6.1% from 6.6% in 2010.

All of Montana's regions are expected to post job gains in 2012, with continued growth expected in 2013. However, job growth is expected to remain slower than before the recession for several years. The Montana Department of Labor and Industry's job projections expect 1.4% job growth in 2012 and 2013, compared to the 2.2% annual growth that the state experienced from 2000 to 2007 prior to the recession. In many ways, the rapid economic growth prior to the recession was artificially high because of the low interest rates that caused a growth bubble. Slower expected growth is simply a result of being outside the bubble period.

Growth is also expected to be slower in the future because of cutbacks in government spending and slower growth in consumer spending as Americans save and try to reduce their debt loads. With government spending comprising about 20% and consumption comprising about 70% of aggregate demand, the slowdown in these sectors will translate into slower overall economic growth. Lower domestic demand from consumers and governments will lead many businesses to slow production or look abroad to foreign markets to supplement growth. Both alternatives may lead to slower employment growth domestically. Further, a slowing global economy will likely moderate Montana export growth in 2012 and 2013, although global demand is expected to return in later years.

Despite domestic and global challenges, Montana's economy has proven to be incredibly resilient in the last few years. Montana's economy is now in recovery, adding over 9,800 jobs in the last year, and posting over two years of personal income and wage gains. Although unemployment remains undesirably high, Montana's job growth has re-employed out-of-work Montanans and brought stronger wages back to workers and their families. Future years are expected to bring continued growth to our state as our industries continue recovery from the recession, and the Bakken development provides new opportunities for income growth and entrepreneurialism.

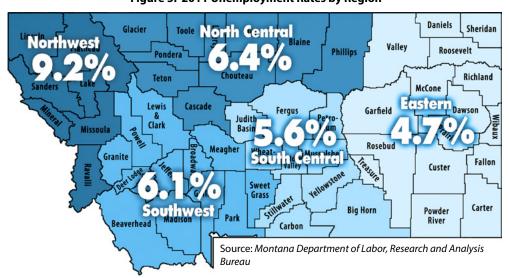


Figure 5: 2011 Unemployment Rates by Region

i The long-term growth rate of 1.2% for Montana's total employment growth is based on employment data from 1976 to 2011 using the Local Area Unemployment Statistics published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Montana Department of Labor and Industry (DLI). Job growth forecasts based on this series by DLI suggested job growth of only 0.9% in 2011.

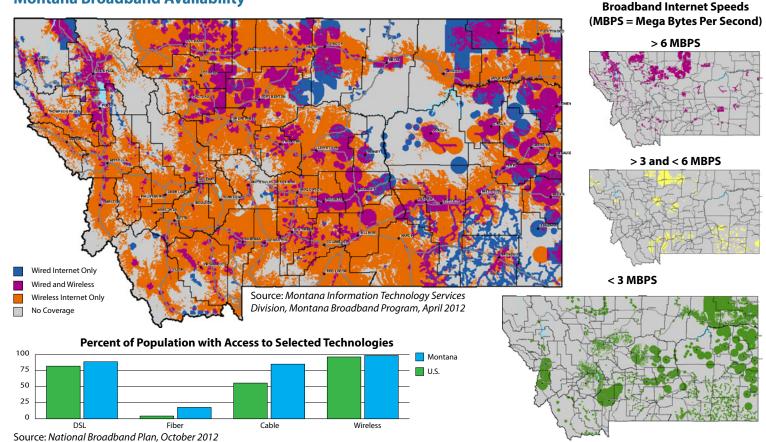
ii International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2012. www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2012/01/weodata/index.aspx.

iii Global Insight, "U.S. Economy: The Fiscal Cliff" June 28, 2012 and Congressional Budget Office, "An Update to the Budget and Economic Outlook: Fiscal Years 2012 to 2022" Aug. 22, 2012.

iv For more information on employment and wage growth, please see the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Labor Day Report 2012, available at <a href="http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913">http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913</a> LDR-12.pdf.

v WiserTrade, U.S. State Exports by NAICS Industry. At <u>www.wisertrade.org</u>. See footnote 2 for growth projections.

#### **Montana Broadband Availability**



#### **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program**

Under the Broadband Technologies Opportunities Program (BTOP) funded by the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA) and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the Montana State Library is partnering with 44 of Montana's public libraries to expand access to free, high-speed Internet to 86% of the state's population by 2013. Funds have supported: increased broadband speeds; decreased patron wait time; improved access by purchasing ADA compliant

software, hardware, and furniture, and through minor renovation projects aimed at increasing accessibility of computing center facilities; digital literacy training; and a mobile computer lab.

#### **Highlights include:**

- Increased average statewide library broadband speeds from 3.55 mbps to 15 mbps
- Added 478 public workstations (212 desktops, 46 children's computers, 200 laptops, 17 touchscreens and 3 iMacs) for a total of 781

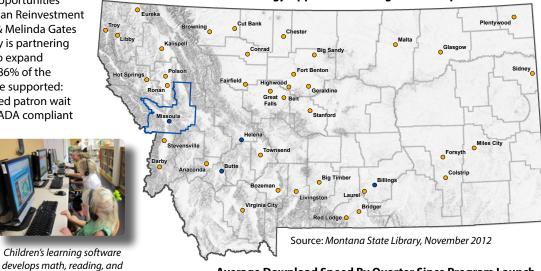
critical-thinking skills

- Decreased average wait time from 20 minutes to less than 5 minutes
- Provided digital literacy training to over 70,000 Montanans and 1,200 librarians on topics such as employment resources, tax filing, self-help law, Internet and email, and computer basics

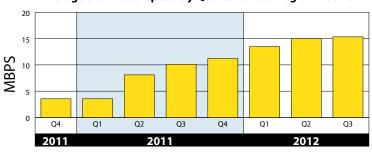
#### **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program Participants**

Source: Montana Information Technology Services Division,

Montana Broadband Program, April 2012



#### Average Download Speed By Quarter Since Program Launch



Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

#### **Demographics**

#### **2010 Poverty and Median Income Estimates**

			House	House
		Senate	District	District
	Montana	District 7	13	14
Median Household Income	43,872	37,980	31,481	48,427
% in Poverty All Ages	15	17	19	14
% in Poverty Ages Under 18	19	27	28	26

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

## Percent of Households With One or More Persons 65 Years and Over

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 7	District 13	District 14
One or More 65 and Over	25	33	33	32
One Person	10	11	14	9
Two Or More Persons	14	21	20	23
Family	14	20	19	21
Nonfamily	1	1	1	1

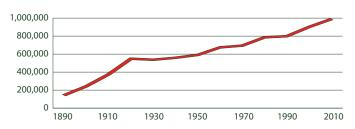
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

#### **Percent of Change in Number of Housing Units**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 7	District 13	District 14
2000 Census	412,633	8,962	4,752	4,210
2010 Census	482,825	11,359	6,100	5,259
Percent of Change	+ 17.0	+ 26.7	+ 28.4	+ 24.9

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Censes

#### Montana Historic Population Growth 1890 - 2010 Censes

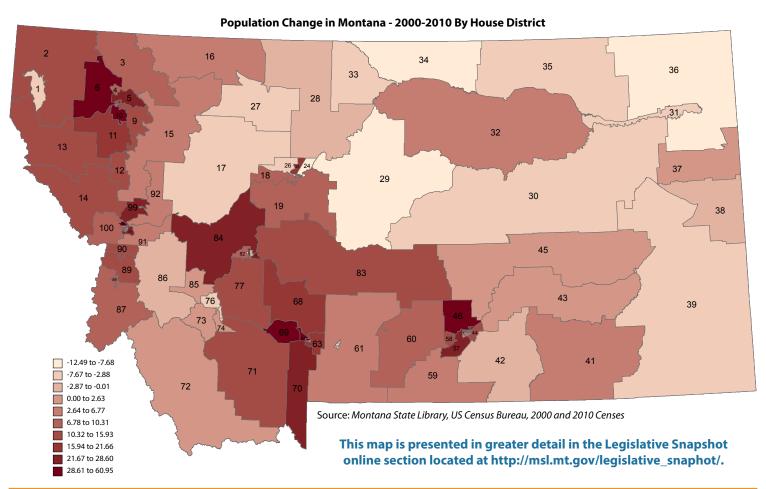


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1890 - 2010 Censes

#### 2010 Census Data

	Total	Male	Female
United States	308,745,538	151,781,326	156,964,212
Under 5 years	20,201,362	10,319,427	9,881,935
Under 18 years	74,181,467	37,945,136	36,236,331
18 to 64 years	194,356,087	96,473,230	97,882,857
65 years and over	40,267,984	17,362,960	22,905,024
Montana	989,415	496,667	492,748
Under 5 years	62,423	32,129	30,294
Under 18 years	223,563	114,909	108,654
18 to 64 years	619,110	313,713	305,397
65 years and over	146,742	68,045	78,697
	•		

Source: US Census Bureau, 2010 Census



#### **Demographics**

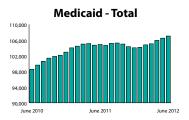
#### **Veteran Population Projections**

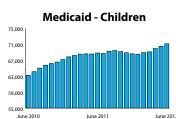
Montana is ranked second among the states for percent of the civilian population 18 years and over who are veterans. (12.3 percent, U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey)

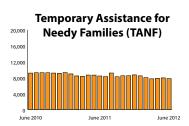
			House	House
		Senate	District	District
	Montana	District 7	13	14
Civilian population (>18)	746,963	15,994	8,078	7,916
Non Veterans	646,089	13,092	6,532	6,560
Veterans	100,874	2,902	1,546	1,356
% of Gulf War (>9/01)	9.0%	5%	4%	6%
% of Gulf War (8/90-8/01)	15%	9%	11%	7%
Vietnam era	37%	45%	45%	45%
Korean War	13%	12%	13%	10%
World War II	10%	9%	7%	11%

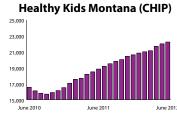
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

# Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services Selected Eligibles - Monthly Enrollment





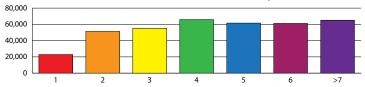




Source: Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services, August 2012

#### **Montana Median Income By Household Size**

Median Income for All Households: 43,872



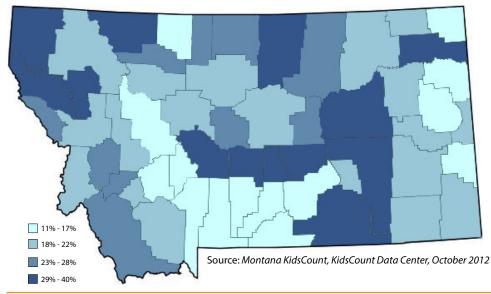
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

## Percent of Individuals Below Poverty Level (12 Month Period)

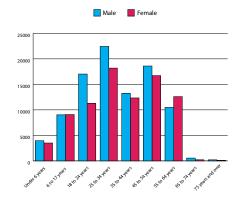
		Canada	Harris	Harris
		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 7	District 13	District 14
Total (Count)	138,109	3,316	1,879	1,437
Males	46.2%	46.8%	48.6%	44.3%
Under 5 years	5.0%	6.3%	7.2%	5.1%
5 years	1.1%	0.9%	0.5%	1.5%
6 to 11 years	4.8%	3.6%	3.4%	4.0%
12 to 14 years	2.1%	1.8%	0.2%	3.8%
15 years	0.9%	0.9%	1.1%	0.8%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	3.1%	2.1%	4.3%
18 to 24 years	8.6%	3.8%	4.1%	3.5%
25 to 34 years	5.5%	5.4%	6.6%	3.9%
35 to 44 years	4.6%	4.3%	4.2%	4.5%
45 to 54 years	5.3%	7.4%	8.2%	6.3%
55 to 64 years	3.8%	4.9%	6.1%	3.3%
65 to 74 years	1.6%	2.8%	3.7%	1.5%
> 75 years	1.4%	1.5%	1.3%	1.9%
Females	53.8%	53.2%	51.4%	55.7%
Under 5 years	5.1%	2.6%	3.3%	1.6%
5 years	0.8%	0.9%	1.0%	0.7%
6 to 11 years	4.7%	6.0%	7.3%	4.4%
12 to 14 years	2.0%	1.4%	0.2%	2.9%
15 years	0.7%	2.2%	0.5%	4.5%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	3.3%	1.5%	5.5%
18 to 24 years	11.0%	4.8%	4.7%	5.0%
25 to 34 years	7.3%	6.7%	7.8%	5.2%
35 to 44 years	5.0%	5.4%	3.2%	8.2%
45 to 54 years	5.5%	5.9%	4.8%	7.3%
55 to 64 years	4.3%	7.8%	10.3%	4.5%
65 to 74 years	2.2%	3.3%	3.4%	3.1%
> 75 years	3.5%	3.1%	3.4%	2.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

#### Montana Child Poverty By County (Percent - 2009)



#### **Montana Health Insurance Coverage Status**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey

#### **Indexes**

Population	Montana	Senate District 7	House District 13	House District 1
Total population	989,415	20,946	10,394	10,552
Median age (years)	40	48	50	46
Total population - 65 years and over	146,742	3,979	2,272	1,70
Total population - 18 to 64 years	619,110	12,561	6,001	6,56
Total population - under 18 years	223,563	4,406	2,121	2,28
Total population - under 5 years	62,423	1,078	523	55
One race	964,439	20,341	10,085	10,25
White	884,961	19,347	9,722	9,62
Black/African American	4,027	37	17	2
American Indian/Alaska Native	62,555	755	272	48
Asian	6,253	125	33	9
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	668	3	1	
Some other race	5,975	74	40	3
Two or more races	24,976	605	309	29
Hispanic/Latino	28,565	439	199	24
Social	Montana	Senate District 7	House District 13	House District
Total households	401,328	8,623	4,541	4,08
Average household size	2	2	2	,,,,
Average family size	3	3	3	
Family households (families)	256,130	6,115	3,078	3,03
Male householder, no wife present, family	15,368	325	83	24
Male householder, no wife present, family - with own children under 18 years	9,016	144	44	10
Female householder, no husband present, family	33,651	583	285	29
Female householder, no husband present, family - with own children under 18 years	21,355	416	217	19
Nonfamily households	145,198	2,508	1,463	1,04
Householder living alone	116,779	1,997	1,185	81
Householder living alone - 65 years and over	41,923	985	614	37
Households with one or more people under 18 years	116,926	2,325	1,178	1,14
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	99,541	2,808	1,502	1,30
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	235,983	3,752	1,844	1,90
Nursery school, preschool	13,206	148	101	4
Kindergarten	12,085	248	98	15
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	96,195	1,810	916	89
High school (grades 9-12)	52,304	1,224	569	65
College or graduate school	62,193	322	160	16
Economic	Montana	Senate District 7	House District 13	House District
Employment status - population 16 years and over	778,518	16,774	8,490	8,28
Civilian labor force - employed	476,195	8,893	4,234	4,65
Civilian labor force - unemployed	28,683	802	466	33
Armed forces	3,737	3	3	
Not in labor force	269,903	7,076	3,787	3,28
emales 16 years and over in labor force	391,139	8,263	4,184	4,07
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18	24	23	,
Mean earnings (dollars)	55,129	48,069	39,188	57,0
Nean Social Security income (dollars)	15,179	15,455	14,770	16,29
Mean retirement income (dollars)	18,679	19,213	16,512	22,23
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	7,895	8,785	8,013	9,82
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	2,954	3,818	3,623	4,06
Median family income (dollars)	55,725	48,073	38,720	59,59
Mean family income (dollars)	68,016	59,800	48,067	71,69
Housing	Montana	Senate District 7	House District 13	House District
otal housing units	471,723	10,866	5,711	5,15
	401,328	8,623	4,541	4,08
<u> </u>		0,023		1,07
Occupied housing units	·	2 243	1 1 / 0	
Occupied housing units Vacant housing units	70,395	2,243 4	1,170 3	1,0
Occupied housing units /acant housing units Homeowner vacancy rate	70,395 2	4	3	1,0
Occupied housing units Vacant housing units Vacant housing units Vacancy rate Vacancy rate Vacancy rate	70,395 2 6	4	3 7	
Occupied housing units /acant housing units Homeowner vacancy rate Bental vacancy rate Built 2005 or later	70,395 2 6 18,895	4 4 362	3 7 210	1:
Occupied housing units Vacant	70,395 2 6 18,895 277,023	4 4 362 6,809	3 7 210 3,588	1
Occupied housing units /acant housing units Homeowner vacancy rate Bental vacancy rate	70,395 2 6 18,895	4 4 362	3 7 210	1

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census/2006-2010 American Community Survey

Housing units with a mortgage

Housing units without a mortgage

162,090

114,933

1,822

1,766

1,586

1,635

3,408

3,401

#### **Accredited Schools**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 7	District 13	District 14
Elementaries	440	11	5	6
Middle Schools	49	0	0	0
Grades 7-8 Schools	164	10	5	5
High Schools	185	8	4	4
Total	838	29	14	15

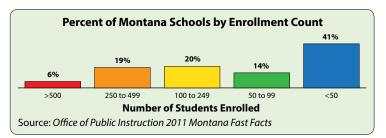
Source: Montana State Library, Montana Office of Public Instruction, September 2012

#### **Montana School Libraries**

Per MCA 20-7-202, each school in Montana maintains a school library.

Average circulation per library per year	13,788
Access to Statewide Databases	100%
No summer library hours	83%

Source: 2012 Montana School Library Data Survey



#### **Montana Test Scores - Achievement Levels**

#### 4th Grade Reading

2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
31%	29%	25%	27%	27%
69%	71%	75%	73%	73%
65%	64%	61%	65%	64%
35%	36%	39%	35%	36%
	31% 69% 65%	31% 29% 69% 71% 65% 64%	31% 29% 25% 69% 71% 75% 65% 64% 61%	31% 29% 25% 27% 69% 71% 75% 73% 65% 64% 61% 65%

#### 8th Grade Reading

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	18%	18%	15%	16%	14%
At or above basic	82%	82%	85%	84%	86%
Below proficient	63%	63%	61%	62%	58%
At or above proficient	37%	37%	39%	38%	42%

#### 4th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	19%	15%	12%	12%	13%
At or above basic	81%	85%	88%	88%	87%
Below proficient	69%	62%	56%	55%	55%
At or above proficient	31%	38%	44%	45%	45%

#### 8th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	21%	20%	21%	18%	17%
At or above basic	79%	80%	79%	82%	83%
Below proficient	65%	64%	62%	56%	54%
At or above proficient	35%	36%	38%	44%	46%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2012

# Montana High School Graduation Rates By High School District 0 - 59% 60 - 69% 70 - 79% 80 - 89% 90 - 100% Source: Montana State Library, Montana Office of Public Instruction, October 2012

### 4th Graders Who Scored Below Proficient Reading Level

By Family Income	2011
Eligible for free/reduced school lunch	77%
Not eligible for free/reduced school lunch	55%

By Race and Hispanic Origin	2011
White	61%
Hispanic or Latino	77%
American Indian	86%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2011

#### **Early Literacy**

For low-income children in particular, a "readiness gap" fuels much of what has become known as the achievement gap. The readiness gap grows exponentially between birth and kindergarten due to differences in children's resources and opportunities for physical, linguistic, cognitive, social, emotional, and behavioral development. This gap continues to grow as children attend K-12 school.

Nearly 2/3 of Montana's fourth graders cannot read at a proficient level. The fact is that the fourth-graders who cannot meet proficient levels in reading today are all too likely to become our nation's lowest-income, least-skilled, least-productive, and most costly citizens tomorrow. Low achievement in reading, which begins with opportunistic differences starting at birth, has important long-term consequences in terms of individual earning potential, global competitiveness, and general productivity.

Source: MontanaKidsCount, September 2011

# Montana Head Start Locations | Lincoln | Browning | Br

There are 769 libraries in the Montana Library Directory. Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries. For more detailed information on Montana's libraries visit http://www.msl.mt.gov/For\_Librarians/Library\_Directory/. See the Education page for more information about Montana's school libraries.

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 7	District 13	District 14
Public	82	7	4	7
Branches	34	5	1	5
Bookmobiles	3	1	1	1
Academic	26	4	1	3
Institutional	2	0	0	0
School	562	48	11	45
Special	57	3	0	3
Other	3	2	1	1
Total	769	70	19	65

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

#### **Montana's Cultural Heritage**

In partnership with the Montana Historical Society and other organizations, the Montana State Library promotes preservation of and online

access to our state's cultural heritage. The Montana Memory Project website makes a variety of historic as well as contemporary resources available in digital format for education, business, pleasure, and lifelong learning.



Fire trucks at Presbyterian Church, Lewistown, MT

http://mtmemory.org/.

#### **Connecting to Collections**

The Montana Historical Society and the Montana State Library partnered on a statewide project to assess the preservation needs of collections at Montana's more than 400 cultural organizations. The assessment documented the need for training, environmental monitoring, on-site surveys of collections and facilities, **Montar** 

and disaster preparedness assistance.

#### **Montana Talking Book Library**

### Services for Montanans with Visual, Physical and Reading Disabilities

The Montana State Library supports free specialized and direct accessible library services to Montanans with visual and physical disabilities through the Montana Talking Book Library (MTBL). The number of veterans served has increased to 12.4% of all patrons. Overall patrons have increased by 15%. MTBL circulation has increased by 15.16%. The Patron Outreach Project is designed to connect more Montanans with MTBL services.

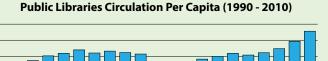
MTBL's local recordings and national digitization projects continue to progress and offer a wider variety of digital

audio books to patrons in both physical delivery and digital BARD (Braille and Audio Reading Download) delivery programs. These are designed to meet patrons' needs at their personal resource and skills level, including homebound patrons.

For more information: http://msl.mt.gov/tbl/ OR 1-800-332-3400

#### **Montana Public Libraries Fast Facts**

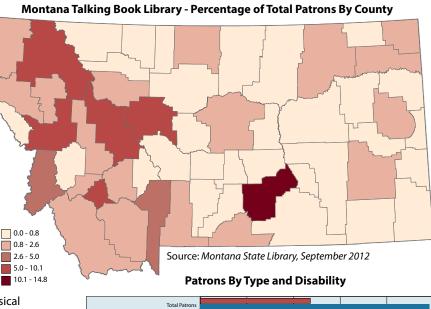
- Montana's public libraries hold 3,719,920 items.
- Montanans visited their public libraries an average of five times throughout the year, for a total of 4,599,660 visits in 2011.
- Montana library patrons checked out 7,519,019 items in 2011, about eight items per person.
- Librarians in Montana's public libraries fielded 465,036 reference questions in SFY 2011, or 8,934 questions per week.
- 100% of all Montana libraries provide Internet access to patrons
- Nearly half of all Montanans (467,303) have a library card.



Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

#### **Courier Project**

As access to quality information has become a vital part of our lives, the Montana State Library is partnering with libraries on a number of ways to share information and materials affordably and dependably. One of these methods is the Montana Courier Project, which uses a commercial courier service to ship library materials and resources around the state. As participation has grown, libraries are seeing increasingly significant savings in the cost of moving library materials around the state.



Deaf & Blind Disabilities

Physical Disability

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

Digital Users

Number of Patron

The Montana State Library works on behalf of all Montana libraries to help them provide the latest and best information and library services to their patrons - your constituents. We negotiate on behalf of libraries across the state to get the best rate on cutting-edge library products and services, keeping libraries relevant and engaged in their local communities. Our statewide suite of resource sharing tools through our unique group services contract with Online Computing Library Center (OCLC) enables patrons to borrow library materials from anywhere in the world and provides Montana collections to citizens of the world. Discover It, a new statewide search tool for libraries. makes the patron's discovery experience into a one stop, "Google-like" experience. Without statewide library projects, some of which are listed here, many Montanans would be left behind in this age of information.

#### **Participating Libraries**

Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries that are participating in the following statewide projects.

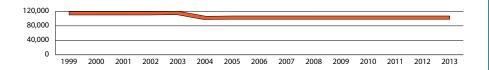
		Senate House		House
	Montana	District 7	District 13	District 14
Statewide Databases	769	70	19	65
OCLC	769	70	19	65
OCLC Group Services	252	28	11	26
Montana Shared Catalog	163	37	8	36
MontanaLibrary2Go	88	7	4	6
Ready2Read	72	5	3	4
Courier Project	46	6	1	6
Montana Memory Project	34	2	0	2

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

#### State Aid Dollars for Public Libraries

State aid to public libraries is provided through the Information Access Montana Act (IAMA) passed by the Montana Legislature in 1989. The act is designed to broaden access to existing information by strengthening public libraries, augment and extend services provided by public libraries, and permit new types of library services based on local need. For fiscal year 2013, a total of \$102,830 was distributed amongst the state's 82 public libraries.

#### State Aid for Montana Public Libraries (1999 - 2013)



	Per	PerSq	
State Aid for Public Libraries in Senate District 7	Capita \$	Mile \$	Total \$
Mineral County Public Library, Superior	383	111	493
Missoula Public Library, Missoula	9,903	235	10,138
Plains District Library, Plains	411	76	487
Preston Hot Springs Town-County Library, Hot Springs	174	59	232
Ronan City Library, Ronan	566	14	580
St Ignatius School-Community Library, Saint Ignatius	591	31	623
Thompson Falls Public Library, Thompson Falls	450	116	565

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

#### MontanaLibrary2Go Participating Libraries



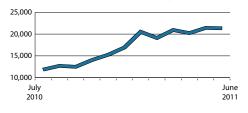
### Statewide Databases and HomeworkMT

Thanks to an allocation from the Montana legislature, the Montana State Library offers statewide periodical databases to all Montana library patrons. Access to this completely online collection - accessible in the library, at home, or on a mobile device - includes hundreds of journals and thousands of full text articles on everything from business resources to health information. Montanans performed nearly 6.5 million searches within the "Discover It" statewide search tool last year. Library patrons also have access to live tutors and online homework assistance through HomeworkMT. Montana students engaged in 8,102 live tutoring sessions and 3,715 online sessions to get assistance with math, science, social studies and the GED. Adults accessed the resource for assistance with computer and financial literacy, resumes, and helping children with homework.

#### MontanaLibrary2Go

The ever increasing popularity of downloadable audio and e-books makes MontanaLibrary2Go a favorite of Montana library patrons. Participating libraries deliver a growing collection of downloadable audio and e-book titles to their patrons. Titles are available for download on a wide variety of mobile devices including Kindles, iPods, iPads, iPhones and Androids. Patrons from participating libraries downloaded 206,801 titles between July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012.

#### MontanaLibrary2Go Circulation Activity



Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

#### **Ready 2 Read**

The Montana State Library's Ready 2 Read program is designed to help parents and caregivers understand the value of sharing language and literacy with their children and the importance these skills play throughout a person's life. The Ready 2 Read program has provided extensive early childhood training for Montana librarians; placed early childhood materials, including age-appropriate books and toys, into libraries throughout the state; and helped Montana libraries become community hubs for healthy child and family development, which provide all parents of young children access to age appropriate reading materials and a 21st Century learning environment that will reap rewards for society far into the future.

http://ready2readmontana.org/

#### **Montana GIS Portal**



The Montana GIS Portal serves as Montana's primary online resource to discover geospatial data. The Portal provides online access to hundreds of datasets in a variety of formats for use in maps, web mapping applications and geospatial analyses.

http://gisportal.msl.mt.gov/

#### **State Names Authority (SNA)**

The Montana State Library is responsible for representing the State of Montana to the US Board of Geographic Names (BGN). The SNA is notified when the BGN receives proposals for new names or changes to existing names recognized by the federal government for natural features such as streams and mountains in Montana. The SNA solicits opinions on the proposals from state and local agencies and from the public, then forwards these opinions, along with the State's recommendation, to the BGN. The SNA web site at http://msl.mt.gov/ geonames has more information and a database of all proposals made for Montana since 2002.

## **Ready 2 Read Participating Libraries** Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

#### **Statewide Library Training**

The Montana State Library's three consultants travel throughout Montana and meet one-on-one with librarians and library trustees across the state, assisting with everything from training and technology to applying Montana library law and fundraising basics. In the last fiscal year, MSL's consultants traveled over 37,505 miles, made over 2,830 contacts and completed over 167 visits with Montana's library community.



Number of trainings 29 450 Number of students at trainings

Source: Montana State Library, October 2011 - September 2012

#### **Montana Shared Catalog**

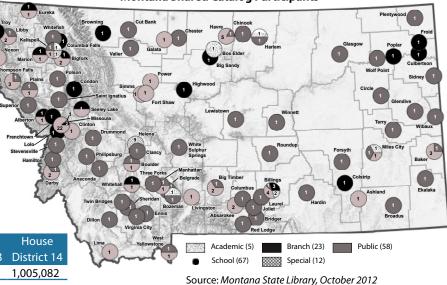
The Montana Shared Catalog helps more than 160 Montana libraries meet today's library users' demands. It gives Montanans a rich and easy-to-use catalog including more than 5 million items that patrons circulated 4,871,174 times from August 2011 to September 2012. Forty-two of the MSC member libraries have joined together in three separate groups to share their collections and patrons among their members. These resource sharing libraries are in the 4-Rivers Group (10 members in Southwestern Montana), BridgerNet Group (5 members in Gallatin County), and the Partners Group (27 members located across the state).

#### **Montana Shared Catalog Circulation**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 7	District 13	District 14
Circulation	4,871,174	1,009,093	116,146	1,005,082

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

#### Montana Shared Catalog Participants



#### **State Publications Available Online!**

The Montana State Library is digitizing our legacy print state publications collection of 37,000+ publications dating from 1874. To date, over one million pages have been digitized. These publications are available online in a variety of formats at http://statepublications.mt.gov. Use of these online items is exponentially more frequent than traditional print usage.

#### **Geographic Information**

#### **Montana Land Information Act**

Montana Governments and Groups Receiving MLIA Grants The Montana Land FY 2008 Through FY 2013 Information Account is funded through document Fort Peck Tribes recording fees as described Chippewa Swan Valley School District LINCOLN in MCA 7-4-2637. The Cree Tribe account supplies funds FLATHEAD for work on statewide datasets, called the Montana Salish TETON **Spatial Data Infrastructure** Kootenai Tribe (MSDI), and provides funding for local, regional, and tribal efforts to build and support GIS capacity. The statewide datasets. such as cadastral (tax parcels), aerial photography, addressed structures, and wetlands are used by local, state, tribal, federal, and private sector GIS STILL-WATER YELLOWSTON practitioners. **Montana Land Information Account Funds to State Account By Year** 750.000 Tribal Governments Grants County Grants Counties with Multiple Grants 500,000 Cities and Other Eligible Entity Grants

#### **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure**

\*FY06 does not include a June 06 collection month

FY10

FY08 FY09

Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

The Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure or MSDI contains 14 Framework layers that digitally represent the physical and cultural landscape of Montana. This information is developed with private sector, local, state, and tribal programs and in cooperation with the federal government. The State of Montana partners with all levels of government to create a complete standardized set of data for Montana base maps.

These 14 layers can help improve business inefficiencies; route traffic; study sensitive species after an oil spill; plan for future development; spur economic development; deliver necessary immunization services to children in your community and more.

# MSDI represent cana. This in, local, state, the federal swith all standardized The Montana Cadastral Mapping Application is a robust mapping tool that provides access to selected Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure layers, including information on public and private land ownership.

Montana Cadastral Application http://gis.mt.gov

Source: Montana State Library, August 2012

#### **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure Layers**



250.000

Hydrography

























For more information, visit http://giscoordination.mt.gov

#### Land

#### **Land Ownership**

Senate District 7 ranks number 12 in size and is 4,331.485 square miles, or about 3% of Montana's total land area (146,926 square miles). The average senate district in Montana is 2,938 square miles and the average house district is 1,469 square miles.

	Montana Sena		Senate Distri	strict 7 House Distric		ict 13 House District 14		t 14
	Area		Area		Area		Area	
Owner	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%
Private	95,080	65	1,488	34	801	35	687	33
Local Government	208	<1	2	<1	2	<1	<1	<1
Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks	648	<1	70	2	5	<1	65	3
State Trust Land	8,092	6	142	3	76	3	66	3
Other State Land	139	<1	1	<1	<1	<1	1	<1
US Bureau of Land Management	12,505	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
US Fish and Wildlife Service	1,448	<1	16	<1	0	0	16	<1
US Forest Service	26,608	18	2,612	60	1,373	61	1,239	60
US National Park Service	1,853	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Federal Land	344	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	146,926		4,331		2,257		2,074	

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

#### **Private Land Agricultural Use**

	Montana		Senate District 7		House District	House District 13		House District 14	
Owner	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%	
Continuous Crop	29,162	<1	723	<1	669	<1	54	<1	
Fallow Crop	13,497,077	16	1,454	<1	653	<1	800	<1	
Farmstead	34,343	<1	686	<1	390	<1	296	<1	
Grazing	51,274,975	62	269,707	14	147,971	16	121,736	13	
Irrigated	1,891,718	2	17,725	<1	12,987	1	4,739	<1	
Timber	15,346,749	18	1,607,539	84	781,939	82	825,600	86	
Wild Hay	1,235,624	1	13,552	<1	8,215	<1	5,337	<1	
Total	83,309,648		1,911,386		952,824		958,562		

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Department of Revenue, September 2012

#### **Conservation Easements (Acres)**

			House District	House District
	Montana	Senate District 7	13	14
Bitter Root Land Trust	2,624	0	0	0
City Government	601	0	0	0
Clark Fork-Pend Oreille Conservancy	208	208	208	0
County Government	528	0	0	0
Ducks Unlimited (Wetlands America Trust)	16,997	0	0	0
Five Valleys Land Trust	47,591	897	0	897
Flathead Land Trust	9,568	3,417	1,920	1,497
Gallatin Valley Land Trust	37,046	0	0	0
Humane Society Wildlife Land Trust	279	0	0	0
Montana Conservation Trust	736	0	0	0
Montana Department of Transportation	999	48	0	48
Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks	417,119	74,921	74,921	0
Montana Land Reliance	895,520	10,233	5,040	5,193
Mule Deer Foundation	155	0	0	0
National Wildlife Federation	20	0	0	0
Prickly Pear Land Trust	3,246	0	0	0
Rattlesnake Land Trust	190	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation	50,266	1,205	0	1,205
Salish and Kootenai Tribal Lands	222	102	0	102
The Bighorn Institute	1,443	0	0	0
The Conservation Fund	15,061	0	0	0
The Nature Conservancy	316,722	155	155	0
The Vital Ground Foundation	912	0	0	0
US Bureau of Reclamation	42	0	0	0
US Department of Agriculture	26,901	817	817	0
US Fish and Wildlife Service	241,264	0	0	0
US Forest Service	20,038	0	0	0
US Government	9,251	156	0	156
Total	2,115,548	92,159	83,060	9,099

#### Montana Land Management Tool

To view more land management and conservation easement information, visit the Natural Heritage MapViewer at <a href="http://">http://</a> mtnhp.org/mapviewer. The MapViewer displays land management information (public lands, managed areas, and conservation easements); wildlife sightings (more than 1,300,000); land cover/land use; and, over 28,000 georeferenced photos from across Montana. It links directly into the Montana Field Guides for more information about Montana's animals, plants and habitats. The Natural Heritage Program is the state's source for reliable, objective information and expertise to support stewardship of our native species and habitats.

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Natural Heritage Program, June 2012

http://mtnhp.org

#### **Montana Ground Water Investigations Program**

- Investigates critical groundwater challenges such as groundwater/surfacewater interaction, impacts of land use change, development stress, and more.
- Results provide scientific basis for sound, informed, water-management decisions.

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/gwip/gwip.asp

#### **Montana Ground Water Assessment Program**

- Maps groundwater quality and the distribution of Montana's aquifers
- Provides long-term groundwater quality and water-level monitoring
- Maintains the central repository for Montana's groundwater information

http://mbmggwic.mtech.edu/

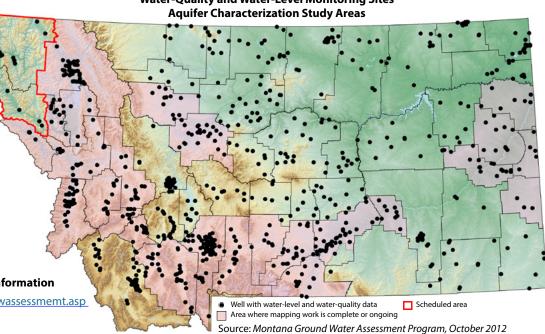
**Ground Water Assessment Program information** 

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/grw/grwassessmemt.asp

### **Ground Water Investigation Program Project Areas Map** Active or completed projects Next scheduled projects Unscheduled projects

Source: Montana Ground Water Investigation Program, September 2012

#### **Water-Quality and Water-Level Monitoring Sites**



#### **Montana Drought Resources**

The Montana Governor's Drought **Advisory Committee** is charged with monitoring, forecasting, and reporting water supply and moisture conditions, enabling



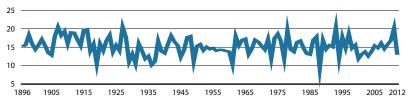
Montanans to make timely and informed decisions to mitigate drought impacts in a proactive manner.

For historic analysis, up-to-date information, and maps on Montana's current drought situation visit http://drought.mt.gov/.

#### **Montana Digital Atlas**

Additional mapping and data capabilities are available through the Montana State Library at <a href="http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp">http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp</a>. The Montana Digital Atlas allows users to identify a place of interest and view an atlas of information about that place that includes a broad range of data categories such as land ownership and use, census data, water information and biological data.

#### Montana Annual Precipitation in Inches (1895 - 2012)

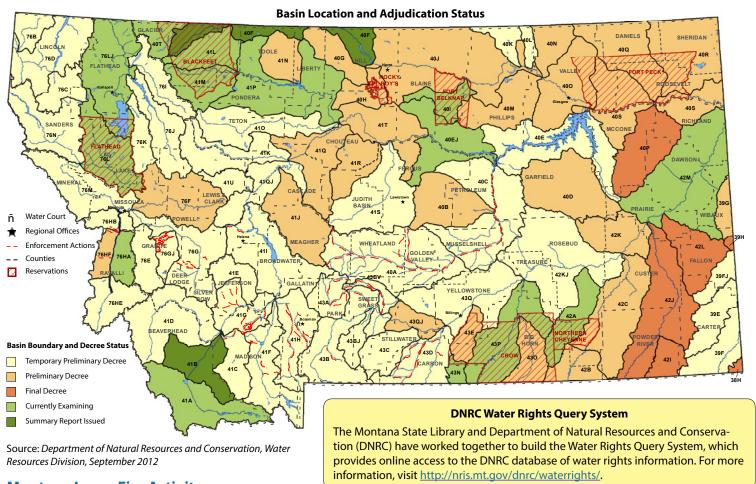


Source: NOAA National Climate Data Center, September 2012

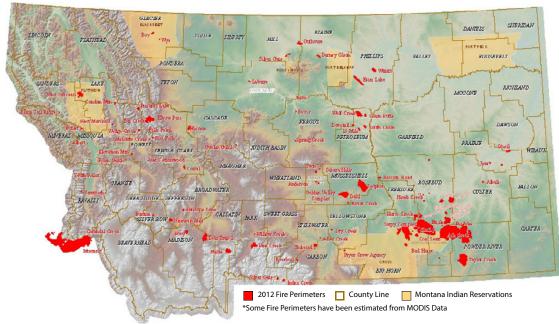
#### Water/Fire

#### **Water Rights**

The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation Water Adjudication Bureau assists the Montana Water Court in the adjudication of all claims to pre July 1, 1973 water rights. The Bureau examines all claims pursuant to Supreme Court rules and provides a summary report to the Water Court on each of the basins (85) in the state. Pursuant to legislation passed in 2005 the Bureau must complete the examination of the remaining 57,000 claims (as of 2005) by June 30, 2015. The map below shows the current status of the adjudication process. Visit <a href="http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/">http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/</a>.



#### **Montana Large Fire Activity**



Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, Forestry Division, September 2012

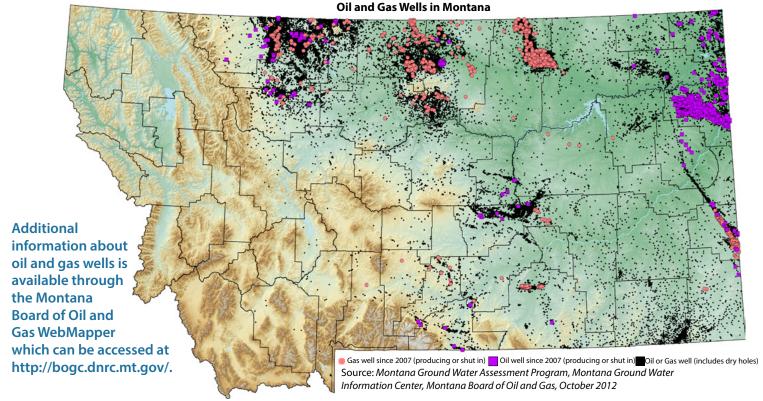
#### Montana Fires 2002 - 2011 All Fires As Reported by All Agencies

Year	Count	Acreage
2002	1,372	110,309
2003	2,326	736,809
2004	1,447	18,445
2005	1,316	103,294
2006	2,302	1,047,118
2007	1,875	778,079
2008	1,424	166,842
2009	1,731	48,912
2010	1,050	56,711
2011	1,335	168,010

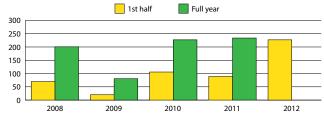
Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, September 2012

For additional information on Montana's fires, visit DNRC's online Fire Map at http://dnrc.mt.gov/gis/fire/.

#### **Oil and Gas Wells**



Montana Oil Well Permits Issued (2008 - 2012)



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, August 2012

#### Montana House Heating Fuel Occupied Housing Units

	Count	Percent
Utility gas	226,740	56.5%
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	51,713	12.9%
Electricity	78,582	18.8%
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	7,472	1.9%
Coal or coke	927	0.2%
Wood	33,481	8.3%
Solar energy	321	0.1%
Other fuel	4,234	1.1%
No fuel used	858	0.2%
Total	404,616	100.0%

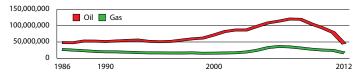
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

#### Oil and Gas Wells

			House	House
		Senate	District	District
	Montana	District 7	13	14
Coal Bed Methane, Active	1,073	0	0	0
Coal Bed Methane, Inactive	65	0	0	0
Gas, Active	7,238	0	0	0
Gas, Inactive	2,569	0	0	0
Gas Storage, Active	270	0	0	0
Gas Storage, Inactive	18	0	0	0
Injection, Active	1,135	0	0	0
Injection, Inactive	757	0	0	0
Oil, Active	7,554	0	0	0
Oil, Inactive	4,579	0	0	0
Oil & Gas, Active	1	0	0	0
Total	25,259	0	0	0

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Board of Oil and Gas, September 2012

#### **Montana Annual Oil and Gas Production (Barrels)**



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, October 2012

#### **Pipelines**

	Montana		Senate Di	Senate District 7		House District 13		House District 14	
	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	
Crude Oil	90	1,970	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Natural Gas	360	3,301	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Refined Product	47	805	2	48	1	48	1	0	
Other	24	402	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	521	6,477	2	48	1	48	1	0	

Source: Montana State Library, Pipeline Intregrity Management Mapping Application, December 2006

#### Wildlife and Recreation

Montana is blessed with a wealth of wildlife and habitat diversity. These resources provide exceptional opportunities for recreation and contribute substantially to the state's economy and quality of life. Good information is critical to maintain this valuable heritage as the state grows and develops.

#### **Recreation Area (Acres)**

	Senate District 7
Fishing Access Sites	1,238
Fishing Conservation Areas	0
State Parks	5,654
Wildlife Conservation Easements	74,880
Wildlife Management Areas	38,116
Wildlife Protection Areas	0
Total	119,888

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks, September 2012

#### **Big Game Distribution**



#### **Animal Species Diversity**

		Senate District 7	% of Montana
	Montana (Count)	(Count)	Species
Amphibians	13	7	54
Birds	308	251	81
Fish	54	17	31
Mammals	103	69	67
Reptiles	17	9	53

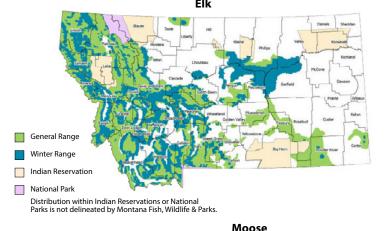
Source: Montana Natural Heritage Program, September 2012

#### **Block Management Acreage**

There are a total of 9,093,377 acres of Block Management land (including Plum Creek\*) in the State of Montana. Senate District 7 contains 179,356 or 2% of those acres.

\*Plum Creek land in FWP's Regions 1 and 2 are included in these statistics. Although they are part of the Block Management Program, they are not traditional BMA's and are managed differently.

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012



#### -Wildlife Highlights-

For more information on animals, plants, and habitats in your Senate District, visit the Montana Natural Heritage Program at http://mtnhp.org. Resources include:

- · Montana Field Guide an encyclopedia of the distribution, status, and biology of Montana's animals, plants, and biological communities
- MapViewer interactive maps of animals, plants, land cover, and land management

· Land Management Maps – public lands, conservation easements,

and special designations · Wetland and riparian mapping information

Reports on Montana's Species of Concern

· Quick responses to data requests and answers from expert scientists on Montana's plants, animals, and biological communities.

#### **Common Yellowthroat**

Geothlypis trichas

The Common Yellowthroat occupies thick vegetation, usually in and around wetland and riparian areas, throughout Montana.



Mule Deer

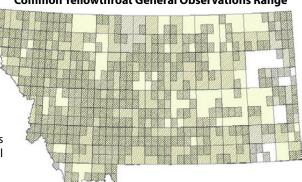


White-Tailed Deer



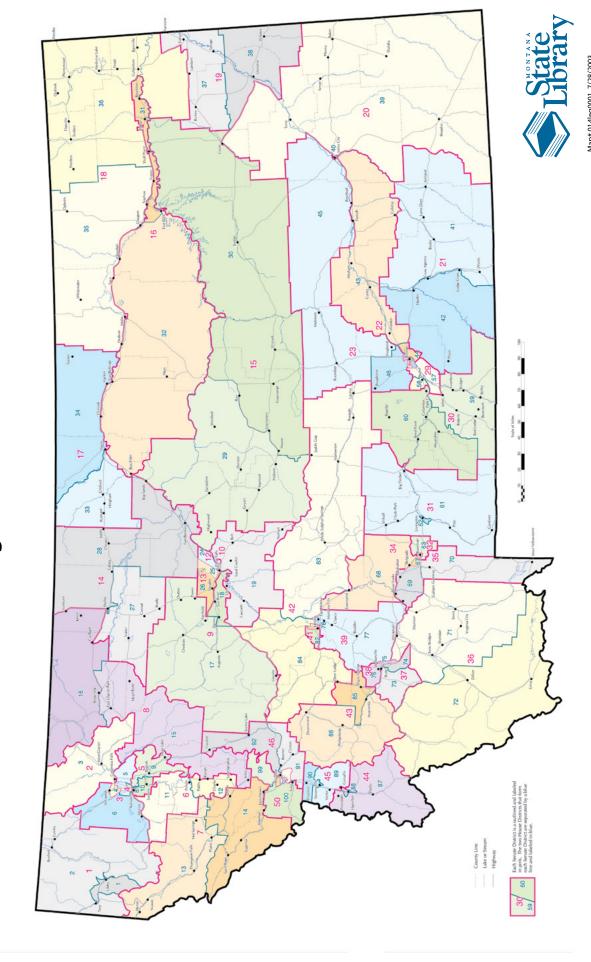
Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012





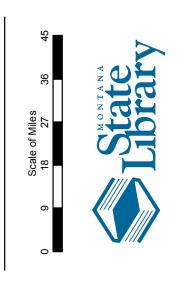
Source: Montana Natural Heritage Program, September 2012

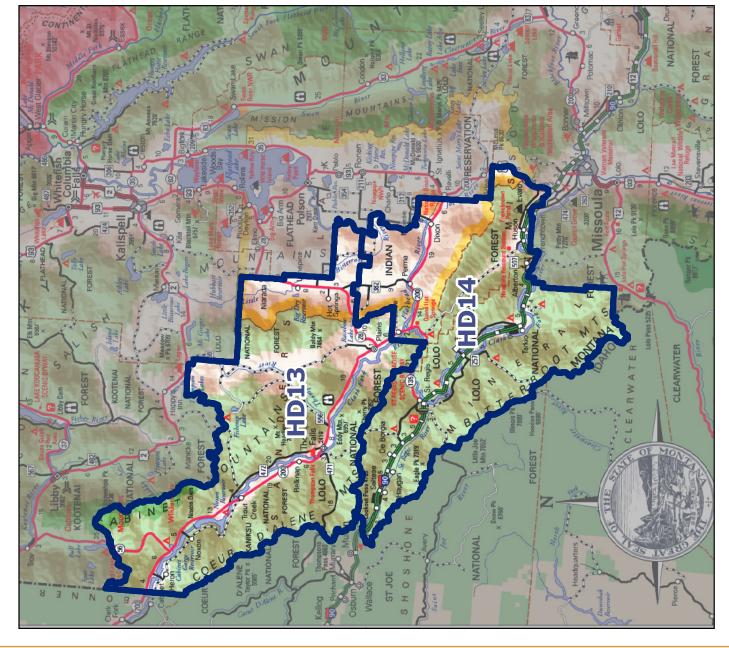
Montana Legislative District 2005 - 2014



## Montana Senate District 7







#### **Online Resources Directory**

#### **Montana State Library**

1515 East 6th Avenue PO Box 201800 Helena, MT 59620 (406) 444-3115

#### http://msl.mt.gov



#### **Statewide Library Resources**

- Discover It! Montana State Library Catalog
- · Montana Library Directory

#### http://mymontanalibrary.org

http://mtslr.org

http://msl.mt.gov/For Librarians/Library Directory

#### **Montana State Digital Library**

- Library Information Services
  - MT.GOV Connect
  - Montana State Publications Online
  - Find Resources Online
- MSL Geographic Information
  - Montana Geographic Information Clearinghouse
  - Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure
  - · Water Information System
- Natural Heritage Program
  - · Montana Field Guide
  - MapViewer
  - Species of Concern Reports Animals
  - Species of Concern Reports Plants

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/connect

http://statepublications.mt.gov

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/Find Resources Online

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/gis

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/msdi

http://msl.msl.gov/geoinfo/water

http://mtnhp.org

http://fieldguide.mt.gov

http://mtnhp.org/mapviewer

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=a

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=p

#### **Montana Talking Book Library**

- Online catalogs and services WebOpac
- BARD Braille and Audio Reading Download

#### http://msl.mt.gov/talking book library

http://www.klasweb.msl.mt.gov

https://nlsbard.loc.gov/mt1a

#### **Montana State Library In-House Partners**

- · Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks
- Natural Resources Conservation Service

http://fwp.mt.gov

http://www.mt.nrcs.usda.gov

**Legislative Snapshot** 

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative snapshot

#### **Legislative Snapshot 2013**

Includes information for the State of Montana, Senate District 8, and House Districts 15 and 16.

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/





Senate District 8

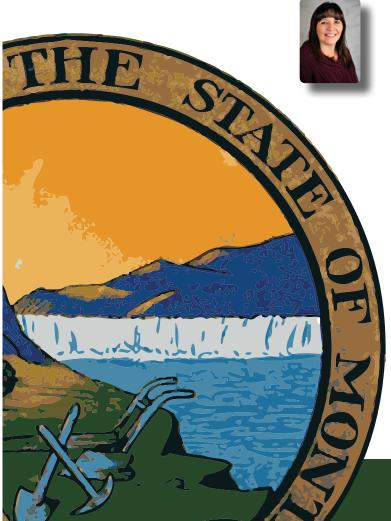
Senator Shannon Augare (D)

PO Box 909

Browning, MT 59417-0909

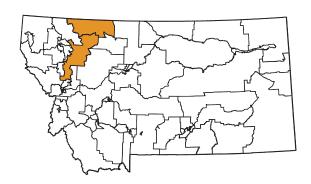


House District 15 **Representative Frosty Boss Ribs (D)**PO Box 20
Heart Butte, MT 59448-0020



House District 16

Representative Lea Whitford (D)
221 Ed Williams Road
Cut Bank, MT 59427





#### **Letter from the Montana State Librarian**

On behalf of the Montana State Library, I would like to welcome you to the 2013 legislative session. We appreciate your dedication and hard work on behalf of all Montanans. We hope that this information booklet, compiled by our information experts and full of data on issues of state and national importance, will help inform many of the decisions you have to make in the coming months.

The 2013 Legislative Snapshot includes a wide range of information on issues that affect Montanans. You will find information on our state's economy and the economic impact on your constituents. High-speed, broadband Internet access is essential in this information age and the Snapshot includes a current view of the availability of broadband and Internet services across the state. Education is always an important issue, and you will find relevant information on our state's public schools



and test scores. Throughout Montana, libraries serve as community anchors; we've highlighted the programs and services offered to Montanans through their local libraries. Finally, land, wildlife, and recreation will always be an important part of Montana life, and we've pulled several highlights from our collection that might help guide your decision-making this session. Based on feedback we received from legislators in 2011, we are pleased to make much more of the data available by legislative districts. And we are pleased to provide much of the information in mapped form. Using the Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure, a set of standardized geospatial data, these maps tell powerful stories that will further your understanding of the topics highlighted.

The Montana State Library is a small and very unique agency. We employ librarians, geographers, and natural resource specialists and we partner with botanists, zoologists and ecologists. We work closely with federal and state agencies and local and tribal governments. We manage an enormous collection of state government information in all formats, keeping Montanans informed about the work of their government. And we ensure that Montana's blind and physically disabled citizens have access to reading materials and information.

We also work on behalf of all of Montana's libraries to help them provide the latest and best information, technology and library services to their patrons – your constituents – whether it's downloadable ebooks, public access computers, online information resources, or the latest bestseller. Without the Montana State Library, Montana libraries would not be able to afford these resources and services for their patrons, all of which are being used in record numbers. In this age of information – most of which is only accessed online – the Montana State Library, through libraries across the state, provides a vital link that affects Montanans in a multitude of ways.

We created this booklet for you not only to provide vital information to help you make difficult decisions in the coming months, but to demonstrate the power of what a diverse staff with amazingly diverse skills can do to make information, in many different forms, available to every Montanan. Our work empowers Montanans by providing access to information, enhancing learning in families and communities, and building 21st Century skills. Knowing that our work makes a difference makes us very proud.

We hope that you use this Legislative Snapshot throughout the session. And we hope that you will stop by to see us – in person or virtually. Whether you visit us at our library or online, you will be able to browse our collection of government and natural resource information, get help to research a specific issue, or find a quiet place to work or meet with colleagues. We are located one block east of the Capitol, behind the Montana Historical Society, at the north end of the Justice building. And of course, our services are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week at <a href="http://msl.mt.gov">http://msl.mt.gov</a>.

Sincerely,

Jennie Stapp

### Senate District 8 House District 15 House District 16

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Find additional Senate and House district data, interactive maps, and even more resources online at http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/.

Juni Stepp

#### The Montana Economy and Theories of Economic Growth

Source: Montana Department of Labor and Industries

It has been an interesting five years for the Montana and U.S. economies, including the deepest and longest U.S. recession since the Great Depression and a slow economic recovery. Montana outperformed the U.S. economy during the recession and recovery, losing only 4.4% of our pre-recession personal income peak compared to 5.6% nationally. Further, since hitting the trough in 2009, Montana's personal income growth has outpaced the U.S. by about 3 percentage points, while the state's payroll job growth has increased by 3.4% compared to 3.1% nationally. Montana's 2012 job growth promises to be strong. From June 2011 to June 2012, Montana added almost 9,800 jobs for an annual growth rate of 2.1% -- above forecasted expectations and above the long-term growth rate of 1.2%. Montana's economy is returning to growth despite the many national and international challenges.

The various forces causing the recession and slow recovery are evident in the quarterly personal income statistics in Figure 1. The national slowdown in the overall economy and particularly in the housing market was first noted in the summer of 2007, but personal income for both the U.S. and Montana continued to expand until the financial crisis in the third and fourth quarters of 2008. Wall Street losses translated into income and job losses on Main Streets in Montana. Although the U.S. recession officially ended in June 2009, Montana continued to lose income until the first quarter of 2010.



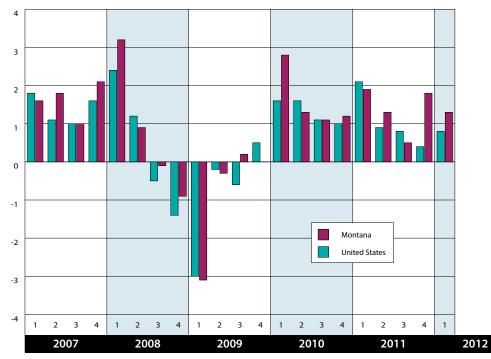
Then, just as the U.S. economy turned upward, global problems came to the forefront. The Eurozone's sovereign debt crisis moderated the U.S. recovery, with the first Greece bailout occurring in the second quarter of 2010. As one of America's largest export customers, Europe's economic slowdown reduced the demand for U.S. goods, in addition to increasing uncertainty and risk in the global financial system. In fact, overall global growth slowed from 5.2% in 2010 to 3.8% in 2011, while the advanced

economies that make up the majority of the U.S. export customers slowed from 3% in 2010 to 1.4% in 2011. The last few years have taught Montanans that our economic fortunes are strongly tied to the performance of global and national economies.

Domestic factors have also played a role in the slow emergence of the economy out of the recession. Throughout the 2007 to 2012 period, oil and gas price spikes caused temporary shocks to the economy. Higher fuel prices reduce the amount of discretionary dollars consumers have to spend in grocery stores, restaurants, and retail stores, thus slowing job growth. Also, during the summer of 2011, the federal debt ceiling increase debate increased the uncertainty about future government spending and the safety of U.S. financial instruments. With government spending equaling roughly 20% of the Gross Domestic Product, any large change to that spending would have an impact on the economy. Businesses are still in the shadow of this fiscal uncertainty. Current national fiscal plans call for spending cuts and tax increases equal to about 3.8% of GDP in January 2013, which would likely send the U.S. economy into a shallow recession.iii Businesses and consumers who are reliant on this spending are less likely to make decisions or take on risk in such an uncertain environment.

Like personal income, Montana's payroll employment was impacted by the financial crises, starting with employment losses in the fourth quarter of 2008. Job losses continued throughout 2009 and 2010 before starting recovery in 2011. Wages recovered earlier than employment growth, with the total amount

Figure 1: Montana and U.S. Personal Income Growth

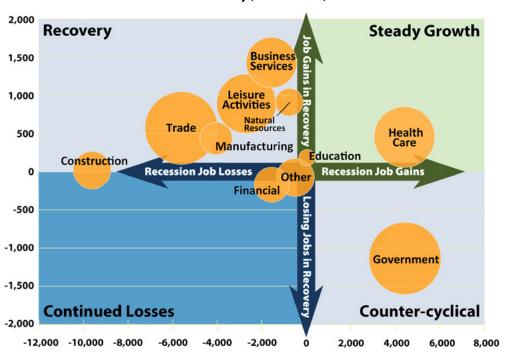


Source: Quarterly Personal Income Data, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

of wages paid to Montana workers starting to increase in the second quarter of 2010. These wage gains translated into job growth in 2011 as the spending of more wages stimulated demand in the high-employment consumer industries. The average annual wage increased by 3.5% in 2011, driving Montana's average annual wage over \$35,000 for the first time.iv

Payroll employment grew at about 0.9% in 2011, but private employment grew much faster at 1.4%. The job growth by industry is illustrated in Figure 2. The job change during the recession years of 2007 to 2010 is shown on the horizontal axis compared to the past year of recovery on the vertical axis. The size of the bubble indicates the size of the industry employment in 2011. Total job growth in recent years has been slower than private job growth because the government sector shed jobs in 2010 and 2011. Figure 2 includes all public employees in the government bubble, even though many public workers are in the education, health care, or construction industries. Public employment represents roughly 20% of total employment in 2011, with 11% of total employment in local government, 6% in state government, and 3% in the federal government. The government share of total employment has been slowly decreasing over time, although it increased a few percentage points during the recession. The government share returned to its downward trend in the last year. Government is placed in the counter-cyclical quadrant in Figure 2, as it added about 4,400 jobs during the recession and then lost about 1,100 jobs in 2011. Counter-cyclical government employment growth helps stabilize the economy during recessionary periods and helps accelerate the return to growth.

Figure 2: Industry Job Change during the Recession (2007 to 2010) and Recovery (2010 to 2011)



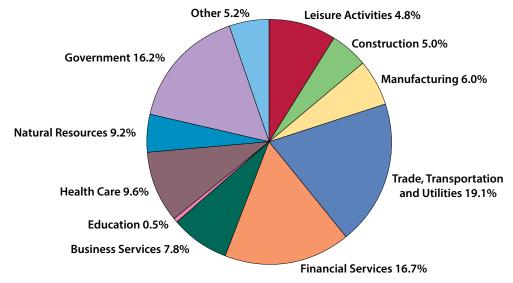
Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

The health care industry has added jobs throughout the recession and recovery, adding almost 5,000 jobs over the last five years. Only the financial services industry (which includes real estate) and other services posted employment losses in 2011, with all other industries in recovery with job gains. Business services, including administration and professional services, added the most jobs in 2011, followed by natural resources (including oil and gas mining) and the leisure activities sector

(which includes restaurants, bars, entertainment, and hotels). Trade, manufacturing, and construction posted the most losses during the recession, but all three industries are back on the recovery path with job gains in 2011. Wood product manufacturing and residential construction have been slow to recover in the aftermath of the national housing downturn, but other manufacturing and commercial and industrial construction posted job gains over the past year.

Figure 2 illustrates the size of each industry by the size of the industry's bubble, with trade, health care, government, and leisure activities employing the most workers. However, employment is only one way to contribute to the economy. Figure 3 illustrates the contribution of each industry to Montana's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Although health care represents 15% of Montana's total workforce, it contributes 10% of Montana's GDP. Similarly, the leisure activities sector comprises 13% of employment, but contributes only 5% of GDP. Other industries contribute more to GDP than to employment. The financial services industry, which includes real estate, contributes 17% of Montana's GDP, but only 5% of Montana's employment. The manufacturing and natural resource sectors also contribute significant GDP (15% combined), but are a small percentage of employment (7%). No industry is more important than another, but each industry has different roles to play in the economy.

Figure 3. Montana Gross Domestic Product by Industry, 2011



Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

Figure 4: Top 10 Exports from Montana to the Rest of the World (millions)

1.	Bulk Wheat	881.8
2.	Mineral Fuel, Oil, etc.	374.2
3.	Inorganic Chemicals	346.4
4.	Industrial Machinery (including computers)	197.9
5.	Vehicles, Parts, etc.	114.9
6.	Cereals	60.5
7.	Ores, Slag & Ash	60.2
8.	Salt, Sulfur, Earth & Stone	57.6
9.	Aircraft, Parts, etc.	40.3
10	Optic, Medical or Surgical Instruments	37.6

Source: Montana Department of Commerce, Office of Trade and International Relations, 2011

The manufacturing and natural resources industries are also important because of the amount of exports they provide for our economy. Exports bring new wealth into our economy, which then drives economic growth in all industries as the money is circulated through our economy. Figure 4 illustrates the top 10 Montana exports. Many are raw natural resources from the agriculture and mining industries, or manufacturing products that add value to the raw commodities. Overall, Montana's exports increased by 14% in 2011. Montana's largest export customers include other states, Canada, Asia, and Europe. Based on data from the first half of 2012, Montana exports may decrease slightly in 2012 because of slower economic growth in many of our non-U.S. global trading partners.v

The western portion of Montana was harder hit by the recession and global slowdown compared to the eastern portion of the state. 2011 unemployment rates by region are shown in Figure 5. The large job losses in wood product manufacturing had a disproportional effect in Northwestern Montana, while the large recessionary job losses in construction had the largest impact in both the Northwest and around the Bozeman region. These two areas continue to have the highest unemployment rates in 2011. In contrast, the Eastern portion of the state was less impacted by the recession because of a heavy reliance on energy, agriculture, health care, and government – all industries that performed relatively well during the recession. The unemployment rate in the East was only 4.7% in 2011. The development of the Bakken oil shale has brought a great deal of development into the

region, both in the primary oil and gas mining industry and in related business services, such as environmental engineering and employment firms. Although unemployment in the western portion of the state continues to be high, job growth has returned to all Montana regions. In fact, the Southwest region of the state (including Butte, Bozeman, Dillon, and Helena) has led the state in job gains as we have exited the recession, leading the Southwest region's unemployment rate to decrease slightly in 2011 to 6.1% from 6.6% in 2010.

All of Montana's regions are expected to post job gains in 2012, with continued growth expected in 2013. However, job growth is expected to remain slower than before the recession for several years. The Montana Department of Labor and Industry's job projections expect 1.4% job growth in 2012 and 2013, compared to the 2.2% annual growth that the state experienced from 2000 to 2007 prior to the recession. In many ways, the rapid economic growth prior to the recession was artificially high because of the low interest rates that caused a growth bubble. Slower expected growth is simply a result of being outside the bubble period.

Growth is also expected to be slower in the future because of cutbacks in government spending and slower growth in consumer spending as Americans save and try to reduce their debt loads. With government spending comprising about 20% and consumption comprising about 70% of aggregate demand, the slowdown in these sectors will translate into slower overall economic growth. Lower domestic demand from consumers and governments will lead many businesses to slow production or look abroad to foreign markets to supplement growth. Both alternatives may lead to slower employment growth domestically. Further, a slowing global economy will likely moderate Montana export growth in 2012 and 2013, although global demand is expected to return in later years.

Despite domestic and global challenges, Montana's economy has proven to be incredibly resilient in the last few years. Montana's economy is now in recovery, adding over 9,800 jobs in the last year, and posting over two years of personal income and wage gains. Although unemployment remains undesirably high, Montana's job growth has re-employed out-of-work Montanans and brought stronger wages back to workers and their families. Future years are expected to bring continued growth to our state as our industries continue recovery from the recession, and the Bakken development provides new opportunities for income growth and entrepreneurialism.

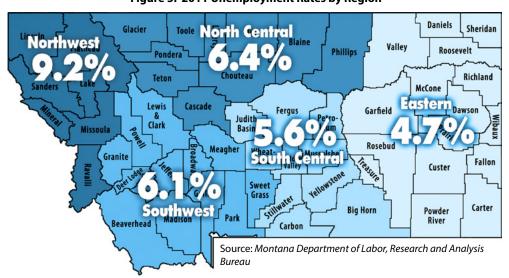


Figure 5: 2011 Unemployment Rates by Region

i The long-term growth rate of 1.2% for Montana's total employment growth is based on employment data from 1976 to 2011 using the Local Area Unemployment Statistics published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Montana Department of Labor and Industry (DLI). Job growth forecasts based on this series by DLI suggested job growth of only 0.9% in 2011.

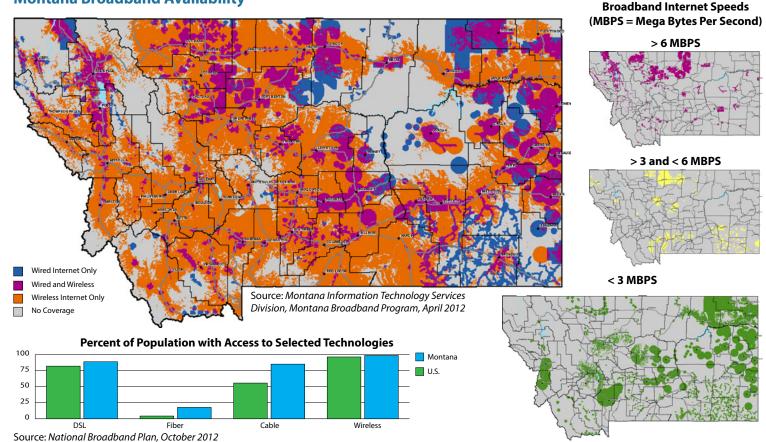
ii International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2012. www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2012/01/weodata/index.aspx.

iii Global Insight, "U.S. Economy: The Fiscal Cliff" June 28, 2012 and Congressional Budget Office, "An Update to the Budget and Economic Outlook: Fiscal Years 2012 to 2022" Aug. 22, 2012.

iv For more information on employment and wage growth, please see the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Labor Day Report 2012, available at <a href="http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913">http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913</a> LDR-12.pdf.

v WiserTrade, U.S. State Exports by NAICS Industry. At <u>www.wisertrade.org</u>. See footnote 2 for growth projections.

#### **Montana Broadband Availability**



#### **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program**

Under the Broadband Technologies Opportunities Program (BTOP) funded by the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA) and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the Montana State Library is partnering with 44 of Montana's public libraries to expand access to free, high-speed Internet to 86% of the state's population by 2013. Funds have supported: increased broadband speeds; decreased patron wait time; improved access by purchasing ADA compliant

software, hardware, and furniture, and through minor renovation projects aimed at increasing accessibility of computing center facilities; digital literacy training; and a mobile computer lab.

#### **Highlights include:**

- Increased average statewide library broadband speeds from 3.55 mbps to 15 mbps
- Added 478 public workstations (212 desktops, 46 children's computers, 200 laptops, 17 touchscreens and 3 iMacs) for a total of 781

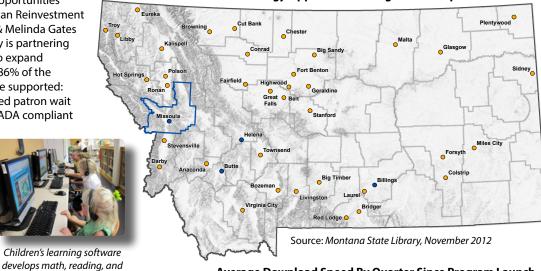
critical-thinking skills

- Decreased average wait time from 20 minutes to less than 5 minutes
- Provided digital literacy training to over 70,000 Montanans and 1,200 librarians on topics such as employment resources, tax filing, self-help law, Internet and email, and computer basics

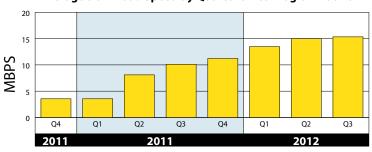
#### **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program Participants**

Source: Montana Information Technology Services Division,

Montana Broadband Program, April 2012



#### Average Download Speed By Quarter Since Program Launch



Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

#### **2010 Poverty and Median Income Estimates**

			House	House
		Senate	District	District
	Montana	District 8	15	16
Median Household Income	43,872	36,453	35,548	36,902
% in Poverty All Ages	15	27	25	29
% in Poverty Ages Under 18	19	37	36	38

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

#### Percent of Households With One or More Persons 65 Years and Over

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 8	District 15	District 16
One or More 65 and Over	25	23	20	27
One Person	10	7	7	9
Two Or More Persons	14	15	13	18
Family	14	14	13	17
Nonfamily	1	1	0	1

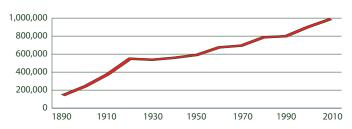
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

#### **Percent of Change in Number of Housing Units**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 8	District 15	District 16
2000 Census	412,633	7,077	3,655	3,422
2010 Census	482,825	7,683	4,119	3,564
Percent of Change	+ 17.0	+ 8.6	+ 12.7	+ 4.1

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Censes

#### Montana Historic Population Growth 1890 - 2010 Censes

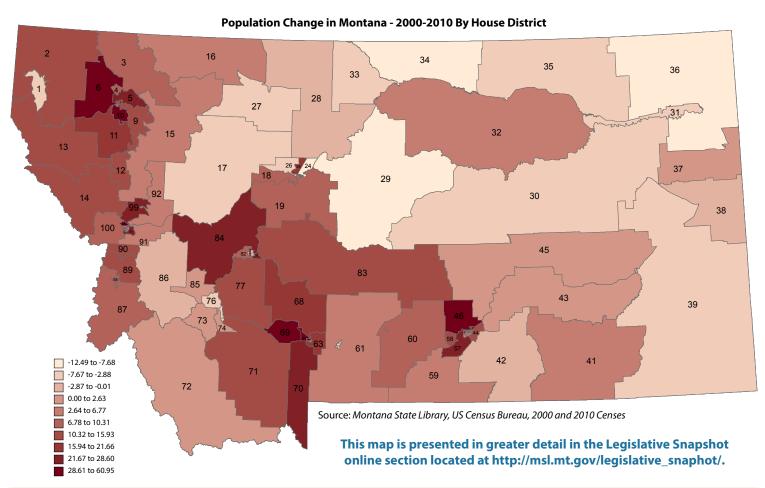


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1890 - 2010 Censes

#### 2010 Census Data

	Total	Male	Female
United States	308,745,538	151,781,326	156,964,212
Under 5 years	20,201,362	10,319,427	9,881,935
Under 18 years	74,181,467	37,945,136	36,236,331
18 to 64 years	194,356,087	96,473,230	97,882,857
65 years and over	40,267,984	17,362,960	22,905,024
Montana	989,415	496,667	492,748
Under 5 years	62,423	32,129	30,294
Under 18 years	223,563	114,909	108,654
18 to 64 years	619,110	313,713	305,397
65 years and over	146,742	68,045	78,697
		·	

Source: US Census Bureau, 2010 Census



#### **Demographics**

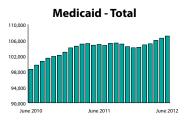
#### **Veteran Population Projections**

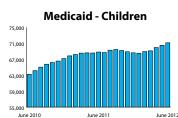
Montana is ranked second among the states for percent of the civilian population 18 years and over who are veterans. (12.3 percent, U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey)

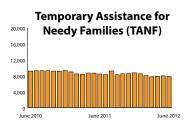
			House	House
		Senate	District	District
	Montana	District 8	15	16
Civilian population (>18)	746,963	13,173	7,104	6,069
Non Veterans	646,089	11,698	6,247	5,451
Veterans	100,874	1,475	857	618
% of Gulf War (>9/01)	9.0%	8%	11%	4%
% of Gulf War (8/90-8/01)	15%	9%	8%	11%
Vietnam era	37%	47%	50%	42%
Korean War	13%	12%	8%	18%
World War II	10%	9%	8%	11%

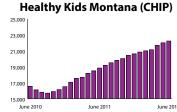
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

#### Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services Selected Eligibles - Monthly Enrollment





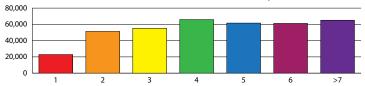




Source: Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services, August 2012

#### **Montana Median Income By Household Size**

Median Income for All Households: 43,872



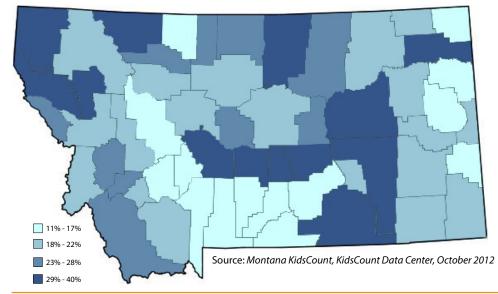
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

#### Percent of Individuals Below Poverty Level (12 Month Period)

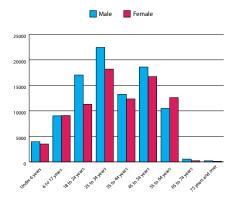
		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 8	District 15	District 16
Total (Count)	138,109	5,143	2,558	2,585
Males	46.2%	44.3%	43.3%	45.3%
Under 5 years	5.0%	6.3%	6.0%	6.5%
5 years	1.1%	1.9%	2.3%	1.5%
6 to 11 years	4.8%	4.4%	4.3%	4.4%
12 to 14 years	2.1%	3.5%	3.2%	3.9%
15 years	0.9%	1.3%	0.6%	2.0%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	3.0%	3.8%	2.2%
18 to 24 years	8.6%	5.2%	5.4%	5.0%
25 to 34 years	5.5%	6.0%	4.3%	7.6%
35 to 44 years	4.6%	3.3%	2.1%	4.6%
45 to 54 years	5.3%	6.6%	8.8%	4.3%
55 to 64 years	3.8%	1.1%	0.8%	1.5%
65 to 74 years	1.6%	1.4%	0.9%	1.9%
> 75 years	1.4%	0.4%	0.6%	0.1%
Females	53.8%	55.7%	56.7%	54.7%
Under 5 years	5.1%	8.2%	7.2%	9.2%
5 years	0.8%	0.4%	0.6%	0.2%
6 to 11 years	4.7%	7.8%	8.3%	7.2%
12 to 14 years	2.0%	3.4%	5.4%	1.5%
15 years	0.7%	1.1%	0.1%	2.1%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	2.7%	3.9%	1.6%
18 to 24 years	11.0%	6.7%	7.4%	5.9%
25 to 34 years	7.3%	9.1%	10.1%	8.1%
35 to 44 years	5.0%	6.1%	5.8%	6.4%
45 to 54 years	5.5%	3.9%	3.7%	4.1%
55 to 64 years	4.3%	3.5%	2.1%	4.8%
65 to 74 years	2.2%	0.7%	0.6%	0.9%
> 75 years	3.5%	2.0%	1.4%	2.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

#### Montana Child Poverty By County (Percent - 2009)



#### Montana Health Insurance Coverage Status



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey

#### **Indexes**

Population	Montana	Senate District 8	House District 15	House District 1
Total population	989,415	19,081	9,595	9,486
Median age (years)	40	32	34	31
Total population - 65 years and over	146,742	1,969	1,046	923
Total population - 18 to 64 years	619,110	11,122	5,644	5,478
Total population - under 18 years	223,563	5,990	2,905	3,085
Total population - under 5 years	62,423	1,829	926	90:
One race	964,439	18,321	9,035	9,28
White	884,961	6,662	3,976	2,68
Black/African American	4,027	31	21	1
American Indian/Alaska Native	62,555	11,529	4,959	6,57
Asian	6,253	54	42	1
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	668	4	4	
Some other race	5,975	41	33	
Two or more races	24,976	760	560	20
Hispanic/Latino	28,565	451	290	16
Social	Montana	Senate District 8	House District 15	House District 1
Total households	401,328	6,458	3,671	2,78
Average household size	2	3	3	
Average family size	3	3	3	
Family households (families)	256,130	4,690	2,595	2,09
Male householder, no wife present, family	15,368	386	269	11
Male householder, no wife present, family - with own children under 18 years	9,016	201	187	1
Female householder, no husband present, family	33,651	1,118	521	59
Female householder, no husband present, family - with own children under 18 years	21,355	645	350	29
Nonfamily households	145,198	1,768	1,076	69
Householder living alone	116,779	1,566	984	58
Householder living alone - 65 years and over	41,923	484	245	23
Households with one or more people under 18 years	116,926	2,753	1,436	1,31
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	99,541	1,458	719	73
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	235,983	5,795	2,992	2,80
Nursery school, preschool	13,206	494	139	35
Kindergarten	12,085	296	87	20
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	96,195	2,814	1,588	1,22
High school (grades 9-12)	52,304	1,210	698	51
College or graduate school	62,193	981	480	50
Economic	Montana	Senate District 8	House District 15	House District
Employment status - population 16 years and over	778,518	13,957	7,546	6,41
Civilian labor force - employed	476,195	7,726	4,086	3,64
Civilian labor force - unemployed	28,683	1,387	706	68
Armed forces	3,737	0	0	
Not in labor force	269,903	4,844	2,754	2,09
Females 16 years and over in labor force	391,139	7,201	3,728	3,47
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18	17	23	1
Mean earnings (dollars)	55,129	45,237	43,235	47,92
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	15,179	12,391	13,739	10,66
Mean retirement income (dollars)	18,679	20,745	20,794	20,65
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	7,895	7,591	7,215	8,18
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	2,954	3,775	3,865	3,68
Median family income (dollars)	55,725	42,500	42,891	41,42
Mean family income (dollars)	68,016	51,233	51,975	50,31
Housing	Montana	Senate District 8	House District 15	House District
		7,969	4,406	3,56
	471,723	7,000	7,700	
Total housing units	471,723 401,328	6,458	3,671	2,78
Total housing units Occupied housing units				2,78
Total housing units Occupied housing units Vacant housing units	401,328	6,458	3,671	2,78 77
Total housing units Occupied housing units Vacant housing units Homeowner vacancy rate	401,328 70,395	6,458 1,511	3,671 735	2,78 77
Total housing units Occupied housing units Vacant housing units Homeowner vacancy rate Rental vacancy rate	401,328 70,395 2	6,458 1,511 2	3,671 735 3	2,78 77
Total housing units Occupied housing units Vacant housing units Homeowner vacancy rate Rental vacancy rate Built 2005 or later	401,328 70,395 2 6	6,458 1,511 2 2	3,671 735 3 3 200	2,78 77
Total housing units Occupied housing units Vacant housing units Homeowner vacancy rate Rental vacancy rate Built 2005 or later Owner-occupied	401,328 70,395 2 6 18,895	6,458 1,511 2 2 2	3,671 735 3 3	2,78 77 1,47
Total housing units Occupied housing units Vacant housing units Homeowner vacancy rate Rental vacancy rate Built 2005 or later Owner-occupied Renter-occupied Median (dollars)	401,328 70,395 2 6 18,895 277,023	6,458 1,511 2 2 201 3,925	3,671 735 3 3 200 2,454	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census/2006-2010 American Community Survey

Housing units with a mortgage

Housing units without a mortgage

162,090

114,933

1,209

1,245

422

1,049

1,631

2,294

#### **Accredited Schools**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 8	District 15	District 16
Elementaries	440	17	5	12
Middle Schools	49	2	0	2
Grades 7-8 Schools	164	2	2	0
High Schools	185	5	3	2
Total	838	26	10	16

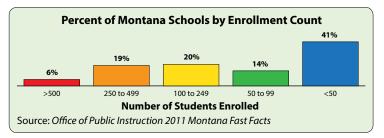
Source: Montana State Library, Montana Office of Public Instruction, September 2012

#### **Montana School Libraries**

Per MCA 20-7-202, each school in Montana maintains a school library.

Average circulation per library per year	13,788
Access to Statewide Databases	100%
No summer library hours	83%

Source: 2012 Montana School Library Data Survey



#### **Montana Test Scores - Achievement Levels**

#### 4th Grade Reading

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	31%	29%	25%	27%	27%
At or above basic	69%	71%	75%	73%	73%
Below proficient	65%	64%	61%	65%	64%
At or above proficient	35%	36%	39%	35%	36%

#### 8th Grade Reading

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	18%	18%	15%	16%	14%
At or above basic	82%	82%	85%	84%	86%
Below proficient	63%	63%	61%	62%	58%
At or above proficient	37%	37%	39%	38%	42%

#### 4th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	19%	15%	12%	12%	13%
At or above basic	81%	85%	88%	88%	87%
Below proficient	69%	62%	56%	55%	55%
At or above proficient	31%	38%	44%	45%	45%

#### 8th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	21%	20%	21%	18%	17%
At or above basic	79%	80%	79%	82%	83%
Below proficient	65%	64%	62%	56%	54%
At or above proficient	35%	36%	38%	44%	46%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2012

# 0 - 59% 60 - 69% 70 - 79% 80 - 89% 90 - 100% Source: Montana State Library, Montana Office of Public Instruction, October 2012

**Montana High School Graduation Rates By High School District** 

#### 4th Graders Who Scored Below Proficient Reading Level

By Family Income	2011
Eligible for free/reduced school lunch	77%
Not eligible for free/reduced school lunch	55%

By Race and Hispanic Origin	2011
White	61%
Hispanic or Latino	77%
American Indian	86%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2011

#### **Early Literacy**

For low-income children in particular, a "readiness gap" fuels much of what has become known as the achievement gap. The readiness gap grows exponentially between birth and kindergarten due to differences in children's resources and opportunities for physical, linguistic, cognitive, social, emotional, and behavioral development. This gap continues to grow as children attend K-12 school.

Nearly 2/3 of Montana's fourth graders cannot read at a proficient level. The fact is that the fourth-graders who cannot meet proficient levels in reading today are all too likely to become our nation's lowest-income, least-skilled, least-productive, and most costly citizens tomorrow. Low achievement in reading, which begins with opportunistic differences starting at birth, has important long-term consequences in terms of individual earning potential, global competitiveness, and general productivity.

Source: MontanaKidsCount, September 2011

# Montana Head Start Locations | Lincoln | Roll | Ro

There are 769 libraries in the Montana Library Directory. Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries. For more detailed information on Montana's libraries visit http://www.msl.mt.gov/For\_Librarians/Library\_Directory/. See the Education page for more information about Montana's school libraries.

		Senate House		House
	Montana	District 8	District 15	District 16
Public	82	5	3	2
Branches	34	7	6	3
Bookmobiles	3	0	0	0
Academic	26	2	2	1
Institutional	2	0	0	0
School	562	42	34	14
Special	57	0	0	0
Other	3	2	2	0
Total	769	58	47	20

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

#### **Montana's Cultural Heritage**

In partnership with the Montana Historical Society and other organizations, the Montana State Library promotes preservation of and online

access to our state's cultural heritage. The Montana Memory Project website makes a variety of historic as well as contemporary resources available in digital format for education, business, pleasure, and lifelong learning.



Fire trucks at Presbyterian Church, Lewistown, MT

http://mtmemory.org/.

#### **Connecting to Collections**

The Montana Historical Society and the Montana State Library partnered on a statewide project to assess the preservation needs of collections at Montana's more than 400 cultural organizations. The assessment documented the need for training, environmental monitoring, on-site surveys of collections and facilities,

Montar

and disaster preparedness assistance.

#### **Montana Talking Book Library**

#### Services for Montanans with Visual, Physical and Reading Disabilities

The Montana State Library supports free specialized and direct accessible library services to Montanans with visual and physical disabilities through the Montana Talking Book Library (MTBL). The number of veterans served has increased to 12.4% of all patrons. Overall patrons have increased by 15%. MTBL circulation has increased by 15.16%. The Patron Outreach Project is designed to connect more Montanans with MTBL services.

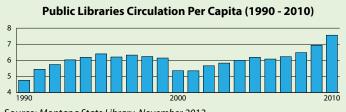
MTBL's local recordings and national digitization projects continue to progress and offer a wider variety of digital

audio books to patrons in both physical delivery and digital BARD (Braille and Audio Reading Download) delivery programs. These are designed to meet patrons' needs at their personal resource and skills level, including homebound patrons.

For more information: http://msl.mt.gov/tbl/ OR 1-800-332-3400

#### **Montana Public Libraries Fast Facts**

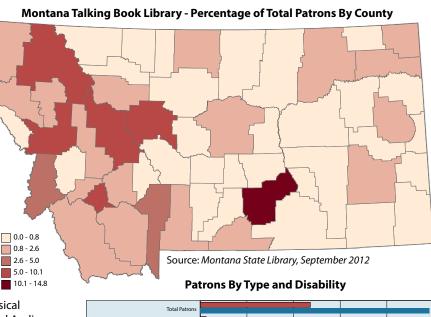
- Montana's public libraries hold 3,719,920 items.
- Montanans visited their public libraries an average of five times throughout the year, for a total of 4,599,660 visits in 2011.
- Montana library patrons checked out 7,519,019 items in 2011, about eight items per person.
- Librarians in Montana's public libraries fielded 465,036 reference questions in SFY 2011, or 8,934 questions per week.
- 100% of all Montana libraries provide Internet access to patrons
- Nearly half of all Montanans (467,303) have a library card.



Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

#### **Courier Project**

As access to quality information has become a vital part of our lives, the Montana State Library is partnering with libraries on a number of ways to share information and materials affordably and dependably. One of these methods is the Montana Courier Project, which uses a commercial courier service to ship library materials and resources around the state. As participation has grown, libraries are seeing increasingly significant savings in the cost of moving library materials around the state.



Deaf & Blind Disabilities

Physical Disability

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

Digital Users

Number of Patron

The Montana State Library works on behalf of all Montana libraries to help them provide the latest and best information and library services to their patrons - your constituents. We negotiate on behalf of libraries across the state to get the best rate on cutting-edge library products and services, keeping libraries relevant and engaged in their local communities. Our statewide suite of resource sharing tools through our unique group services contract with Online Computing Library Center (OCLC) enables patrons to borrow library materials from anywhere in the world and provides Montana collections to citizens of the world. Discover It, a new statewide search tool for libraries. makes the patron's discovery experience into a one stop, "Google-like" experience. Without statewide library projects, some of which are listed here, many Montanans would be left behind in this age of information.

#### **Participating Libraries**

Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries that are participating in the following statewide projects.

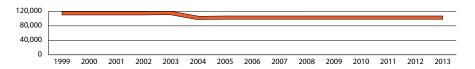
		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 8	District 15	District 16
Statewide Databases	769	58	47	20
OCLC	769	58	47	20
OCLC Group Services	252	17	14	6
Montana Shared Catalog	163	10	9	2
MontanaLibrary2Go	88	9	6	3
Ready2Read	72	8	7	3
Courier Project	46	5	5	0
Montana Memory Project	34	1	1	0

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

#### State Aid Dollars for Public Libraries

State aid to public libraries is provided through the Information Access Montana Act (IAMA) passed by the Montana Legislature in 1989. The act is designed to broaden access to existing information by strengthening public libraries, augment and extend services provided by public libraries, and permit new types of library services based on local need. For fiscal year 2013, a total of \$102,830 was distributed amongst the state's 82 public libraries.

#### State Aid for Montana Public Libraries (1999 - 2013)



	Per	PerSq	
State Aid for Public Libraries in Senate District 8	Capita \$	Mile \$	Total \$
Glacier County Library, Cut Bank	1,214	271	1,485
North Lake County Public Library, Polson	1,448	90	1,537
Ronan City Library, Ronan	566	14	580
St Ignatius School-Community Library, Saint Ignatius	591	31	623
Toole County Library, Shelby	482	173	655

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

#### and HomeworkMT

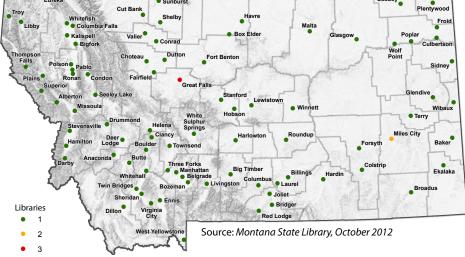
**Statewide Databases** 

Thanks to an allocation from the Montana legislature, the Montana State Library offers statewide periodical databases to all Montana library patrons. Access to this completely online collection - accessible in the library, at home, or on a mobile device - includes hundreds of journals and thousands of full text articles on everything from business resources to health information. Montanans performed nearly 6.5 million searches within the "Discover It" statewide search tool last year. Library patrons also have access to live tutors and online homework assistance through HomeworkMT. Montana students engaged in 8,102 live tutoring sessions and 3,715 online sessions to get assistance with math, science, social studies and the GED. Adults accessed the resource for assistance with computer and financial literacy, resumes, and helping children with homework.

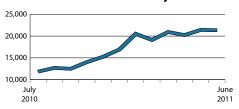
#### MontanaLibrary2Go

The ever increasing popularity of downloadable audio and e-books makes MontanaLibrary2Go a favorite of Montana library patrons. Participating libraries deliver a growing collection of downloadable audio and e-book titles to their patrons. Titles are available for download on a wide variety of mobile devices including Kindles, iPods, iPads, iPhones and Androids. Patrons from participating libraries downloaded 206,801 titles between July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012.

#### MontanaLibrary2Go Participating Libraries



#### MontanaLibrary2Go **Circulation Activity**



Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

#### **Ready 2 Read**

The Montana State Library's Ready 2 Read program is designed to help parents and caregivers understand the value of sharing language and literacy with their children and the importance these skills play throughout a person's life. The Ready 2 Read program has provided extensive early childhood training for Montana librarians; placed early childhood materials, including age-appropriate books and toys, into libraries throughout the state; and helped Montana libraries become community hubs for healthy child and family development, which provide all parents of young children access to age appropriate reading materials and a 21st Century learning environment that will reap rewards for society far into the future.

http://ready2readmontana.org/

#### **Montana GIS Portal**



The Montana GIS Portal serves as Montana's primary online resource to discover geospatial data. The Portal provides online access to hundreds of datasets in a variety of formats for use in maps, web mapping applications and geospatial analyses.

http://gisportal.msl.mt.gov/

#### **State Names Authority (SNA)**

The Montana State Library is responsible for representing the State of Montana to the US Board of Geographic Names (BGN). The SNA is notified when the BGN receives proposals for new names or changes to existing names recognized by the federal government for natural features such as streams and mountains in Montana. The SNA solicits opinions on the proposals from state and local agencies and from the public, then forwards these opinions, along with the State's recommendation, to the BGN. The SNA web site at <a href="http://msl.mt.gov/geonames">http://msl.mt.gov/geonames</a> has more information and a database of all proposals made for Montana since 2002.

## 

#### **Statewide Library Training**

The Montana State Library's three consultants travel throughout Montana and meet one-on-one with librarians and library trustees across the state, assisting with everything from training and technology to applying Montana library law and fundraising basics. In the last fiscal year, MSL's consultants traveled over 37,505 miles, made over 2,830 contacts and completed over 167 visits with Montana's library community.



Number of trainings 29 Number of students at trainings 450

Source: Montana State Library, October 2011 - September 2012

#### **Montana Shared Catalog**

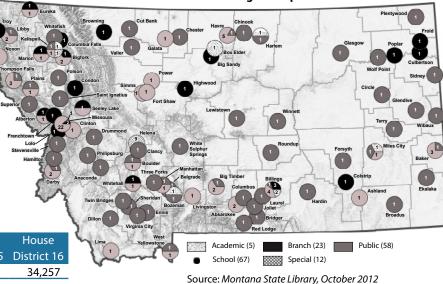
The Montana Shared Catalog helps more than 160 Montana libraries meet today's library users' demands. It gives Montanans a rich and easy-to-use catalog including more than 5 million items that patrons circulated 4,871,174 times from August 2011 to September 2012. Forty-two of the MSC member libraries have joined together in three separate groups to share their collections and patrons among their members. These resource sharing libraries are in the 4-Rivers Group (10 members in Southwestern Montana), BridgerNet Group (5 members in Gallatin County), and the Partners Group (27 members located across the state).

**Montana Shared Catalog Circulation** 

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 8	District 15	District 16
Circulation	4,871,174	231,194	201,524	34,257

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

#### Montana Shared Catalog Participants



#### **State Publications Available Online!**

The Montana State Library is digitizing our legacy print state publications collection of 37,000+ publications dating from 1874. To date, over one million pages have been digitized. These publications are available online in a variety of formats at <a href="http://statepublications.mt.gov">http://statepublications.mt.gov</a>. Use of these online items is exponentially more frequent than traditional print usage.

#### **Geographic Information**

#### **Montana Land Information Act**

Montana Governments and Groups Receiving MLIA Grants The Montana Land FY 2008 Through FY 2013 Information Account is funded through document Fort Peck Tribes recording fees as described Chippewa Swan Valley School District LINCOLN in MCA 7-4-2637. The Cree Tribe account supplies funds FLATHEAD for work on statewide datasets, called the Montana Salish TETON **Spatial Data Infrastructure** Kootenai Tribe (MSDI), and provides funding for local, regional, and tribal efforts to build and support GIS capacity. The statewide datasets. such as cadastral (tax parcels), aerial photography, addressed structures, and wetlands are used by local, state, tribal, federal, and private sector GIS STILL-WATER YELLOWSTON practitioners. **Montana Land Information Account Funds to State Account By Year** 750.000 Tribal Governments Grants County Grants Counties with Multiple Grants 500,000 Cities and Other Eligible Entity Grants

#### **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure**

\*FY06 does not include a June 06 collection month

FY10

FY08 FY09

Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

The Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure or MSDI contains 14 Framework layers that digitally represent the physical and cultural landscape of Montana. This information is developed with private sector, local, state, and tribal programs and in cooperation with the federal government. The State of Montana partners with all levels of government to create a complete standardized set of data for Montana base maps.

These 14 layers can help improve business inefficiencies; route traffic; study sensitive species after an oil spill; plan for future development; spur economic development; deliver necessary immunization services to children in your community and more.

# MSDI represent cana. This in, local, state, the federal swith all standardized The Montana Cadastral Mapping Application is a robust mapping tool that provides access to selected Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure layers, including information on public and private land ownership.

Montana Cadastral Application http://gis.mt.gov

Source: Montana State Library, August 2012

#### **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure Layers**



250.000

Hydrography

























For more information, visit http://giscoordination.mt.gov

#### Land

#### **Land Ownership**

Senate District 8 ranks number 10 in size and is 5,945.913 square miles, or about 4% of Montana's total land area (146,926 square miles). The average senate district in Montana is 2,938 square miles and the average house district is 1,469 square miles.

	Montana Sena		Senate Distri	trict 8 House District 15		t 15	5 House District 16	
	Area		Area		Area		Area	
Owner	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%
Private	95,080	65	3,314	56	1,090	35	2,224	79
Local Government	208	<1	6	<1	1	<1	4	<1
Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks	648	<1	4	<1	4	<1	0	0
State Trust Land	8,092	6	125	2	71	2	54	2
Other State Land	139	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	0	0
US Bureau of Land Management	12,505	9	23	<1	<1	<1	23	<1
US Fish and Wildlife Service	1,448	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
US Forest Service	26,608	18	1,908	32	1,908	61	0	0
US National Park Service	1,853	1	566	10	60	2	506	18
Other Federal Land	344	<1	<1	<1	0	0	<1	<1
Total	146,926		5,946		3,134		2,812	

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

#### **Private Land Agricultural Use**

	Montana	Montana		Senate District 8		15	House District	16
Owner	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%
Continuous Crop	29,162	<1	337	<1	337	<1	0	0
Fallow Crop	13,497,077	16	482,853	40	7,065	2	475,788	52
Farmstead	34,343	<1	666	<1	335	<1	331	<1
Grazing	51,274,975	62	559,761	46	148,749	51	411,011	45
Irrigated	1,891,718	2	23,834	2	10,577	4	13,256	1
Timber	15,346,749	18	124,175	10	121,833	42	2,343	<1
Wild Hay	1,235,624	1	20,695	2	4,114	1	16,581	2
Total	83,309,648		1,212,321		293,011	'	919,309	

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Department of Revenue, September 2012

#### **Conservation Easements (Acres)**

			House District	House District
	Montana	Senate District 8	15	16
Bitter Root Land Trust	2,624	0	0	0
City Government	601	0	0	0
Clark Fork-Pend Oreille Conservancy	208	0	0	0
County Government	528	0	0	0
Ducks Unlimited (Wetlands America Trust)	16,997	0	0	0
Five Valleys Land Trust	47,591	0	0	0
Flathead Land Trust	9,568	0	0	0
Gallatin Valley Land Trust	37,046	0	0	0
Humane Society Wildlife Land Trust	279	0	0	0
Montana Conservation Trust	736	0	0	0
Montana Department of Transportation	999	0	0	0
Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks	417,119	16,538	16,538	0
Montana Land Reliance	895,520	2,521	2,184	337
Mule Deer Foundation	155	0	0	0
National Wildlife Federation	20	0	0	0
Prickly Pear Land Trust	3,246	0	0	0
Rattlesnake Land Trust	190	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation	50,266	0	0	0
Salish and Kootenai Tribal Lands	222	120	120	0
The Bighorn Institute	1,443	0	0	0
The Conservation Fund	15,061	0	0	0
The Nature Conservancy	316,722	165	165	0
The Vital Ground Foundation	912	80	80	0
US Bureau of Reclamation	42	0	0	0
US Department of Agriculture	26,901	0	0	0
US Fish and Wildlife Service	241,264	4,435	2,010	2,425
US Forest Service	20,038	757	757	0
US Government	9,251	502	502	0
Total	2,115,548	25,118	22,356	2,762

#### Montana Land Management Tool

To view more land management and conservation easement information, visit the Natural Heritage MapViewer at <a href="http://">http://</a> mtnhp.org/mapviewer. The MapViewer displays land management information (public lands, managed areas, and conservation easements); wildlife sightings (more than 1,300,000); land cover/land use; and, over 28,000 georeferenced photos from across Montana. It links directly into the Montana Field Guides for more information about Montana's animals, plants and habitats. The Natural Heritage Program is the state's source for reliable, objective information and expertise to support stewardship of our native species and habitats. http://mtnhp.org

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Natural Heritage Program, June 2012

#### **Montana Ground Water Investigations Program**

- Investigates critical groundwater challenges such as groundwater/surfacewater interaction, impacts of land use change, development stress, and more.
- Results provide scientific basis for sound, informed, water-management decisions.

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/gwip/gwip.asp

#### **Montana Ground Water Assessment Program**

- Maps groundwater quality and the distribution of Montana's aquifers
- Provides long-term groundwater quality and water-level monitoring
- Maintains the central repository for Montana's groundwater information

http://mbmggwic.mtech.edu/

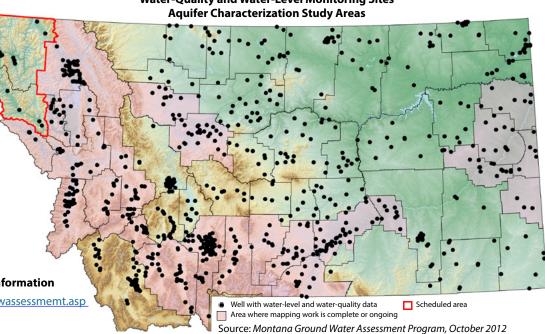
**Ground Water Assessment Program information** 

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/grw/grwassessmemt.asp

### **Ground Water Investigation Program Project Areas Map** Active or completed projects Next scheduled projects Unscheduled projects

Source: Montana Ground Water Investigation Program, September 2012

#### **Water-Quality and Water-Level Monitoring Sites**



#### **Montana Drought Resources**

The Montana Governor's Drought **Advisory Committee** is charged with monitoring, forecasting, and reporting water supply and moisture conditions, enabling



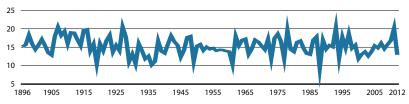
Montanans to make timely and informed decisions to mitigate drought impacts in a proactive manner.

For historic analysis, up-to-date information, and maps on Montana's current drought situation visit http://drought.mt.gov/.

#### **Montana Digital Atlas**

Additional mapping and data capabilities are available through the Montana State Library at <a href="http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp">http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp</a>. The Montana Digital Atlas allows users to identify a place of interest and view an atlas of information about that place that includes a broad range of data categories such as land ownership and use, census data, water information and biological data.

#### Montana Annual Precipitation in Inches (1895 - 2012)

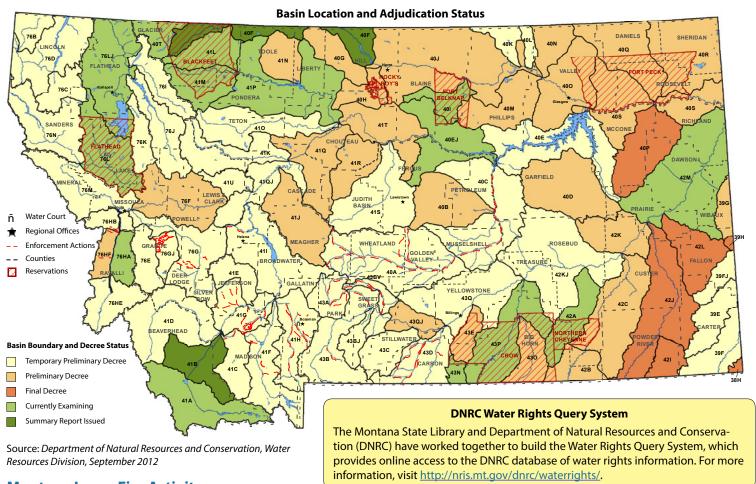


Source: NOAA National Climate Data Center, September 2012

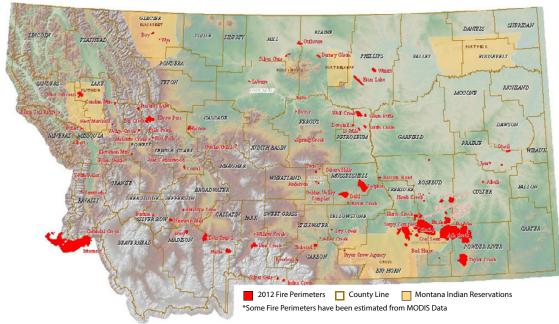
#### Water/Fire

#### **Water Rights**

The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation Water Adjudication Bureau assists the Montana Water Court in the adjudication of all claims to pre July 1, 1973 water rights. The Bureau examines all claims pursuant to Supreme Court rules and provides a summary report to the Water Court on each of the basins (85) in the state. Pursuant to legislation passed in 2005 the Bureau must complete the examination of the remaining 57,000 claims (as of 2005) by June 30, 2015. The map below shows the current status of the adjudication process. Visit <a href="http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/">http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/</a>.



#### **Montana Large Fire Activity**



Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, Forestry Division, September 2012

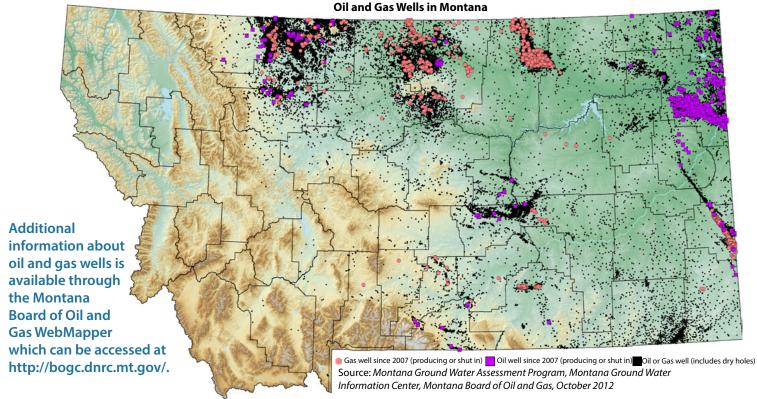
#### Montana Fires 2002 - 2011 All Fires As Reported by All Agencies

Year	Count	Acreage
2002	1,372	110,309
2003	2,326	736,809
2004	1,447	18,445
2005	1,316	103,294
2006	2,302	1,047,118
2007	1,875	778,079
2008	1,424	166,842
2009	1,731	48,912
2010	1,050	56,711
2011	1,335	168,010

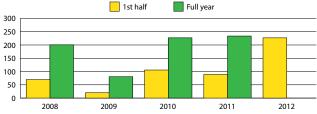
Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, September 2012

For additional information on Montana's fires, visit DNRC's online Fire Map at http://dnrc.mt.gov/gis/fire/.

#### **Oil and Gas Wells**



#### Montana Oil Well Permits Issued (2008 - 2012)



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, August 2012

#### Montana House Heating Fuel Occupied Housing Units

	<u> </u>	
	Count	Percent
Utility gas	226,740	56.5%
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	51,713	12.9%
Electricity	78,582	18.8%
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	7,472	1.9%
Coal or coke	927	0.2%
Wood	33,481	8.3%
Solar energy	321	0.1%
Other fuel	4,234	1.1%
No fuel used	858	0.2%
Total	404,616	100.0%

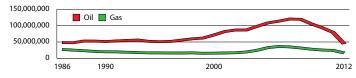
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

#### **Oil and Gas Wells**

			House	House
		Senate	District	District
	Montana	District 8	15	16
Coal Bed Methane, Active	1,073	0	0	0
Coal Bed Methane, Inactive	65	0	0	0
Gas, Active	7,238	644	0	644
Gas, Inactive	2,569	214	6	208
Gas Storage, Active	270	54	0	54
Gas Storage, Inactive	18	0	0	0
Injection, Active	1,135	138	0	138
Injection, Inactive	757	230	0	230
Oil, Active	7,554	1,703	16	1,687
Oil, Inactive	4,579	1,414	1	1,413
Oil & Gas, Active	1	0	0	0
Total	25,259	4,397	23	4,374

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Board of Oil and Gas, September 2012

#### **Montana Annual Oil and Gas Production (Barrels)**



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, October 2012

#### **Pipelines**

	Montana		Senate District 8		House District 15		House District 16	
	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles
Crude Oil	90	1,970	6	166	0	0	6	166
Natural Gas	360	3,301	11	187	1	22	10	164
Refined Product	47	805	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	24	402	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	521	6,477	17	352	1	22	16	330

Source: Montana State Library, Pipeline Intregrity Management Mapping Application, December 2006

#### Wildlife and Recreation

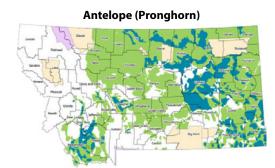
Montana is blessed with a wealth of wildlife and habitat diversity. These resources provide exceptional opportunities for recreation and contribute substantially to the state's economy and quality of life. Good information is critical to maintain this valuable heritage as the state grows and develops.

#### **Recreation Area (Acres)**

	Senate District 8
Fishing Access Sites	1
Fishing Conservation Areas	0
State Parks	0
Wildlife Conservation Easements	7,197
Wildlife Management Areas	1,772
Wildlife Protection Areas	30
Total	9,000

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks, September 2012

#### **Big Game Distribution**



#### **Animal Species Diversity**

		Senate District 8	% of Montana
	Montana (Count)	(Count)	Species
Amphibians	13	10	77
Birds	308	275	89
Fish	54	31	57
Mammals	103	81	79
Reptiles	17	13	76

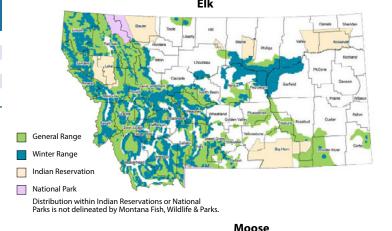
Source: Montana Natural Heritage Program, September 2012

#### **Block Management Acreage**

There are a total of 9,093,377 acres of Block Management land (including Plum Creek\*) in the State of Montana. Senate District 8 contains 42,754 or 0% of those acres.

\*Plum Creek land in FWP's Regions 1 and 2 are included in these statistics. Although they are part of the Block Management Program, they are not traditional BMA's and are managed differently.

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012



#### -Wildlife Highlights-

For more information on animals, plants, and habitats in your Senate District, visit the Montana Natural Heritage Program at http://mtnhp.org. Resources include:

- · Montana Field Guide an encyclopedia of the distribution, status, and biology of Montana's animals, plants, and biological communities
- MapViewer interactive maps of animals, plants, land cover, and land management

· Land Management Maps – public lands,

conservation easements, and special designations

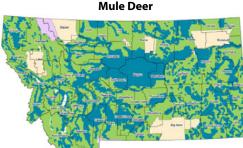
- · Wetland and riparian mapping information
- Reports on Montana's Species of Concern
- · Quick responses to data requests and answers from expert scientists on Montana's plants, animals, and biological communities.

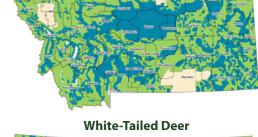
#### **Northern Pygmy Owl**

Glaucidium gnoma

Weighing in at just two to three ounces, the Northern Pygmy Owl is a fierce hunter of small birds, mammals and insects.









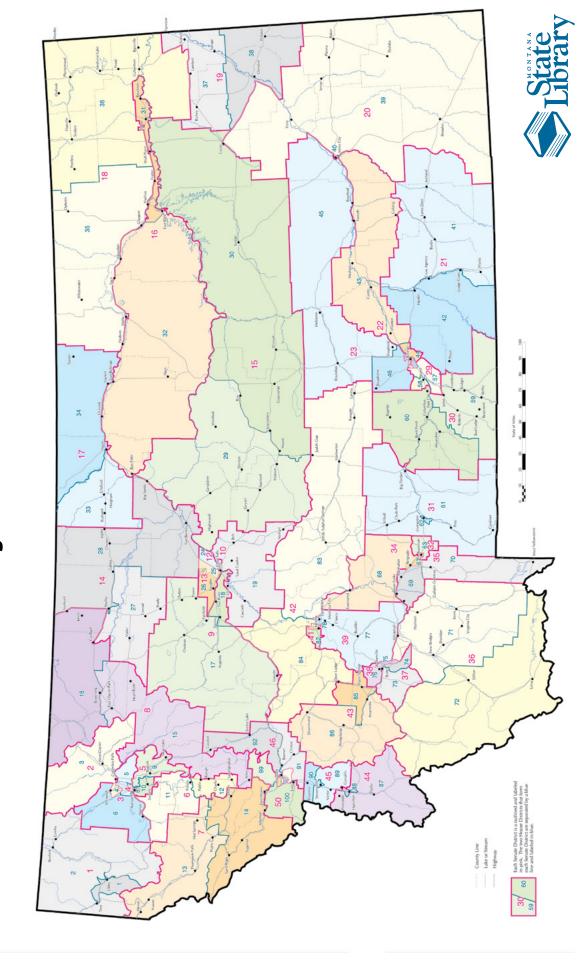
Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012





Source: Montana Natural Heritage Program, September 2012

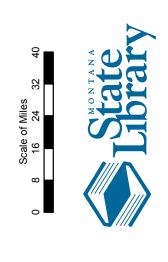
Montana Legislative District 2005 - 2014

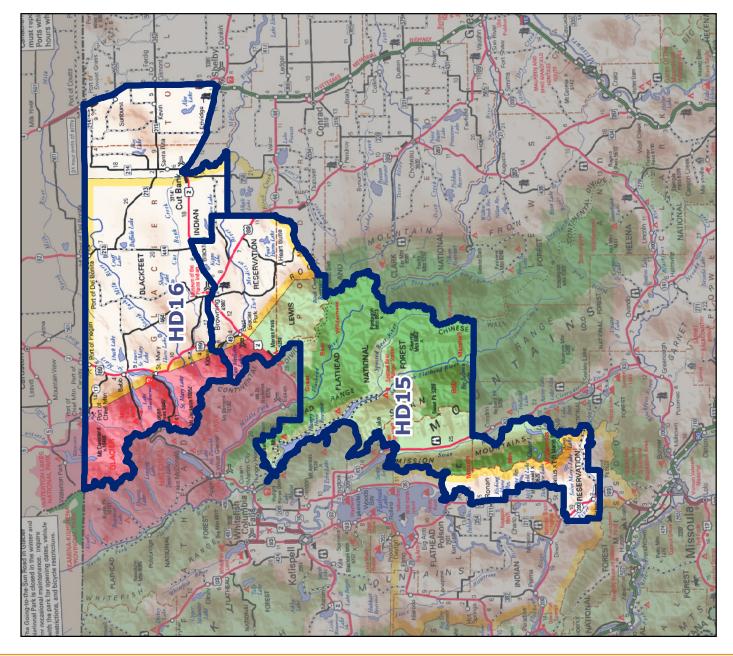


## Montana Senate District 8









#### **Online Resources Directory**

#### **Montana State Library**

1515 East 6th Avenue PO Box 201800 Helena, MT 59620 (406) 444-3115

#### http://msl.mt.gov



#### **Statewide Library Resources**

- · Discover It! Montana State Library Catalog
- · Montana Library Directory

#### http://mymontanalibrary.org

http://mtslr.org

http://msl.mt.gov/For Librarians/Library Directory

#### **Montana State Digital Library**

- Library Information Services
  - MT.GOV Connect
  - · Montana State Publications Online
  - Find Resources Online
- MSL Geographic Information
  - Montana Geographic Information Clearinghouse
  - Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure
  - · Water Information System
- Natural Heritage Program
  - · Montana Field Guide
  - MapViewer
  - Species of Concern Reports Animals
  - Species of Concern Reports Plants

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/connect

http://statepublications.mt.gov

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/Find Resources Online

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/gis

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/msdi

http://msl.msl.gov/geoinfo/water

http://mtnhp.org

http://fieldguide.mt.gov

http://mtnhp.org/mapviewer

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=a

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=p

#### **Montana Talking Book Library**

- Online catalogs and services WebOpac
- BARD Braille and Audio Reading Download

#### http://msl.mt.gov/talking book library

http://www.klasweb.msl.mt.gov https://nlsbard.loc.gov/mt1a

#### **Montana State Library In-House Partners**

- · Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks
- Natural Resources Conservation Service

http://fwp.mt.gov

http://www.mt.nrcs.usda.gov

#### **Legislative Snapshot**

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative snapshot

#### **Legislative Snapshot 2013**

Includes information for the State of Montana, Senate District 9, and House Districts 17 and 18.

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/

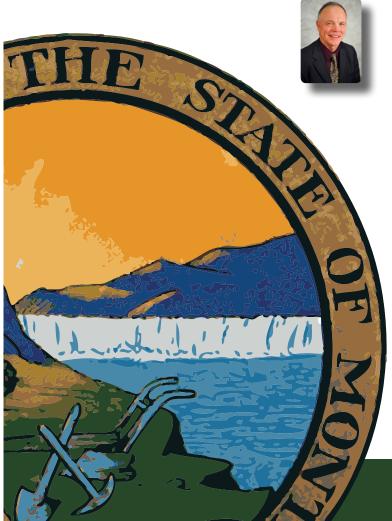




Senate District 9
Senator Rick Ripley (R)
8920 MT Highway 200
Wolf Creek, MT 59648-8639



House District 17 **Representative Christy Clark (R)**PO Box 423
Choteau, MT 59422-0423



House District 18

Representative Jesse O'Hara (R)

PO Box 222

Great Falls, MT 59403-0222





#### **Letter from the Montana State Librarian**

On behalf of the Montana State Library, I would like to welcome you to the 2013 legislative session. We appreciate your dedication and hard work on behalf of all Montanans. We hope that this information booklet, compiled by our information experts and full of data on issues of state and national importance, will help inform many of the decisions you have to make in the coming months.

The 2013 Legislative Snapshot includes a wide range of information on issues that affect Montanans. You will find information on our state's economy and the economic impact on your constituents. High-speed, broadband Internet access is essential in this information age and the Snapshot includes a current view of the availability of broadband and Internet services across the state. Education is always an important issue, and you will find relevant information on our state's public schools



and test scores. Throughout Montana, libraries serve as community anchors; we've highlighted the programs and services offered to Montanans through their local libraries. Finally, land, wildlife, and recreation will always be an important part of Montana life, and we've pulled several highlights from our collection that might help guide your decision-making this session. Based on feedback we received from legislators in 2011, we are pleased to make much more of the data available by legislative districts. And we are pleased to provide much of the information in mapped form. Using the Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure, a set of standardized geospatial data, these maps tell powerful stories that will further your understanding of the topics highlighted.

The Montana State Library is a small and very unique agency. We employ librarians, geographers, and natural resource specialists and we partner with botanists, zoologists and ecologists. We work closely with federal and state agencies and local and tribal governments. We manage an enormous collection of state government information in all formats, keeping Montanans informed about the work of their government. And we ensure that Montana's blind and physically disabled citizens have access to reading materials and information.

We also work on behalf of all of Montana's libraries to help them provide the latest and best information, technology and library services to their patrons – your constituents – whether it's downloadable ebooks, public access computers, online information resources, or the latest bestseller. Without the Montana State Library, Montana libraries would not be able to afford these resources and services for their patrons, all of which are being used in record numbers. In this age of information – most of which is only accessed online – the Montana State Library, through libraries across the state, provides a vital link that affects Montanans in a multitude of ways.

We created this booklet for you not only to provide vital information to help you make difficult decisions in the coming months, but to demonstrate the power of what a diverse staff with amazingly diverse skills can do to make information, in many different forms, available to every Montanan. Our work empowers Montanans by providing access to information, enhancing learning in families and communities, and building 21st Century skills. Knowing that our work makes a difference makes us very proud.

We hope that you use this Legislative Snapshot throughout the session. And we hope that you will stop by to see us – in person or virtually. Whether you visit us at our library or online, you will be able to browse our collection of government and natural resource information, get help to research a specific issue, or find a quiet place to work or meet with colleagues. We are located one block east of the Capitol, behind the Montana Historical Society, at the north end of the Justice building. And of course, our services are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week at <a href="http://msl.mt.gov">http://msl.mt.gov</a>.

Sincerely,

Jennie Stapp

### Senate District 9 House District 17 House District 18

#### **Table of Contents**

- 2 The Montana Economy and Theories of Economic Growth
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- 17 Energy
- 18 Wildlife and Recreation

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- 20 Senate District 9

Find additional Senate and House district data, interactive maps, and even more resources online at http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/.

Juni Stepp

#### The Montana Economy and Theories of Economic Growth

Source: Montana Department of Labor and Industries

It has been an interesting five years for the Montana and U.S. economies, including the deepest and longest U.S. recession since the Great Depression and a slow economic recovery. Montana outperformed the U.S. economy during the recession and recovery, losing only 4.4% of our pre-recession personal income peak compared to 5.6% nationally. Further, since hitting the trough in 2009, Montana's personal income growth has outpaced the U.S. by about 3 percentage points, while the state's payroll job growth has increased by 3.4% compared to 3.1% nationally. Montana's 2012 job growth promises to be strong. From June 2011 to June 2012, Montana added almost 9,800 jobs for an annual growth rate of 2.1% -- above forecasted expectations and above the long-term growth rate of 1.2%. Montana's economy is returning to growth despite the many national and international challenges.

The various forces causing the recession and slow recovery are evident in the quarterly personal income statistics in Figure 1. The national slowdown in the overall economy and particularly in the housing market was first noted in the summer of 2007, but personal income for both the U.S. and Montana continued to expand until the financial crisis in the third and fourth quarters of 2008. Wall Street losses translated into income and job losses on Main Streets in Montana. Although the U.S. recession officially ended in June 2009, Montana continued to lose income until the first quarter of 2010.



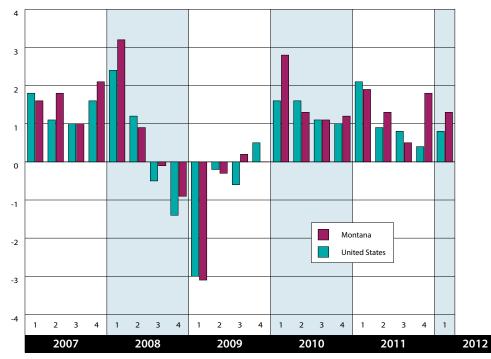
Then, just as the U.S. economy turned upward, global problems came to the forefront. The Eurozone's sovereign debt crisis moderated the U.S. recovery, with the first Greece bailout occurring in the second quarter of 2010. As one of America's largest export customers, Europe's economic slowdown reduced the demand for U.S. goods, in addition to increasing uncertainty and risk in the global financial system. In fact, overall global growth slowed from 5.2% in 2010 to 3.8% in 2011, while the advanced

economies that make up the majority of the U.S. export customers slowed from 3% in 2010 to 1.4% in 2011. The last few years have taught Montanans that our economic fortunes are strongly tied to the performance of global and national economies.

Domestic factors have also played a role in the slow emergence of the economy out of the recession. Throughout the 2007 to 2012 period, oil and gas price spikes caused temporary shocks to the economy. Higher fuel prices reduce the amount of discretionary dollars consumers have to spend in grocery stores, restaurants, and retail stores, thus slowing job growth. Also, during the summer of 2011, the federal debt ceiling increase debate increased the uncertainty about future government spending and the safety of U.S. financial instruments. With government spending equaling roughly 20% of the Gross Domestic Product, any large change to that spending would have an impact on the economy. Businesses are still in the shadow of this fiscal uncertainty. Current national fiscal plans call for spending cuts and tax increases equal to about 3.8% of GDP in January 2013, which would likely send the U.S. economy into a shallow recession.iii Businesses and consumers who are reliant on this spending are less likely to make decisions or take on risk in such an uncertain environment.

Like personal income, Montana's payroll employment was impacted by the financial crises, starting with employment losses in the fourth quarter of 2008. Job losses continued throughout 2009 and 2010 before starting recovery in 2011. Wages recovered earlier than employment growth, with the total amount

Figure 1: Montana and U.S. Personal Income Growth

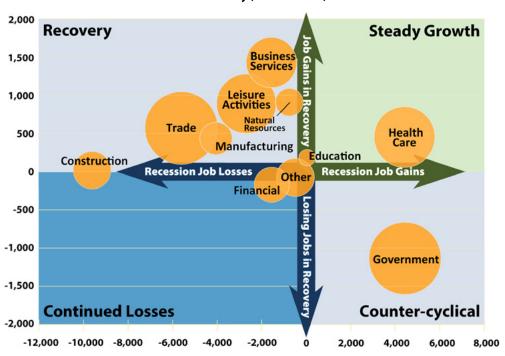


Source: Quarterly Personal Income Data, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

of wages paid to Montana workers starting to increase in the second quarter of 2010. These wage gains translated into job growth in 2011 as the spending of more wages stimulated demand in the high-employment consumer industries. The average annual wage increased by 3.5% in 2011, driving Montana's average annual wage over \$35,000 for the first time.iv

Payroll employment grew at about 0.9% in 2011, but private employment grew much faster at 1.4%. The job growth by industry is illustrated in Figure 2. The job change during the recession years of 2007 to 2010 is shown on the horizontal axis compared to the past year of recovery on the vertical axis. The size of the bubble indicates the size of the industry employment in 2011. Total job growth in recent years has been slower than private job growth because the government sector shed jobs in 2010 and 2011. Figure 2 includes all public employees in the government bubble, even though many public workers are in the education, health care, or construction industries. Public employment represents roughly 20% of total employment in 2011, with 11% of total employment in local government, 6% in state government, and 3% in the federal government. The government share of total employment has been slowly decreasing over time, although it increased a few percentage points during the recession. The government share returned to its downward trend in the last year. Government is placed in the counter-cyclical quadrant in Figure 2, as it added about 4,400 jobs during the recession and then lost about 1,100 jobs in 2011. Counter-cyclical government employment growth helps stabilize the economy during recessionary periods and helps accelerate the return to growth.

Figure 2: Industry Job Change during the Recession (2007 to 2010) and Recovery (2010 to 2011)



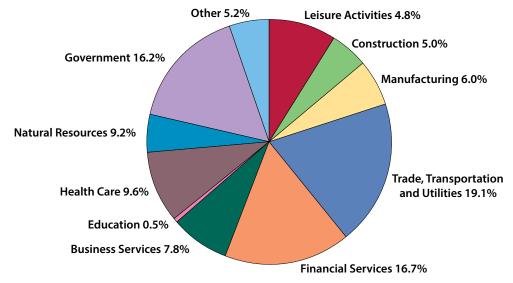
Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

The health care industry has added jobs throughout the recession and recovery, adding almost 5,000 jobs over the last five years. Only the financial services industry (which includes real estate) and other services posted employment losses in 2011, with all other industries in recovery with job gains. Business services, including administration and professional services, added the most jobs in 2011, followed by natural resources (including oil and gas mining) and the leisure activities sector

(which includes restaurants, bars, entertainment, and hotels). Trade, manufacturing, and construction posted the most losses during the recession, but all three industries are back on the recovery path with job gains in 2011. Wood product manufacturing and residential construction have been slow to recover in the aftermath of the national housing downturn, but other manufacturing and commercial and industrial construction posted job gains over the past year.

Figure 2 illustrates the size of each industry by the size of the industry's bubble, with trade, health care, government, and leisure activities employing the most workers. However, employment is only one way to contribute to the economy. Figure 3 illustrates the contribution of each industry to Montana's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Although health care represents 15% of Montana's total workforce, it contributes 10% of Montana's GDP. Similarly, the leisure activities sector comprises 13% of employment, but contributes only 5% of GDP. Other industries contribute more to GDP than to employment. The financial services industry, which includes real estate, contributes 17% of Montana's GDP, but only 5% of Montana's employment. The manufacturing and natural resource sectors also contribute significant GDP (15% combined), but are a small percentage of employment (7%). No industry is more important than another, but each industry has different roles to play in the economy.

Figure 3. Montana Gross Domestic Product by Industry, 2011



Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

Figure 4: Top 10 Exports from Montana to the Rest of the World (millions)

1.	Bulk Wheat	881.8
2.	Mineral Fuel, Oil, etc.	374.2
3.	Inorganic Chemicals	346.4
4.	Industrial Machinery (including computers)	197.9
5.	Vehicles, Parts, etc.	114.9
6.	Cereals	60.5
7.	Ores, Slag & Ash	60.2
8.	Salt, Sulfur, Earth & Stone	57.6
9.	Aircraft, Parts, etc.	40.3
10	Optic, Medical or Surgical Instruments	37.6

Source: Montana Department of Commerce, Office of Trade and International Relations, 2011

The manufacturing and natural resources industries are also important because of the amount of exports they provide for our economy. Exports bring new wealth into our economy, which then drives economic growth in all industries as the money is circulated through our economy. Figure 4 illustrates the top 10 Montana exports. Many are raw natural resources from the agriculture and mining industries, or manufacturing products that add value to the raw commodities. Overall, Montana's exports increased by 14% in 2011. Montana's largest export customers include other states, Canada, Asia, and Europe. Based on data from the first half of 2012, Montana exports may decrease slightly in 2012 because of slower economic growth in many of our non-U.S. global trading partners.v

The western portion of Montana was harder hit by the recession and global slowdown compared to the eastern portion of the state. 2011 unemployment rates by region are shown in Figure 5. The large job losses in wood product manufacturing had a disproportional effect in Northwestern Montana, while the large recessionary job losses in construction had the largest impact in both the Northwest and around the Bozeman region. These two areas continue to have the highest unemployment rates in 2011. In contrast, the Eastern portion of the state was less impacted by the recession because of a heavy reliance on energy, agriculture, health care, and government – all industries that performed relatively well during the recession. The unemployment rate in the East was only 4.7% in 2011. The development of the Bakken oil shale has brought a great deal of development into the

region, both in the primary oil and gas mining industry and in related business services, such as environmental engineering and employment firms. Although unemployment in the western portion of the state continues to be high, job growth has returned to all Montana regions. In fact, the Southwest region of the state (including Butte, Bozeman, Dillon, and Helena) has led the state in job gains as we have exited the recession, leading the Southwest region's unemployment rate to decrease slightly in 2011 to 6.1% from 6.6% in 2010.

All of Montana's regions are expected to post job gains in 2012, with continued growth expected in 2013. However, job growth is expected to remain slower than before the recession for several years. The Montana Department of Labor and Industry's job projections expect 1.4% job growth in 2012 and 2013, compared to the 2.2% annual growth that the state experienced from 2000 to 2007 prior to the recession. In many ways, the rapid economic growth prior to the recession was artificially high because of the low interest rates that caused a growth bubble. Slower expected growth is simply a result of being outside the bubble period.

Growth is also expected to be slower in the future because of cutbacks in government spending and slower growth in consumer spending as Americans save and try to reduce their debt loads. With government spending comprising about 20% and consumption comprising about 70% of aggregate demand, the slowdown in these sectors will translate into slower overall economic growth. Lower domestic demand from consumers and governments will lead many businesses to slow production or look abroad to foreign markets to supplement growth. Both alternatives may lead to slower employment growth domestically. Further, a slowing global economy will likely moderate Montana export growth in 2012 and 2013, although global demand is expected to return in later years.

Despite domestic and global challenges, Montana's economy has proven to be incredibly resilient in the last few years. Montana's economy is now in recovery, adding over 9,800 jobs in the last year, and posting over two years of personal income and wage gains. Although unemployment remains undesirably high, Montana's job growth has re-employed out-of-work Montanans and brought stronger wages back to workers and their families. Future years are expected to bring continued growth to our state as our industries continue recovery from the recession, and the Bakken development provides new opportunities for income growth and entrepreneurialism.

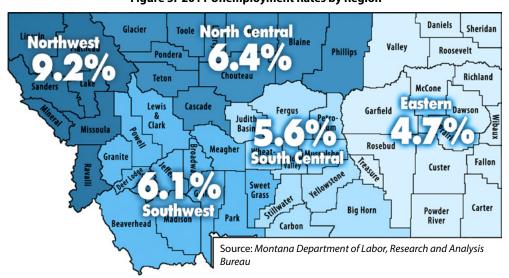


Figure 5: 2011 Unemployment Rates by Region

i The long-term growth rate of 1.2% for Montana's total employment growth is based on employment data from 1976 to 2011 using the Local Area Unemployment Statistics published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Montana Department of Labor and Industry (DLI). Job growth forecasts based on this series by DLI suggested job growth of only 0.9% in 2011.

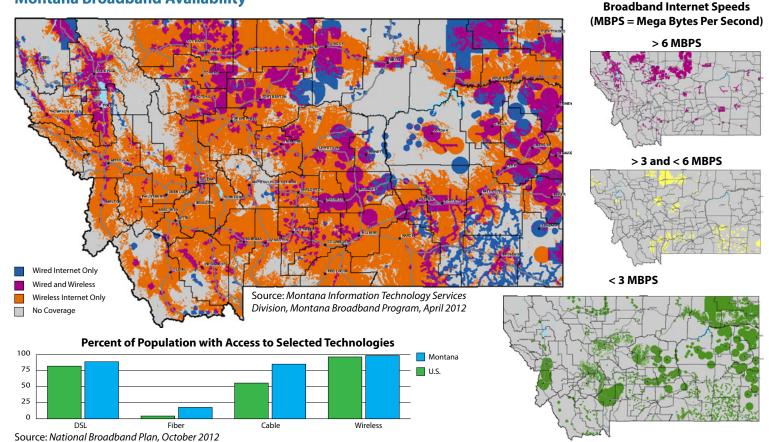
ii International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2012. <a href="www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2012/01/weodata/index.aspx">www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2012/01/weodata/index.aspx</a>.

iii Global Insight, "U.S. Economy: The Fiscal Cliff" June 28, 2012 and Congressional Budget Office, "An Update to the Budget and Economic Outlook: Fiscal Years 2012 to 2022" Aug. 22, 2012.

iv For more information on employment and wage growth, please see the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Labor Day Report 2012, available at <a href="http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913">http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913</a> LDR-12.pdf.

v WiserTrade, U.S. State Exports by NAICS Industry. At <u>www.wisertrade.org</u>. See footnote 2 for growth projections.

# **Montana Broadband Availability**



# **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program**

Under the Broadband Technologies Opportunities Program (BTOP) funded by the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA) and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the Montana State Library is partnering with 44 of Montana's public libraries to expand access to free, high-speed Internet to 86% of the state's population by 2013. Funds have supported: increased broadband speeds; decreased patron wait time; improved access by purchasing ADA compliant

software, hardware, and furniture, and through minor renovation projects aimed at increasing accessibility of computing center facilities; digital literacy training; and a mobile computer lab.

#### **Highlights include:**

- Increased average statewide library broadband speeds from 3.55 mbps to 15 mbps
- Added 478 public workstations (212 desktops, 46 children's computers, 200 laptops, 17 touchscreens and 3 iMacs) for a total of 781

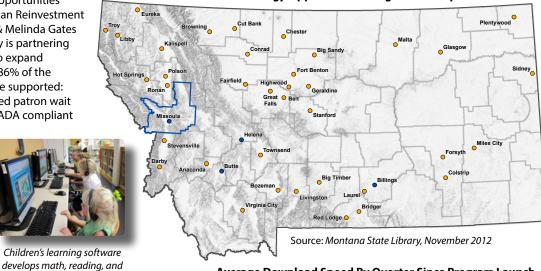
critical-thinking skills

- Decreased average wait time from 20 minutes to less than 5 minutes
- Provided digital literacy training to over 70,000 Montanans and 1,200 librarians on topics such as employment resources, tax filing, self-help law, Internet and email, and computer basics

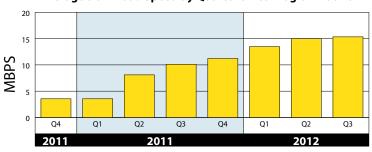
# **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program Participants**

Source: Montana Information Technology Services Division,

Montana Broadband Program, April 2012



## Average Download Speed By Quarter Since Program Launch



Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

# **2010 Poverty and Median Income Estimates**

			House	House
		Senate	District	District
	Montana	District 9	17	18
Median Household Income	43,872	52,292	36,234	73,940
% in Poverty All Ages	15	9	14	4
% in Poverty Ages Under 18	19	10	15	5

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

# Percent of Households With One or More Persons 65 Years and Over

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 9	District 17	District 18
One or More 65 and Over	25	32	35	30
One Person	10	10	13	8
Two Or More Persons	14	22	22	22
Family	14	21	21	21
Nonfamily	1	1	1	1

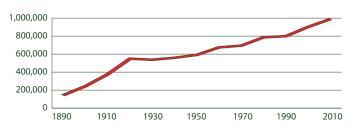
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

# **Percent of Change in Number of Housing Units**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 9	District 17	District 18
2000 Census	412,633	8,227	4,657	3,570
2010 Census	482,825	8,799	4,789	4,010
Percent of Change	+ 17.0	+ 7.0	+ 2.8	+ 12.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Censes

# Montana Historic Population Growth 1890 - 2010 Censes

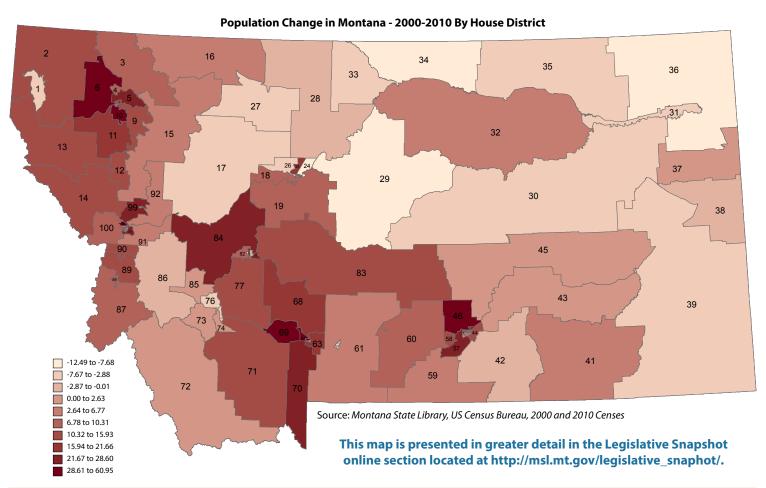


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1890 - 2010 Censes

### 2010 Census Data

	Total	Male	Female
United States	308,745,538	151,781,326	156,964,212
Under 5 years	20,201,362	10,319,427	9,881,935
Under 18 years	74,181,467	37,945,136	36,236,331
18 to 64 years	194,356,087	96,473,230	97,882,857
65 years and over	40,267,984	17,362,960	22,905,024
Montana	989,415	496,667	492,748
Under 5 years	62,423	32,129	30,294
Under 18 years	223,563	114,909	108,654
18 to 64 years	619,110	313,713	305,397
65 years and over	146,742	68,045	78,697

Source: US Census Bureau, 2010 Census



# **Demographics**

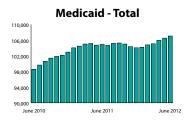
# **Veteran Population Projections**

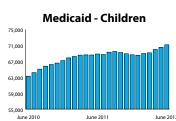
Montana is ranked second among the states for percent of the civilian population 18 years and over who are veterans. (12.3 percent, U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey)

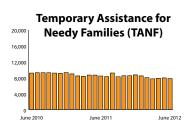
			House	House
		Senate	District	District
	Montana	District 9	17	18
Civilian population (>18)	746,963	14,040	6,361	7,679
Non Veterans	646,089	11,580	5,343	6,237
Veterans	100,874	2,460	1,018	1,442
% of Gulf War (>9/01)	9.0%	13%	6%	18%
% of Gulf War (8/90-8/01)	15%	17%	8%	24%
Vietnam era	37%	40%	36%	42%
Korean War	13%	12%	20%	7%
World War II	10%	9%	11%	8%

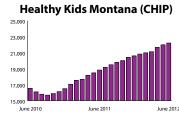
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

# Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services Selected Eligibles - Monthly Enrollment





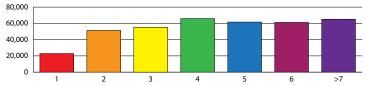




Source: Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services, August 2012

# **Montana Median Income By Household Size**

Median Income for All Households: 43,872



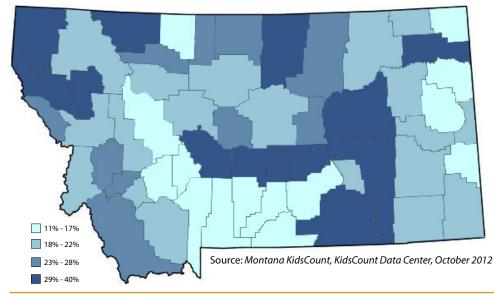
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

# Percent of Individuals Below Poverty Level (12 Month Period)

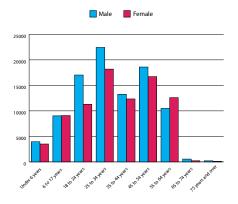
		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 9	District 17	District 18
Total (Count)	138,109	1,506	1,141	365
Males	46.2%	41.0%	43.3%	34.0%
Under 5 years	5.0%	1.8%	1.7%	2.2%
5 years	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
6 to 11 years	4.8%	4.2%	4.1%	4.7%
12 to 14 years	2.1%	2.0%	2.2%	1.4%
15 years	0.9%	0.6%	0.4%	1.1%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	2.7%	2.0%	4.9%
18 to 24 years	8.6%	2.3%	3.1%	0.0%
25 to 34 years	5.5%	4.1%	5.4%	0.0%
35 to 44 years	4.6%	3.1%	1.1%	9.3%
45 to 54 years	5.3%	8.2%	9.5%	4.1%
55 to 64 years	3.8%	4.7%	5.7%	1.6%
65 to 74 years	1.6%	3.3%	4.4%	0.0%
> 75 years	1.4%	3.9%	3.7%	4.7%
Females	53.8%	59.0%	56.7%	66.0%
Under 5 years	5.1%	3.7%	3.8%	3.3%
5 years	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
6 to 11 years	4.7%	4.6%	3.9%	6.6%
12 to 14 years	2.0%	2.0%	2.6%	0.0%
15 years	0.7%	0.7%	0.9%	0.0%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	1.7%	2.2%	0.0%
18 to 24 years	11.0%	6.5%	6.0%	7.9%
25 to 34 years	7.3%	7.2%	6.0%	11.2%
35 to 44 years	5.0%	4.4%	2.4%	10.7%
45 to 54 years	5.5%	8.0%	8.4%	6.8%
55 to 64 years	4.3%	9.1%	10.6%	4.4%
65 to 74 years	2.2%	1.3%	1.8%	0.0%
> 75 years	3.5%	9.8%	8.2%	15.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

# Montana Child Poverty By County (Percent - 2009)



### **Montana Health Insurance Coverage Status**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey

# **Indexes**

Population	Montana	Senate District 9	House District 17	House District 18
Total population	989,415	18,437	8,272	10,165
Median age (years) Total population - 65 years and over	40 146,742	46 3,452	48 1,793	44 1,659
Total population - 65 years and over Total population - 18 to 64 years	619,110	10,837	4,722	6,115
Total population - 10 to 04 years	223,563	4,148	1,757	2,391
Fotal population - under 5 years	62,423	929	401	528
One race	964,439	18,074	8,125	9,949
White	884,961	17,487	7,954	9,533
Black/African American	4,027	66	3	63
American Indian/Alaska Native	62,555	335	129	206
Asian	6,253	108	11	97
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	668	3	2	1
Some other race	5,975	75	26	49
Two or more races	24,976	363	147	216
Hispanic/Latino	28,565	331	120	211
Social	Montana	Senate District 9	House District 17	House District 1
Total households	401,328	6,992	3,391	3,601
Average household size	2	2	2	3
Average family size	3	3	3	3
Family households (families)	256,130	5,240	2,346	2,894
Male householder, no wife present, family	15,368	168	85	83
Male householder, no wife present, family - with own children under 18 years	9,016	87	47	40
Female householder, no husband present, family	33,651	320	183	137
Female householder, no husband present, family - with own children under 18 years	21,355	193 1,752	126 1,045	67
Nonfamily households Householder living alone	145,198 116,779	·	1,0 <del>4</del> 5 922	70:
Householder living alone - 65 years and over	41,923	1,489 710	426	567 284
Households with one or more people under 18 years	116,926	2,008	888	1,120
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	99,541	2,250	1,177	1,073
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	235,983	3,675	1,542	2,133
Nursery school, preschool	13,206	114	52	62
Kindergarten	12,085	107	31	76
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	96,195	1,789	812	977
High school (grades 9-12)	52,304	1,105	444	66
College or graduate school	62,193	560	203	357
Economic	Montana	Senate District 9	House District 17	House District 1
Employment status - population 16 years and over	778,518	14,719	6,613	8,106
Civilian labor force - employed	476,195	8,338	3,559	4,779
Civilian labor force - unemployed	28,683	261	87	174
Armed forces	3,737	112	5	107
Not in labor force	269,903	6,008	2,962	3,046
Females 16 years and over in labor force	391,139	7,305	3,299	4,006
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18	19	19	18
Mean earnings (dollars)	55,129	67,687	47,220	84,160
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	15,179	15,879	15,196	16,625
Mean retirement income (dollars)	18,679	20,344	17,038	22,778
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	7,895	9,941	8,971	11,097
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	2,954	3,229	1,906	4,882
Median family income (dollars)	55,725	62,388	45,588	78,000
Mean family income (dollars)	68,016	75,278	55,776	91,086
Housing	Montana	Senate District 9	House District 17	House District 1
Total housing units	471,723	8,532	4,647	3,885
Occupied housing units	401,328	6,992	3,391	3,601
Vacant housing units	70,395	1,540	1,256	284
Homeowner vacancy rate	2	2	1	
Rental vacancy rate	6	3	3	1
Built 2005 or later	18,895	304	130	174
	~			
Owner-occupied	277,023	5,892	2,543	
Owner-occupied Renter-occupied	124,305	1,100	848	3,349
Owner-occupied				

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census/2006-2010 American Community Survey

Housing units with a mortgage

Housing units without a mortgage

162,090

114,933

1,108

1,435

1,999

1,350

3,107

2,785

### **Accredited Schools**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 9	District 17	District 18
Elementaries	440	16	12	4
Middle Schools	49	1	0	1
Grades 7-8 Schools	164	7	7	0
High Schools	185	7	6	1
Total	838	31	25	6

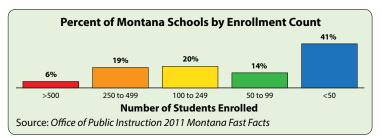
Source: Montana State Library, Montana Office of Public Instruction, September 2012

## **Montana School Libraries**

Per MCA 20-7-202, each school in Montana maintains a school library.

Average circulation per library per year	13,788
Access to Statewide Databases	100%
No summer library hours	83%

Source: 2012 Montana School Library Data Survey



# **Montana Test Scores - Achievement Levels**

### 4th Grade Reading

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	31%	29%	25%	27%	27%
At or above basic	69%	71%	75%	73%	73%
Below proficient	65%	64%	61%	65%	64%
At or above proficient	35%	36%	39%	35%	36%

# 8th Grade Reading

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	18%	18%	15%	16%	14%
At or above basic	82%	82%	85%	84%	86%
Below proficient	63%	63%	61%	62%	58%
At or above proficient	37%	37%	39%	38%	42%

#### 4th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	19%	15%	12%	12%	13%
At or above basic	81%	85%	88%	88%	87%
Below proficient	69%	62%	56%	55%	55%
At or above proficient	31%	38%	44%	45%	45%

#### 8th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	21%	20%	21%	18%	17%
At or above basic	79%	80%	79%	82%	83%
Below proficient	65%	64%	62%	56%	54%
At or above proficient	35%	36%	38%	44%	46%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2012

# Montana High School Graduation Rates By High School District 0 - 5996 60 - 6996 70 - 7996 80 - 8996 90 - 10096 Note that the second state Library, Montana Office of Public Instruction, October 2012

# 4th Graders Who Scored Below Proficient Reading Level

By Family Income	2011
Eligible for free/reduced school lunch	77%
Not eligible for free/reduced school lunch	55%

By Race and Hispanic Origin	2011
White	61%
Hispanic or Latino	77%
American Indian	86%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2011

# **Early Literacy**

For low-income children in particular, a "readiness gap" fuels much of what has become known as the achievement gap. The readiness gap grows exponentially between birth and kindergarten due to differences in children's resources and opportunities for physical, linguistic, cognitive, social, emotional, and behavioral development. This gap continues to grow as children attend K-12 school.

Nearly 2/3 of Montana's fourth graders cannot read at a proficient level. The fact is that the fourth-graders who cannot meet proficient levels in reading today are all too likely to become our nation's lowest-income, least-skilled, least-productive, and most costly citizens tomorrow. Low achievement in reading, which begins with opportunistic differences starting at birth, has important long-term consequences in terms of individual earning potential, global competitiveness, and general productivity.

Source: MontanaKidsCount, September 2011

# 

There are 769 libraries in the Montana Library Directory. Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries. For more detailed information on Montana's libraries visit http://www.msl.mt.gov/ For\_Librarians/Library\_Directory/. See the Education page for more information about Montana's school libraries.

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 9	District 17	District 18
Public	82	6	4	3
Branches	34	3	3	0
Bookmobiles	3	1	0	1
Academic	26	3	0	3
Institutional	2	0	0	0
School	562	54	24	37
Special	57	7	0	7
Other	3	0	0	0
Total	769	74	31	51

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

# **Montana's Cultural Heritage**

In partnership with the Montana Historical Society and other organizations, the Montana State Library promotes preservation of and online

access to our state's cultural heritage. The Montana Memory Project website makes a variety of historic as well as contemporary resources available in digital format for education, business, pleasure, and lifelong learning.



Fire trucks at Presbyterian Church, Lewistown, MT

http://mtmemory.org/.

# **Connecting to Collections**

The Montana Historical Society and the Montana State Library partnered on a statewide project to assess the preservation needs of collections at Montana's more than 400 cultural organizations. The assessment documented the need for training, environmental monitoring, on-site surveys of collections and facilities,

and disaster preparedness assistance.

# **Montana Talking Book Library**

# Services for Montanans with Visual, Physical and Reading Disabilities

The Montana State Library supports free specialized and direct accessible library services to Montanans with visual and physical disabilities through the Montana Talking Book Library (MTBL). The number of veterans served has increased to 12.4% of all patrons. Overall patrons have increased by 15%. MTBL circulation has increased by 15.16%. The Patron Outreach Project is designed to connect more Montanans with MTBL services.

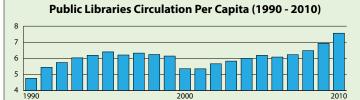
MTBL's local recordings and national digitization projects continue to progress and offer a wider variety of digital

audio books to patrons in both physical delivery and digital BARD (Braille and Audio Reading Download) delivery programs. These are designed to meet patrons' needs at their personal resource and skills level, including homebound patrons.

For more information: http://msl.mt.gov/tbl/ OR 1-800-332-3400

#### **Montana Public Libraries Fast Facts**

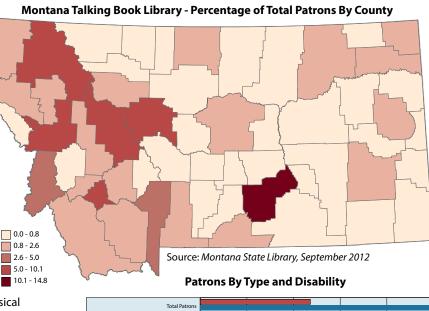
- Montana's public libraries hold 3,719,920 items.
- Montanans visited their public libraries an average of five times throughout the year, for a total of 4,599,660 visits in 2011.
- Montana library patrons checked out 7,519,019 items in 2011, about eight items per person.
- Librarians in Montana's public libraries fielded 465,036 reference questions in SFY 2011, or 8,934 questions per week.
- 100% of all Montana libraries provide Internet access to patrons
- Nearly half of all Montanans (467,303) have a library card.

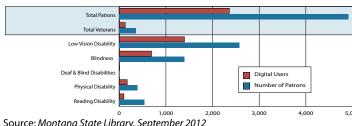


Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

# **Courier Project**

As access to quality information has become a vital part of our lives, the Montana State Library is partnering with libraries on a number of ways to share information and materials affordably and dependably. One of these methods is the Montana Courier Project, which uses a commercial courier service to ship library materials and resources around the state. As participation has grown, libraries are seeing increasingly significant savings in the cost of moving library materials around the state.





The Montana State Library works on behalf of all Montana libraries to help them provide the latest and best information and library services to their patrons - your constituents. We negotiate on behalf of libraries across the state to get the best rate on cutting-edge library products and services, keeping libraries relevant and engaged in their local communities. Our statewide suite of resource sharing tools through our unique group services contract with Online Computing Library Center (OCLC) enables patrons to borrow library materials from anywhere in the world and provides Montana collections to citizens of the world. Discover It, a new statewide search tool for libraries. makes the patron's discovery experience into a one stop, "Google-like" experience. Without statewide library projects, some of which are listed here, many Montanans would be left behind in this age of information.

# **Participating Libraries**

Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries that are participating in the following statewide projects.

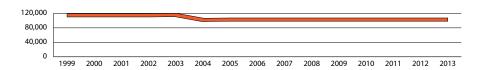
		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 9	District 17	District 18
Statewide Databases	769	74	31	51
OCLC	769	74	31	51
OCLC Group Services	252	14	9	7
Montana Shared Catalog	163	5	5	2
MontanaLibrary2Go	88	8	5	4
Ready2Read	72	3	2	2
Courier Project	46	2	1	1
Montana Memory Project	34	1	1	0

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

# State Aid Dollars for Public Libraries

State aid to public libraries is provided through the Information Access Montana Act (IAMA) passed by the Montana Legislature in 1989. The act is designed to broaden access to existing information by strengthening public libraries, augment and extend services provided by public libraries, and permit new types of library services based on local need. For fiscal year 2013, a total of \$102,830 was distributed amongst the state's 82 public libraries.

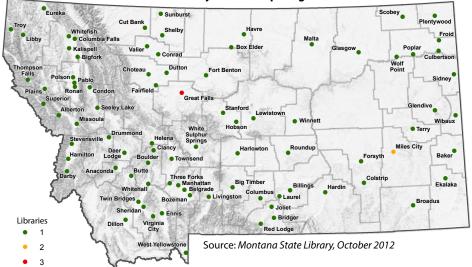
#### State Aid for Montana Public Libraries (1999 - 2013)



	Per	PerSq	
State Aid for Public Libraries in Senate District 9	Capita \$	Mile \$	Total \$
Choteau/Teton Public Library, Choteau	256	96	352
Conrad Public Library, Conrad	386	102	488
Dutton/Teton Public Library, Dutton	129	48	178
Fairfield/Teton Public Library, Fairfield	165	62	226
Great Falls Public Library, Great Falls	7,096	235	7,331
Wedsworth Memorial Library, Cascade	140	5	145

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

# MontanaLibrary2Go Participating Libraries



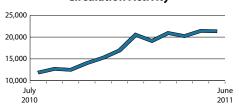
# Statewide Databases and HomeworkMT

Thanks to an allocation from the Montana legislature, the Montana State Library offers statewide periodical databases to all Montana library patrons. Access to this completely online collection - accessible in the library, at home, or on a mobile device - includes hundreds of journals and thousands of full text articles on everything from business resources to health information. Montanans performed nearly 6.5 million searches within the "Discover It" statewide search tool last year. Library patrons also have access to live tutors and online homework assistance through HomeworkMT. Montana students engaged in 8,102 live tutoring sessions and 3,715 online sessions to get assistance with math, science, social studies and the GED. Adults accessed the resource for assistance with computer and financial literacy, resumes, and helping children with homework.

# MontanaLibrary2Go

The ever increasing popularity of downloadable audio and e-books makes MontanaLibrary2Go a favorite of Montana library patrons. Participating libraries deliver a growing collection of downloadable audio and e-book titles to their patrons. Titles are available for download on a wide variety of mobile devices including Kindles, iPods, iPads, iPhones and Androids. Patrons from participating libraries downloaded 206,801 titles between July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012.

# MontanaLibrary2Go Circulation Activity



Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

# **Ready 2 Read**

The Montana State Library's Ready 2 Read program is designed to help parents and caregivers understand the value of sharing language and literacy with their children and the importance these skills play throughout a person's life. The Ready 2 Read program has provided extensive early childhood training for Montana librarians; placed early childhood materials, including age-appropriate books and toys, into libraries throughout the state; and helped Montana libraries become community hubs for healthy child and family development, which provide all parents of young children access to age appropriate reading materials and a 21st Century learning environment that will reap rewards for society far into the future.

http://ready2readmontana.org/

# **Montana GIS Portal**



The Montana GIS Portal serves as Montana's primary online resource to discover geospatial data. The Portal provides online access to hundreds of datasets in a variety of formats for use in maps, web mapping applications and geospatial analyses.

http://gisportal.msl.mt.gov/

# **State Names Authority (SNA)**

The Montana State Library is responsible for representing the State of Montana to the US Board of Geographic Names (BGN). The SNA is notified when the BGN receives proposals for new names or changes to existing names recognized by the federal government for natural features such as streams and mountains in Montana. The SNA solicits opinions on the proposals from state and local agencies and from the public, then forwards these opinions, along with the State's recommendation, to the BGN. The SNA web site at http://msl.mt.gov/ geonames has more information and a database of all proposals made for Montana since 2002.

# **Ready 2 Read Participating Libraries** Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

# **Statewide Library Training**

The Montana State Library's three consultants travel throughout Montana and meet one-on-one with librarians and library trustees across the state, assisting with everything from training and technology to applying Montana library law and fundraising basics. In the last fiscal year, MSL's consultants traveled over 37,505 miles, made over 2,830 contacts and completed over 167 visits with Montana's library community.



Number of trainings 29 450 Number of students at trainings

Source: Montana State Library, October 2011 - September 2012

# **Montana Shared Catalog**

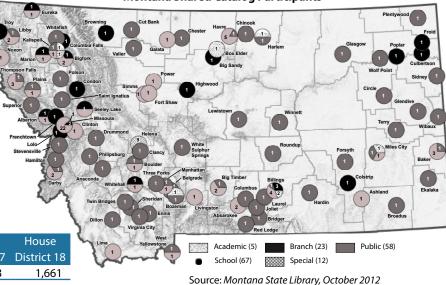
The Montana Shared Catalog helps more than 160 Montana libraries meet today's library users' demands. It gives Montanans a rich and easy-to-use catalog including more than 5 million items that patrons circulated 4,871,174 times from August 2011 to September 2012. Forty-two of the MSC member libraries have joined together in three separate groups to share their collections and patrons among their members. These resource sharing libraries are in the 4-Rivers Group (10 members in Southwestern Montana), BridgerNet Group (5 members in Gallatin County), and the Partners Group (27 members located across the state).

#### **Montana Shared Catalog Circulation**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 9	District 17	District 18
Circulation	4,871,174	13,943	13,943	1,661

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

# Montana Shared Catalog Participants



# **State Publications Available Online!**

The Montana State Library is digitizing our legacy print state publications collection of 37,000+ publications dating from 1874. To date, over one million pages have been digitized. These publications are available online in a variety of formats at http://statepublications.mt.gov. Use of these online items is exponentially more frequent than traditional print usage.

# **Geographic Information**

#### **Montana Land Information Act**

Montana Governments and Groups Receiving MLIA Grants The Montana Land FY 2008 Through FY 2013 Information Account is funded through document Fort Peck Tribes recording fees as described Chippewa Swan Valley School District LINCOLN in MCA 7-4-2637. The Cree Tribe account supplies funds FLATHEAD for work on statewide datasets, called the Montana Salish TETON **Spatial Data Infrastructure** Kootenai Tribe (MSDI), and provides funding for local, regional, and tribal efforts to build and support GIS capacity. The statewide datasets. such as cadastral (tax parcels), aerial photography, addressed structures, and wetlands are used by local, state, tribal, federal, and private sector GIS STILL-WATER YELLOWSTON practitioners. **Montana Land Information Account Funds to State Account By Year** 750.000 Tribal Governments Grants County Grants Counties with Multiple Grants 500,000 Cities and Other Eligible Entity Grants

# **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure**

\*FY06 does not include a June 06 collection month

FY10

FY08 FY09

Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

The Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure or MSDI contains 14 Framework layers that digitally represent the physical and cultural landscape of Montana. This information is developed with private sector, local, state, and tribal programs and in cooperation with the federal government. The State of Montana partners with all levels of government to create a complete standardized set of data for Montana base maps.

These 14 layers can help improve business inefficiencies; route traffic; study sensitive species after an oil spill; plan for future development; spur economic development; deliver necessary immunization services to children in your community and more.

# MSDI represent cana. This in, local, state, the federal swith all standardized The Montana Cadastral Mapping Application is a robust mapping tool that provides access to selected Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure layers, including information on public and private land ownership.

Montana Cadastral Application http://gis.mt.gov

Source: Montana State Library, August 2012

# **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure Layers**



250.000

Hydrography

























For more information, visit http://giscoordination.mt.gov

# Land

# **Land Ownership**

Senate District 9 ranks number 11 in size and is 5,170.156 square miles, or about 4% of Montana's total land area (146,926 square miles). The average senate district in Montana is 2,938 square miles and the average house district is 1,469 square miles.

	Montana		Senate Distri	ct 9	House Distric	t 17	House District	t 18
	Area		Area		Area		Area	
Owner	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%
Private	95,080	65	2,542	49	2,297	47	245	89
Local Government	208	<1	2	<1	2	<1	<1	<1
Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks	648	<1	65	1	63	1	2	<1
State Trust Land	8,092	6	330	6	302	6	28	10
Other State Land	139	<1	8	<1	8	<1	<1	<1
US Bureau of Land Management	12,505	9	60	1	59	1	<1	<1
US Fish and Wildlife Service	1,448	<1	10	<1	10	<1	0	0
US Forest Service	26,608	18	2,109	41	2,109	43	0	0
US National Park Service	1,853	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Federal Land	344	<1	43	<1	43	<1	<1	<1
Total	146,926		5,170		4,893		277	

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

# **Private Land Agricultural Use**

	Montana		Senate District	9	House District	17	House District	18
Owner	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%
Continuous Crop	29,162	<1	1,101	<1	793	<1	308	<1
Fallow Crop	13,497,077	16	515,656	17	456,972	16	58,684	30
Farmstead	34,343	<1	1,444	<1	1,156	<1	288	<1
Grazing	51,274,975	62	1,423,186	47	1,315,484	46	107,702	55
Irrigated	1,891,718	2	171,633	6	143,033	5	28,601	15
Timber	15,346,749	18	899,030	30	899,030	32	0	0
Wild Hay	1,235,624	1	30,215	<1	29,019	1	1,196	<1
Total	83,309,648		3,042,265		2,845,485		196,780	

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Department of Revenue, September 2012

# **Conservation Easements (Acres)**

			House District	House District
	Montana	Senate District 9	17	18
Bitter Root Land Trust	2,624	0	0	0
City Government	601	0	0	0
Clark Fork-Pend Oreille Conservancy	208	0	0	0
County Government	528	0	0	0
Ducks Unlimited (Wetlands America Trust)	16,997	0	0	0
Five Valleys Land Trust	47,591	2,837	2,837	0
Flathead Land Trust	9,568	0	0	0
Gallatin Valley Land Trust	37,046	0	0	0
Humane Society Wildlife Land Trust	279	0	0	0
Montana Conservation Trust	736	0	0	0
Montana Department of Transportation	999	47	47	0
Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks	417,119	4,116	4,116	0
Montana Land Reliance	895,520	24,890	21,639	3,250
Mule Deer Foundation	155	0	0	0
National Wildlife Federation	20	0	0	0
Prickly Pear Land Trust	3,246	0	0	0
Rattlesnake Land Trust	190	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation	50,266	2,314	2,314	0
Salish and Kootenai Tribal Lands	222	0	0	0
The Bighorn Institute	1,443	0	0	0
The Conservation Fund	15,061	15,061	15,061	0
The Nature Conservancy	316,722	56,520	56,520	0
The Vital Ground Foundation	912	0	0	0
US Bureau of Reclamation	42	0	0	0
US Department of Agriculture	26,901	6,512	6,416	96
US Fish and Wildlife Service	241,264	48,151	48,151	0
US Forest Service	20,038	2,901	2,901	0
US Government	9,251	7,181	7,181	0
Total	2,115,548	170,529	167,183	3,346

# Montana Land Management Tool

To view more land management and conservation easement information, visit the Natural Heritage MapViewer at <a href="http://">http://</a> mtnhp.org/mapviewer. The MapViewer displays land management information (public lands, managed areas, and conservation easements); wildlife sightings (more than 1,300,000); land cover/land use; and, over 28,000 georeferenced photos from across Montana. It links directly into the Montana Field Guides for more information about Montana's animals, plants and habitats. The Natural Heritage Program is the state's source for reliable, objective information and expertise to support stewardship of our native species and habitats. http://mtnhp.org

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Natural Heritage Program, June 2012

# **Montana Ground Water Investigations Program**

- Investigates critical groundwater challenges such as groundwater/surfacewater interaction, impacts of land use change, development stress, and more.
- Results provide scientific basis for sound, informed, water-management decisions.

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/gwip/gwip.asp

# **Montana Ground Water Assessment Program**

- Maps groundwater quality and the distribution of Montana's aquifers
- Provides long-term groundwater quality and water-level monitoring
- Maintains the central repository for Montana's groundwater information

http://mbmggwic.mtech.edu/

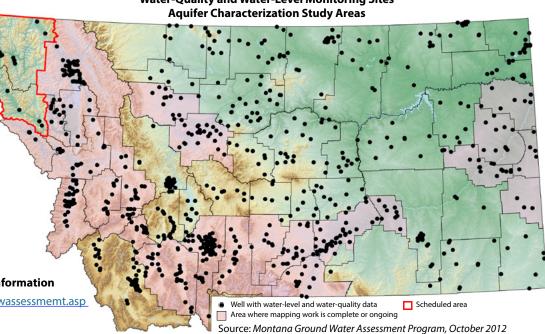
**Ground Water Assessment Program information** 

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/grw/grwassessmemt.asp

# **Ground Water Investigation Program Project Areas Map** Active or completed projects Next scheduled projects Unscheduled projects

Source: Montana Ground Water Investigation Program, September 2012

# **Water-Quality and Water-Level Monitoring Sites**



# **Montana Drought Resources**

The Montana Governor's Drought **Advisory Committee** is charged with monitoring, forecasting, and reporting water supply and moisture conditions, enabling



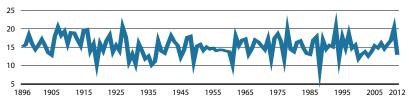
Montanans to make timely and informed decisions to mitigate drought impacts in a proactive manner.

For historic analysis, up-to-date information, and maps on Montana's current drought situation visit http://drought.mt.gov/.

# **Montana Digital Atlas**

Additional mapping and data capabilities are available through the Montana State Library at <a href="http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp">http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp</a>. The Montana Digital Atlas allows users to identify a place of interest and view an atlas of information about that place that includes a broad range of data categories such as land ownership and use, census data, water information and biological data.

# Montana Annual Precipitation in Inches (1895 - 2012)

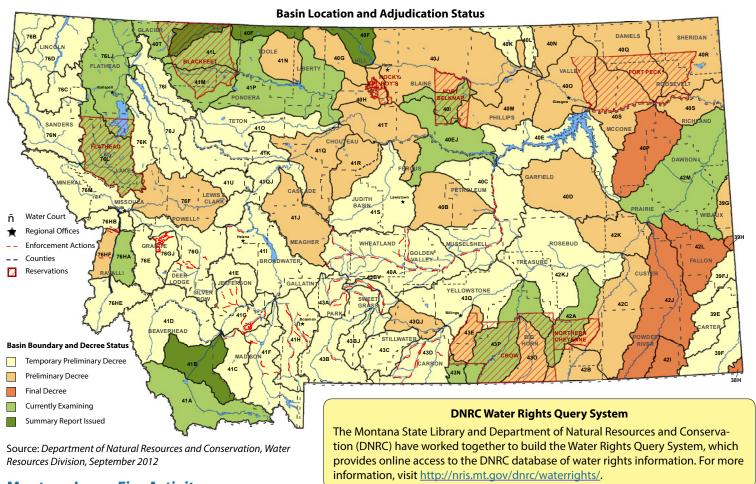


Source: NOAA National Climate Data Center, September 2012

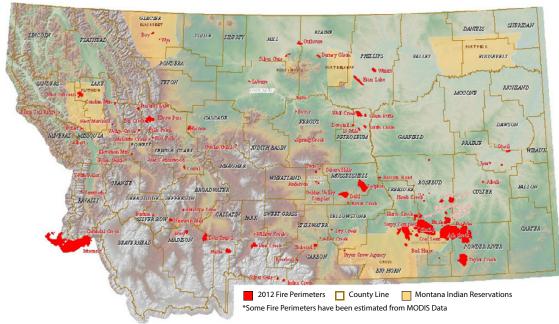
# Water/Fire

# **Water Rights**

The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation Water Adjudication Bureau assists the Montana Water Court in the adjudication of all claims to pre July 1, 1973 water rights. The Bureau examines all claims pursuant to Supreme Court rules and provides a summary report to the Water Court on each of the basins (85) in the state. Pursuant to legislation passed in 2005 the Bureau must complete the examination of the remaining 57,000 claims (as of 2005) by June 30, 2015. The map below shows the current status of the adjudication process. Visit <a href="http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/">http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/</a>.



# **Montana Large Fire Activity**



Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, Forestry Division, September 2012

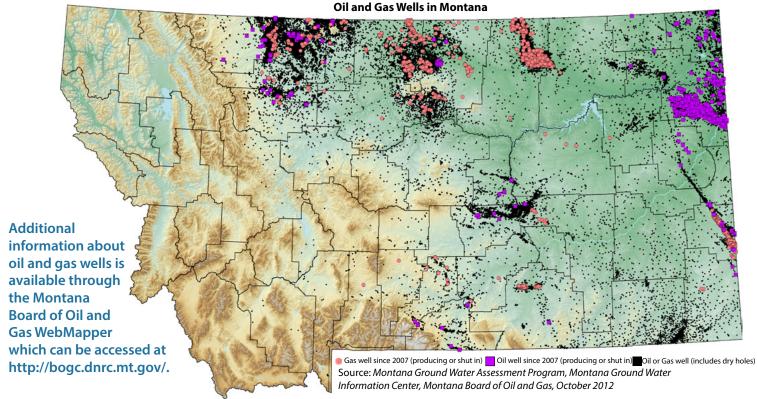
# Montana Fires 2002 - 2011 All Fires As Reported by All Agencies

Year	Count	Acreage
2002	1,372	110,309
2003	2,326	736,809
2004	1,447	18,445
2005	1,316	103,294
2006	2,302	1,047,118
2007	1,875	778,079
2008	1,424	166,842
2009	1,731	48,912
2010	1,050	56,711
2011	1,335	168,010

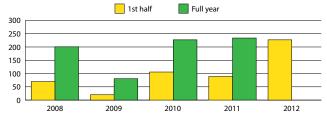
Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, September 2012

For additional information on Montana's fires, visit DNRC's online Fire Map at http://dnrc.mt.gov/gis/fire/.

# **Oil and Gas Wells**



# Montana Oil Well Permits Issued (2008 - 2012)



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, August 2012

# Montana House Heating Fuel Occupied Housing Units

	Count	Percent
Utility gas	226,740	56.5%
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	51,713	12.9%
Electricity	78,582	18.8%
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	7,472	1.9%
Coal or coke	927	0.2%
Wood	33,481	8.3%
Solar energy	321	0.1%
Other fuel	4,234	1.1%
No fuel used	858	0.2%
Total	404,616	100.0%

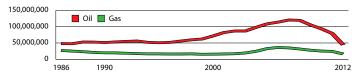
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

# Oil and Gas Wells

			House	House
		Senate	District	District
	Montana	District 9	17	18
Coal Bed Methane, Active	1,073	0	0	0
Coal Bed Methane, Inactive	65	0	0	0
Gas, Active	7,238	21	21	0
Gas, Inactive	2,569	21	21	0
Gas Storage, Active	270	0	0	0
Gas Storage, Inactive	18	0	0	0
Injection, Active	1,135	9	9	0
Injection, Inactive	757	3	3	0
Oil, Active	7,554	185	185	0
Oil, Inactive	4,579	110	110	0
Oil & Gas, Active	1	0	0	0
Total	25,259	349	349	0

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Board of Oil and Gas, September 2012

## **Montana Annual Oil and Gas Production (Barrels)**



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, October 2012

# **Pipelines**

	Montana		Senate District 9		House Dis	House District 17		House District 18	
	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	
Crude Oil	90	1,970	2	40	2	40	0	0	
Natural Gas	360	3,301	8	91	6	68	2	23	
Refined Product	47	805	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	24	402	2	37	2	37	0	0	
Total	521	6,477	12	169	10	146	2	23	

Source: Montana State Library, Pipeline Intregrity Management Mapping Application, December 2006

# Wildlife and Recreation

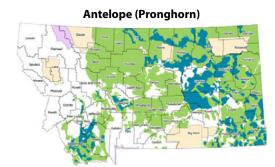
Montana is blessed with a wealth of wildlife and habitat diversity. These resources provide exceptional opportunities for recreation and contribute substantially to the state's economy and quality of life. Good information is critical to maintain this valuable heritage as the state grows and develops.

# **Recreation Area (Acres)**

	Senate District 9
Fishing Access Sites	3,738
Fishing Conservation Areas	0
State Parks	1,906
Wildlife Conservation Easements	4,114
Wildlife Management Areas	55,046
Wildlife Protection Areas	0
Total	64,804

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks, September 2012

# **Big Game Distribution**



# **Animal Species Diversity**

		Senate District 9	% of Montana
	Montana (Count)	(Count)	Species
Amphibians	13	10	77
Birds	308	280	91
Fish	54	37	69
Mammals	103	84	82
Reptiles	17	13	76

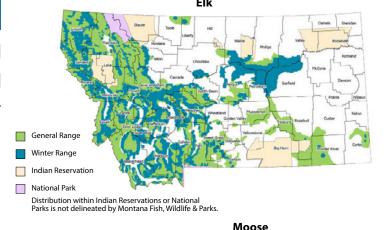
Source: Montana Natural Heritage Program, September 2012

# **Block Management Acreage**

There are a total of 9,093,377 acres of Block Management land (including Plum Creek\*) in the State of Montana. Senate District 9 contains 134,356 or 1% of those acres.

\*Plum Creek land in FWP's Regions 1 and 2 are included in these statistics. Although they are part of the Block Management Program, they are not traditional BMA's and are managed differently.

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012



# -Wildlife Highlights-

For more information on animals, plants, and habitats in your Senate District, visit the Montana Natural Heritage Program at <a href="http://mtnhp.org">http://mtnhp.org</a>. Resources include:

- Montana Field Guide an encyclopedia of the distribution, status, and biology of Montana's animals, plants, and biological communities
- MapViewer interactive maps of animals, plants, land cover, and land management

 Land Management Maps – public lands, conservation easements

conservation easements, and special designations

- Wetland and riparian mapping information
- Reports on Montana's Species of Concern

 Quick responses to data requests and answers from expert scientists on Montana's plants, animals, and biological communities.

# **Common Yellowthroat**

Geothlypis trichas

The Common Yellowthroat occupies thick vegetation, usually in and around wetland and riparian areas, throughout Montana.



# Description of the second of t

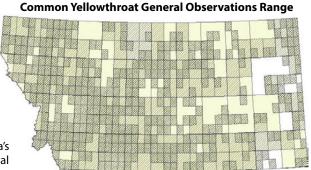
Mule Deer



White-Tailed Deer

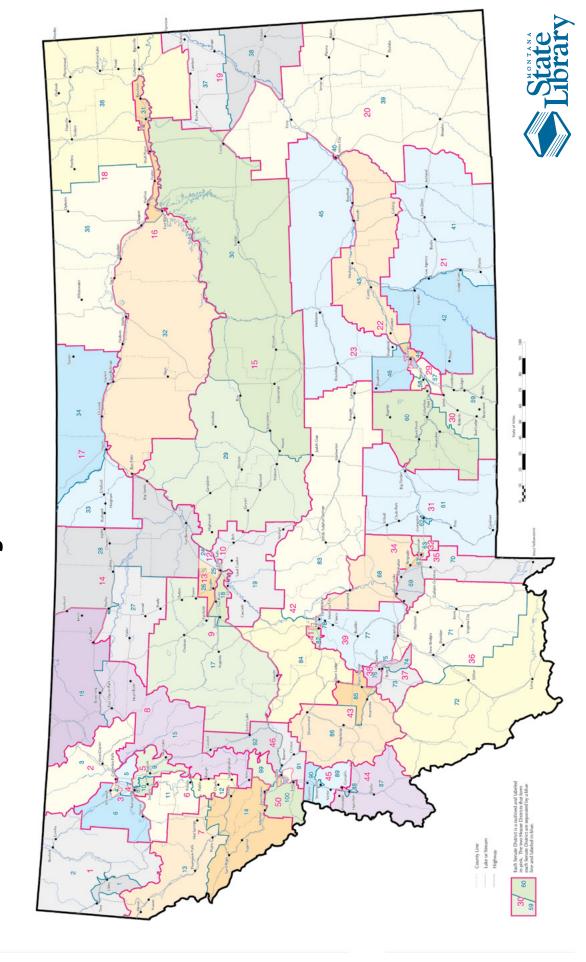


Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012



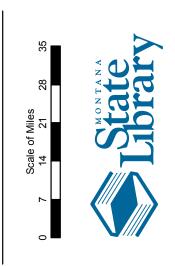
Source: Montana Natural Heritage Program, September 2012

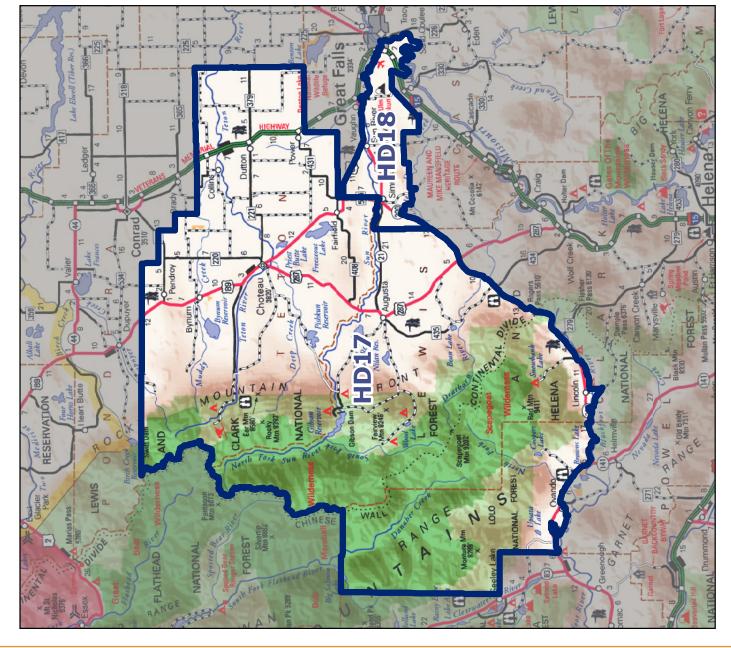
Montana Legislative District 2005 - 2014



# Montana Senate District 9







# **Online Resources Directory**

# **Montana State Library**

1515 East 6th Avenue PO Box 201800 Helena, MT 59620 (406) 444-3115

# http://msl.mt.gov



# **Statewide Library Resources**

- · Discover It! Montana State Library Catalog
- · Montana Library Directory

# http://mymontanalibrary.org

http://mtslr.org

http://msl.mt.gov/For Librarians/Library Directory

# **Montana State Digital Library**

- Library Information Services
  - MT.GOV Connect
  - · Montana State Publications Online
  - Find Resources Online
- MSL Geographic Information
  - Montana Geographic Information Clearinghouse
  - Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure
  - · Water Information System
- Natural Heritage Program
  - · Montana Field Guide
  - MapViewer
  - Species of Concern Reports Animals
  - Species of Concern Reports Plants

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/connect

http://statepublications.mt.gov

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/Find Resources Online

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/gis

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/msdi

http://msl.msl.gov/geoinfo/water

http://mtnhp.org

http://fieldguide.mt.gov

http://mtnhp.org/mapviewer

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=a

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=p

# **Montana Talking Book Library**

- Online catalogs and services WebOpac
- BARD Braille and Audio Reading Download

# http://msl.mt.gov/talking book library

http://www.klasweb.msl.mt.gov https://nlsbard.loc.gov/mt1a

# **Montana State Library In-House Partners**

- · Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks
- Natural Resources Conservation Service

http://fwp.mt.gov

http://www.mt.nrcs.usda.gov

# **Legislative Snapshot**

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative snapshot

# **Legislative Snapshot 2013**

Includes information for the State of Montana, Senate District 10, and House Districts 19 and 20.

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/





Senate District 10

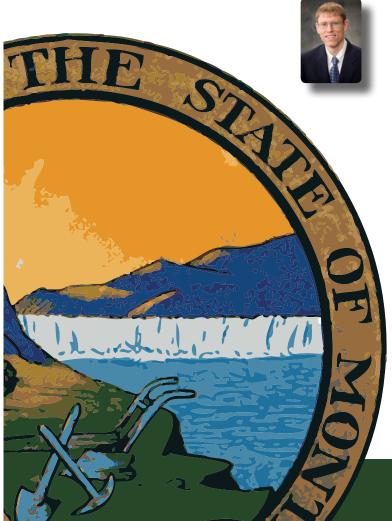
Senator Bradley Maxon Hamlett (D)

PO Box 49

Cascade, MT 59421-0049

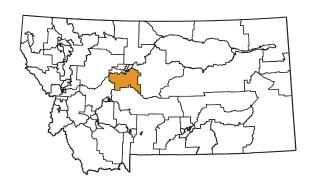


House District 19
Representative Roger Hagan (R)
117 Gerber Road
Great Falls, MT 59405-8107



House District 20

Representative Steve Fitzpatrick (R)
3203 15th Avenue S
Great Falls, MT 59405-5416





# **Letter from the Montana State Librarian**

On behalf of the Montana State Library, I would like to welcome you to the 2013 legislative session. We appreciate your dedication and hard work on behalf of all Montanans. We hope that this information booklet, compiled by our information experts and full of data on issues of state and national importance, will help inform many of the decisions you have to make in the coming months.

The 2013 Legislative Snapshot includes a wide range of information on issues that affect Montanans. You will find information on our state's economy and the economic impact on your constituents. High-speed, broadband Internet access is essential in this information age and the Snapshot includes a current view of the availability of broadband and Internet services across the state. Education is always an important issue, and you will find relevant information on our state's public schools



and test scores. Throughout Montana, libraries serve as community anchors; we've highlighted the programs and services offered to Montanans through their local libraries. Finally, land, wildlife, and recreation will always be an important part of Montana life, and we've pulled several highlights from our collection that might help guide your decision-making this session. Based on feedback we received from legislators in 2011, we are pleased to make much more of the data available by legislative districts. And we are pleased to provide much of the information in mapped form. Using the Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure, a set of standardized geospatial data, these maps tell powerful stories that will further your understanding of the topics highlighted.

The Montana State Library is a small and very unique agency. We employ librarians, geographers, and natural resource specialists and we partner with botanists, zoologists and ecologists. We work closely with federal and state agencies and local and tribal governments. We manage an enormous collection of state government information in all formats, keeping Montanans informed about the work of their government. And we ensure that Montana's blind and physically disabled citizens have access to reading materials and information.

We also work on behalf of all of Montana's libraries to help them provide the latest and best information, technology and library services to their patrons – your constituents – whether it's downloadable ebooks, public access computers, online information resources, or the latest bestseller. Without the Montana State Library, Montana libraries would not be able to afford these resources and services for their patrons, all of which are being used in record numbers. In this age of information – most of which is only accessed online – the Montana State Library, through libraries across the state, provides a vital link that affects Montanans in a multitude of ways.

We created this booklet for you not only to provide vital information to help you make difficult decisions in the coming months, but to demonstrate the power of what a diverse staff with amazingly diverse skills can do to make information, in many different forms, available to every Montanan. Our work empowers Montanans by providing access to information, enhancing learning in families and communities, and building 21st Century skills. Knowing that our work makes a difference makes us very proud.

We hope that you use this Legislative Snapshot throughout the session. And we hope that you will stop by to see us – in person or virtually. Whether you visit us at our library or online, you will be able to browse our collection of government and natural resource information, get help to research a specific issue, or find a quiet place to work or meet with colleagues. We are located one block east of the Capitol, behind the Montana Historical Society, at the north end of the Justice building. And of course, our services are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week at <a href="http://msl.mt.gov">http://msl.mt.gov</a>.

Sincerely,

# Senate District 10 House District 19 House District 20

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# Maps

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Find additional Senate and House district data, interactive maps, and even more resources online at http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/.

Jennie Stapp

Juni Stepp

# The Montana Economy and Theories of Economic Growth

Source: Montana Department of Labor and Industries

It has been an interesting five years for the Montana and U.S. economies, including the deepest and longest U.S. recession since the Great Depression and a slow economic recovery. Montana outperformed the U.S. economy during the recession and recovery, losing only 4.4% of our pre-recession personal income peak compared to 5.6% nationally. Further, since hitting the trough in 2009, Montana's personal income growth has outpaced the U.S. by about 3 percentage points, while the state's payroll job growth has increased by 3.4% compared to 3.1% nationally. Montana's 2012 job growth promises to be strong. From June 2011 to June 2012, Montana added almost 9,800 jobs for an annual growth rate of 2.1% -- above forecasted expectations and above the long-term growth rate of 1.2%. Montana's economy is returning to growth despite the many national and international challenges.

The various forces causing the recession and slow recovery are evident in the quarterly personal income statistics in Figure 1. The national slowdown in the overall economy and particularly in the housing market was first noted in the summer of 2007, but personal income for both the U.S. and Montana continued to expand until the financial crisis in the third and fourth quarters of 2008. Wall Street losses translated into income and job losses on Main Streets in Montana. Although the U.S. recession officially ended in June 2009, Montana continued to lose income until the first quarter of 2010.



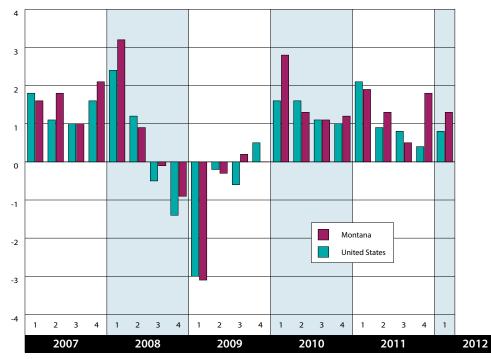
Then, just as the U.S. economy turned upward, global problems came to the forefront. The Eurozone's sovereign debt crisis moderated the U.S. recovery, with the first Greece bailout occurring in the second quarter of 2010. As one of America's largest export customers, Europe's economic slowdown reduced the demand for U.S. goods, in addition to increasing uncertainty and risk in the global financial system. In fact, overall global growth slowed from 5.2% in 2010 to 3.8% in 2011, while the advanced

economies that make up the majority of the U.S. export customers slowed from 3% in 2010 to 1.4% in 2011. The last few years have taught Montanans that our economic fortunes are strongly tied to the performance of global and national economies.

Domestic factors have also played a role in the slow emergence of the economy out of the recession. Throughout the 2007 to 2012 period, oil and gas price spikes caused temporary shocks to the economy. Higher fuel prices reduce the amount of discretionary dollars consumers have to spend in grocery stores, restaurants, and retail stores, thus slowing job growth. Also, during the summer of 2011, the federal debt ceiling increase debate increased the uncertainty about future government spending and the safety of U.S. financial instruments. With government spending equaling roughly 20% of the Gross Domestic Product, any large change to that spending would have an impact on the economy. Businesses are still in the shadow of this fiscal uncertainty. Current national fiscal plans call for spending cuts and tax increases equal to about 3.8% of GDP in January 2013, which would likely send the U.S. economy into a shallow recession.iii Businesses and consumers who are reliant on this spending are less likely to make decisions or take on risk in such an uncertain environment.

Like personal income, Montana's payroll employment was impacted by the financial crises, starting with employment losses in the fourth quarter of 2008. Job losses continued throughout 2009 and 2010 before starting recovery in 2011. Wages recovered earlier than employment growth, with the total amount

Figure 1: Montana and U.S. Personal Income Growth

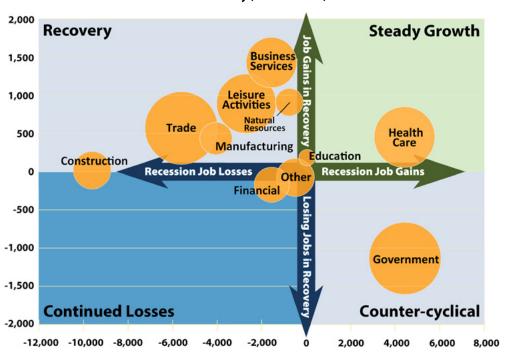


Source: Quarterly Personal Income Data, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

of wages paid to Montana workers starting to increase in the second quarter of 2010. These wage gains translated into job growth in 2011 as the spending of more wages stimulated demand in the high-employment consumer industries. The average annual wage increased by 3.5% in 2011, driving Montana's average annual wage over \$35,000 for the first time.iv

Payroll employment grew at about 0.9% in 2011, but private employment grew much faster at 1.4%. The job growth by industry is illustrated in Figure 2. The job change during the recession years of 2007 to 2010 is shown on the horizontal axis compared to the past year of recovery on the vertical axis. The size of the bubble indicates the size of the industry employment in 2011. Total job growth in recent years has been slower than private job growth because the government sector shed jobs in 2010 and 2011. Figure 2 includes all public employees in the government bubble, even though many public workers are in the education, health care, or construction industries. Public employment represents roughly 20% of total employment in 2011, with 11% of total employment in local government, 6% in state government, and 3% in the federal government. The government share of total employment has been slowly decreasing over time, although it increased a few percentage points during the recession. The government share returned to its downward trend in the last year. Government is placed in the counter-cyclical quadrant in Figure 2, as it added about 4,400 jobs during the recession and then lost about 1,100 jobs in 2011. Counter-cyclical government employment growth helps stabilize the economy during recessionary periods and helps accelerate the return to growth.

Figure 2: Industry Job Change during the Recession (2007 to 2010) and Recovery (2010 to 2011)



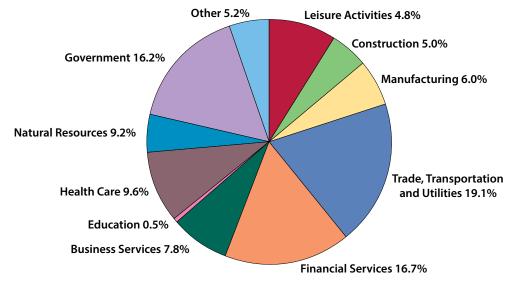
Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

The health care industry has added jobs throughout the recession and recovery, adding almost 5,000 jobs over the last five years. Only the financial services industry (which includes real estate) and other services posted employment losses in 2011, with all other industries in recovery with job gains. Business services, including administration and professional services, added the most jobs in 2011, followed by natural resources (including oil and gas mining) and the leisure activities sector

(which includes restaurants, bars, entertainment, and hotels). Trade, manufacturing, and construction posted the most losses during the recession, but all three industries are back on the recovery path with job gains in 2011. Wood product manufacturing and residential construction have been slow to recover in the aftermath of the national housing downturn, but other manufacturing and commercial and industrial construction posted job gains over the past year.

Figure 2 illustrates the size of each industry by the size of the industry's bubble, with trade, health care, government, and leisure activities employing the most workers. However, employment is only one way to contribute to the economy. Figure 3 illustrates the contribution of each industry to Montana's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Although health care represents 15% of Montana's total workforce, it contributes 10% of Montana's GDP. Similarly, the leisure activities sector comprises 13% of employment, but contributes only 5% of GDP. Other industries contribute more to GDP than to employment. The financial services industry, which includes real estate, contributes 17% of Montana's GDP, but only 5% of Montana's employment. The manufacturing and natural resource sectors also contribute significant GDP (15% combined), but are a small percentage of employment (7%). No industry is more important than another, but each industry has different roles to play in the economy.

Figure 3. Montana Gross Domestic Product by Industry, 2011



Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

Figure 4: Top 10 Exports from Montana to the Rest of the World (millions)

1.	Bulk Wheat	881.8
2.	Mineral Fuel, Oil, etc.	374.2
3.	Inorganic Chemicals	346.4
4.	Industrial Machinery (including computers)	197.9
5.	Vehicles, Parts, etc.	114.9
6.	Cereals	60.5
7.	Ores, Slag & Ash	60.2
8.	Salt, Sulfur, Earth & Stone	57.6
9.	Aircraft, Parts, etc.	40.3
10	Optic, Medical or Surgical Instruments	37.6

Source: Montana Department of Commerce, Office of Trade and International Relations, 2011

The manufacturing and natural resources industries are also important because of the amount of exports they provide for our economy. Exports bring new wealth into our economy, which then drives economic growth in all industries as the money is circulated through our economy. Figure 4 illustrates the top 10 Montana exports. Many are raw natural resources from the agriculture and mining industries, or manufacturing products that add value to the raw commodities. Overall, Montana's exports increased by 14% in 2011. Montana's largest export customers include other states, Canada, Asia, and Europe. Based on data from the first half of 2012, Montana exports may decrease slightly in 2012 because of slower economic growth in many of our non-U.S. global trading partners.v

The western portion of Montana was harder hit by the recession and global slowdown compared to the eastern portion of the state. 2011 unemployment rates by region are shown in Figure 5. The large job losses in wood product manufacturing had a disproportional effect in Northwestern Montana, while the large recessionary job losses in construction had the largest impact in both the Northwest and around the Bozeman region. These two areas continue to have the highest unemployment rates in 2011. In contrast, the Eastern portion of the state was less impacted by the recession because of a heavy reliance on energy, agriculture, health care, and government – all industries that performed relatively well during the recession. The unemployment rate in the East was only 4.7% in 2011. The development of the Bakken oil shale has brought a great deal of development into the

region, both in the primary oil and gas mining industry and in related business services, such as environmental engineering and employment firms. Although unemployment in the western portion of the state continues to be high, job growth has returned to all Montana regions. In fact, the Southwest region of the state (including Butte, Bozeman, Dillon, and Helena) has led the state in job gains as we have exited the recession, leading the Southwest region's unemployment rate to decrease slightly in 2011 to 6.1% from 6.6% in 2010.

All of Montana's regions are expected to post job gains in 2012, with continued growth expected in 2013. However, job growth is expected to remain slower than before the recession for several years. The Montana Department of Labor and Industry's job projections expect 1.4% job growth in 2012 and 2013, compared to the 2.2% annual growth that the state experienced from 2000 to 2007 prior to the recession. In many ways, the rapid economic growth prior to the recession was artificially high because of the low interest rates that caused a growth bubble. Slower expected growth is simply a result of being outside the bubble period.

Growth is also expected to be slower in the future because of cutbacks in government spending and slower growth in consumer spending as Americans save and try to reduce their debt loads. With government spending comprising about 20% and consumption comprising about 70% of aggregate demand, the slowdown in these sectors will translate into slower overall economic growth. Lower domestic demand from consumers and governments will lead many businesses to slow production or look abroad to foreign markets to supplement growth. Both alternatives may lead to slower employment growth domestically. Further, a slowing global economy will likely moderate Montana export growth in 2012 and 2013, although global demand is expected to return in later years.

Despite domestic and global challenges, Montana's economy has proven to be incredibly resilient in the last few years. Montana's economy is now in recovery, adding over 9,800 jobs in the last year, and posting over two years of personal income and wage gains. Although unemployment remains undesirably high, Montana's job growth has re-employed out-of-work Montanans and brought stronger wages back to workers and their families. Future years are expected to bring continued growth to our state as our industries continue recovery from the recession, and the Bakken development provides new opportunities for income growth and entrepreneurialism.

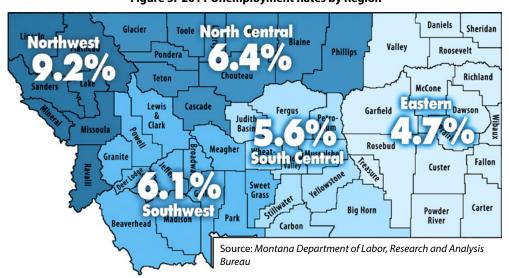


Figure 5: 2011 Unemployment Rates by Region

i The long-term growth rate of 1.2% for Montana's total employment growth is based on employment data from 1976 to 2011 using the Local Area Unemployment Statistics published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Montana Department of Labor and Industry (DLI). Job growth forecasts based on this series by DLI suggested job growth of only 0.9% in 2011.

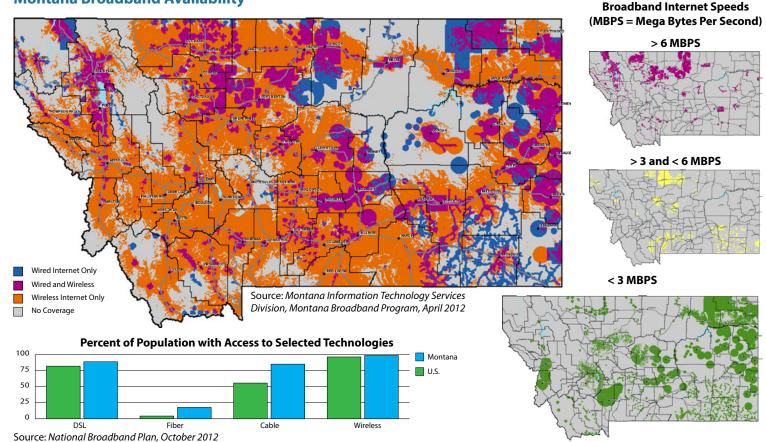
ii International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2012. <a href="www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2012/01/weodata/index.aspx">www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2012/01/weodata/index.aspx</a>.

iii Global Insight, "U.S. Economy: The Fiscal Cliff" June 28, 2012 and Congressional Budget Office, "An Update to the Budget and Economic Outlook: Fiscal Years 2012 to 2022" Aug. 22, 2012.

iv For more information on employment and wage growth, please see the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Labor Day Report 2012, available at <a href="http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913">http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913</a> LDR-12.pdf.

v WiserTrade, U.S. State Exports by NAICS Industry. At <u>www.wisertrade.org</u>. See footnote 2 for growth projections.

# **Montana Broadband Availability**



# **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program**

Under the Broadband Technologies Opportunities Program (BTOP) funded by the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA) and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the Montana State Library is partnering with 44 of Montana's public libraries to expand access to free, high-speed Internet to 86% of the state's population by 2013. Funds have supported: increased broadband speeds; decreased patron wait time; improved access by purchasing ADA compliant

software, hardware, and furniture, and through minor renovation projects aimed at increasing accessibility of computing center facilities; digital literacy training; and a mobile computer lab.

#### **Highlights include:**

- Increased average statewide library broadband speeds from 3.55 mbps to 15 mbps
- Added 478 public workstations (212 desktops, 46 children's computers, 200 laptops, 17 touchscreens and 3 iMacs) for a total of 781

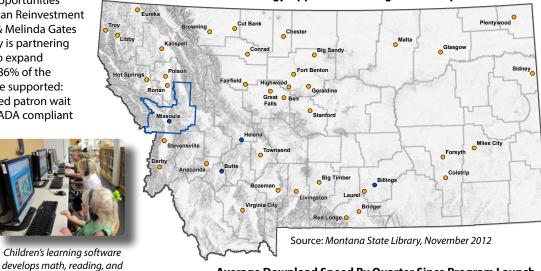
critical-thinking skills

- Decreased average wait time from 20 minutes to less than 5 minutes
- Provided digital literacy training to over 70,000 Montanans and 1,200 librarians on topics such as employment resources, tax filing, self-help law, Internet and email, and computer basics

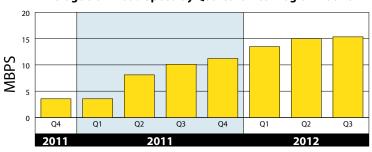
# **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program Participants**

Source: Montana Information Technology Services Division,

Montana Broadband Program, April 2012



## Average Download Speed By Quarter Since Program Launch



Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

# **Demographics**

# **2010 Poverty and Median Income Estimates**

		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	10	19	20
Median Household Income	43,872	40,654	49,968	32,517
% in Poverty All Ages	15	16	12	21
% in Poverty Ages Under 18	19	25	17	33

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

# Percent of Households With One or More Persons 65 Years and Over

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 10	District 19	District 20
One or More 65 and Over	25	32	31	33
One Person	10	14	9	18
Two Or More Persons	14	18	22	15
Family	14	17	20	15
Nonfamily	1	1	1	0

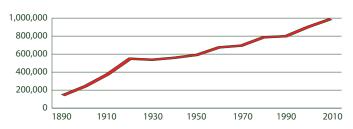
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

# **Percent of Change in Number of Housing Units**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 10	District 19	District 20
2000 Census	412,633	8,594	4,516	4,078
2010 Census	482,825	9,681	5,349	4,332
Percent of Change	+ 17.0	+ 12.6	+ 18.4	+ 6.2

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Censes

# Montana Historic Population Growth 1890 - 2010 Censes

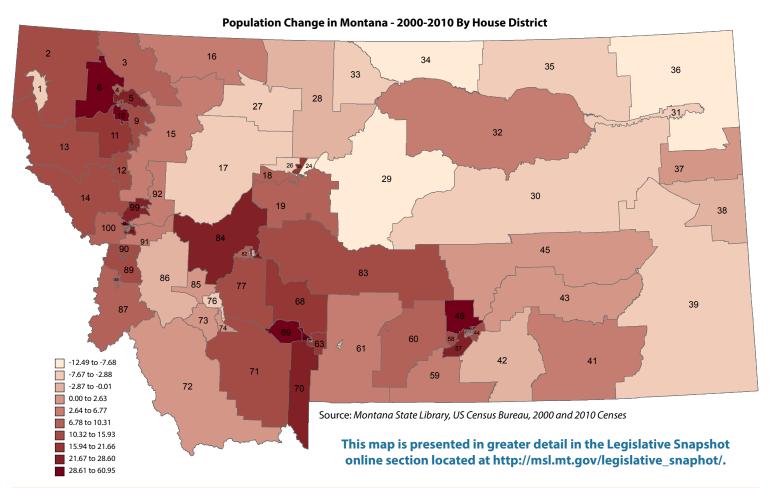


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1890 - 2010 Censes

### 2010 Census Data

	Total	Male	Female
United States	308,745,538	151,781,326	156,964,212
Under 5 years	20,201,362	10,319,427	9,881,935
Under 18 years	74,181,467	37,945,136	36,236,331
18 to 64 years	194,356,087	96,473,230	97,882,857
65 years and over	40,267,984	17,362,960	22,905,024
Montana	989,415	496,667	492,748
Under 5 years	62,423	32,129	30,294
Under 18 years	223,563	114,909	108,654
18 to 64 years	619,110	313,713	305,397
65 years and over	146,742	68,045	78,697

Source: US Census Bureau, 2010 Census



# **Demographics**

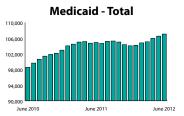
# **Veteran Population Projections**

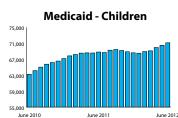
Montana is ranked second among the states for percent of the civilian population 18 years and over who are veterans. (12.3 percent, U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey)

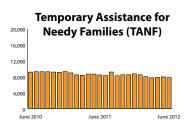
		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	10	19	20
Civilian population (>18)	746,963	13,934	7,077	6,857
Non Veterans	646,089	11,355	5,606	5,749
Veterans	100,874	2,579	1,471	1,108
% of Gulf War (>9/01)	9.0%	13%	12%	15%
% of Gulf War (8/90-8/01)	15%	21%	22%	18%
Vietnam era	37%	33%	34%	30%
Korean War	13%	15%	17%	12%
World War II	10%	9%	8%	10%

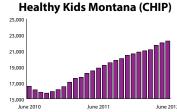
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

# Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services Selected Eligibles - Monthly Enrollment





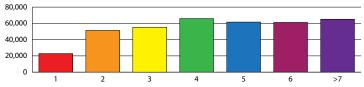




Source: Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services, August 2012

# **Montana Median Income By Household Size**

Median Income for All Households: 43,872



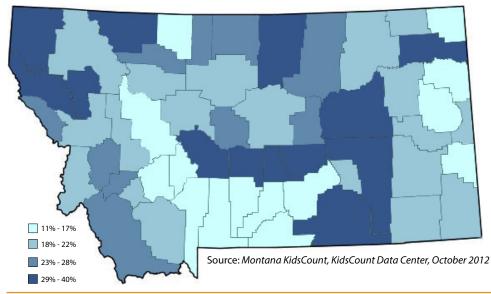
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

# Percent of Individuals Below Poverty Level (12 Month Period)

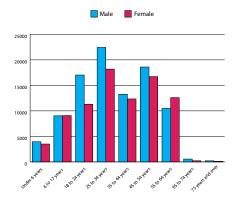
		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 10	District 19	District 20
Total (Count)	138,109	2,850	1,017	1,833
Males	46.2%	42.7%	53.4%	36.8%
Under 5 years	5.0%	3.4%	4.0%	3.1%
5 years	1.1%	1.4%	4.0%	0.0%
6 to 11 years	4.8%	7.7%	4.3%	9.6%
12 to 14 years	2.1%	0.8%	2.2%	0.0%
15 years	0.9%	0.8%	0.9%	0.7%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	0.7%	0.4%	0.8%
18 to 24 years	8.6%	2.9%	1.8%	3.5%
25 to 34 years	5.5%	9.1%	11.4%	7.7%
35 to 44 years	4.6%	4.8%	9.4%	2.3%
45 to 54 years	5.3%	3.4%	3.8%	3.1%
55 to 64 years	3.8%	4.4%	4.0%	4.5%
65 to 74 years	1.6%	0.5%	0.2%	0.7%
> 75 years	1.4%	2.9%	6.9%	0.8%
Females	53.8%	57.3%	46.6%	63.2%
Under 5 years	5.1%	9.6%	5.1%	12.1%
5 years	0.8%	0.1%	0.4%	0.0%
6 to 11 years	4.7%	5.0%	3.7%	5.7%
12 to 14 years	2.0%	0.6%	1.7%	0.0%
15 years	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	3.4%	4.0%	3.1%
18 to 24 years	11.0%	9.4%	2.6%	13.2%
25 to 34 years	7.3%	10.7%	9.0%	11.7%
35 to 44 years	5.0%	1.8%	3.6%	0.8%
45 to 54 years	5.5%	6.7%	6.3%	6.9%
55 to 64 years	4.3%	1.3%	2.9%	0.4%
65 to 74 years	2.2%	2.4%	4.5%	1.2%
> 75 years	3.5%	6.2%	2.7%	8.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

# Montana Child Poverty By County (Percent - 2009)



# **Montana Health Insurance Coverage Status**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey

# **Indexes**

Indexes				
Population	Montana	Senate District 10	House District 19	House District 20
Total population	989,415	18,254	9,944	8,310
Median age (years)	40	45	46	43
Total population - 65 years and over	146,742	3,762	1,818	1,944
Total population - 18 to 64 years	619,110	10,729	5,894	4,835
Total population - under 18 years	223,563	3,763	2,232	1,531
Total population - under 5 years	62,423	1,098	576	522
One race	964,439	17,682	9,717	7,965
White	884,961	16,597	9,371	7,226
Black/African American	4,027	143	25	118
American Indian/Alaska Native	62,555	696	255	441
Asian	6,253	141	34	107
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	668	10	4	6
Some other race	5,975	95	28	67
Two or more races	24,976	572	227	345
Hispanic/Latino	28,565	488	166	322
Social	Montana	Senate District 10	House District 19	House District 20
Total households	401,328	7,749	3,662	4,087
Average household size	2	2	2	2
Average family size	3	3	3	3
Family households (families)	256,130	5,070	2,708	2,362
Male householder, no wife present, family	15,368	467	120	347
Male householder, no wife present, family - with own children under 18 years	9,016	211	89	122
Female householder, no husband present, family	33,651	630	202	428
Female householder, no husband present, family - with own children under 18 years	21,355	436	125	311
Nonfamily households	145,198	2,679	954	1,725
Householder living alone	116,779	2,307	800	1,507
Householder living alone - 65 years and over	41,923	1,080	333	747
Households with one or more people under 18 years	116,926	2,177	1,039	1,138
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	99,541	2,478	1,124	1,354
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	235,983	4,218	1,964	2,254
Nursery school, preschool	13,206	274	84	190
Kindergarten	12,085	131	88	43
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	96,195	1,696	900	796
High school (grades 9-12)	52,304	1,179	533	646
College or graduate school	62,193	938	359	579
Economic	Montana	Senate District 10	House District 19	House District 20
Employment status - population 16 years and over	778,518	14,967	7,500	7,467
Civilian labor force - employed	476,195	7,987	4,217	3,770
Civilian labor force - unemployed	28,683	479	283	196
Armed forces	3,737	325	89	236
Not in labor force	269,903	6,176	2,911	3,265
Females 16 years and over in labor force	391,139	7,697	3,751	3,946
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18	18	22	14
Mean earnings (dollars)	55,129	58,248	62,921	53,668
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	15,179	15,429	16,496	14,466
Mean retirement income (dollars)	18,679	17,899	18,923	16,814
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	7,895	7,954	7,213	8,265
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	2,954	9,128	10,714	8,651
Median family income (dollars)	55,725	53,809	58,526	46,667
Mean family income (dollars)	68,016	68,646	73,744	62,801
Housing	Montana	Senate District 10	House District 19	House District 20
Total housing units	471,723	9,275	4,847	4,428
Occupied housing units	401,328	7,749	3,662	4,087
Vacant housing units	70,395	1,526	1,185	341
Homeowner vacancy rate	2	2	4	0
Rental vacancy rate	6	7	18	4
Built 2005 or later	18,895	160	146	14
Owner-occupied	277,023	4,996	3,022	1,974
Renter-occupied	124,305	2,753	640	2,113
Median (dollars)	173,300	155,300	161,200	149,900
Housing units with a mortgage	162,090	2.891	1.634	1.257

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census/2006-2010 American Community Survey

Housing units with a mortgage

Housing units without a mortgage

162,090

114,933

2,891

2,105

1,634

1,388

1,257

717

# **Accredited Schools**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 10	District 19	District 20
Elementaries	440	8	6	2
Middle Schools	49	0	0	0
Grades 7-8 Schools	164	4	4	0
High Schools	185	4	3	1
Total	838	16	13	3

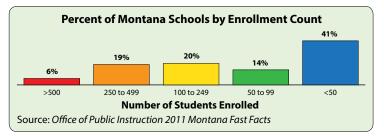
Source: Montana State Library, Montana Office of Public Instruction, September 2012

#### **Montana School Libraries**

Per MCA 20-7-202, each school in Montana maintains a school library.

Average circulation per library per year	13,788
Access to Statewide Databases	100%
No summer library hours	83%

Source: 2012 Montana School Library Data Survey



# **Montana Test Scores - Achievement Levels**

### 4th Grade Reading

2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
31%	29%	25%	27%	27%
69%	71%	75%	73%	73%
65%	64%	61%	65%	64%
35%	36%	39%	35%	36%
	31% 69% 65%	31% 29% 69% 71% 65% 64%	31% 29% 25% 69% 71% 75% 65% 64% 61%	31% 29% 25% 27% 69% 71% 75% 73% 65% 64% 61% 65%

# 8th Grade Reading

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	18%	18%	15%	16%	14%
At or above basic	82%	82%	85%	84%	86%
Below proficient	63%	63%	61%	62%	58%
At or above proficient	37%	37%	39%	38%	42%

# 4th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	19%	15%	12%	12%	13%
At or above basic	81%	85%	88%	88%	87%
Below proficient	69%	62%	56%	55%	55%
At or above proficient	31%	38%	44%	45%	45%

#### 8th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	21%	20%	21%	18%	17%
At or above basic	79%	80%	79%	82%	83%
Below proficient	65%	64%	62%	56%	54%
At or above proficient	35%	36%	38%	44%	46%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2012

# Montana High School Graduation Rates By High School District 0 - 59% 60 - 69% 70 - 79% 80 - 89% 90 - 100% Montana High School Graduation Rates By High School District Mile of the property of the property

# 4th Graders Who Scored Below Proficient Reading Level

By Family Income	2011
Eligible for free/reduced school lunch	77%
Not eligible for free/reduced school lunch	55%

By Race and Hispanic Origin	2011
White	61%
Hispanic or Latino	77%
American Indian	86%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2011

# **Early Literacy**

For low-income children in particular, a "readiness gap" fuels much of what has become known as the achievement gap. The readiness gap grows exponentially between birth and kindergarten due to differences in children's resources and opportunities for physical, linguistic, cognitive, social, emotional, and behavioral development. This gap continues to grow as children attend K-12 school.

Nearly 2/3 of Montana's fourth graders cannot read at a proficient level. The fact is that the fourth-graders who cannot meet proficient levels in reading today are all too likely to become our nation's lowest-income, least-skilled, least-productive, and most costly citizens tomorrow. Low achievement in reading, which begins with opportunistic differences starting at birth, has important long-term consequences in terms of individual earning potential, global competitiveness, and general productivity.

Source: MontanaKidsCount, September 2011

# Montana Head Start Locations Lincoln Lincoln Robusting Robusti

There are 769 libraries in the Montana Library Directory. Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries. For more detailed information on Montana's libraries visit http://www.msl.mt.gov/For\_Librarians/Library\_Directory/. See the Education page for more information about Montana's school libraries.

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 10	District 19	District 20
Public	82	3	3	1
Branches	34	1	1	0
Bookmobiles	3	1	1	1
Academic	26	3	3	3
Institutional	2	0	0	0
School	562	39	39	29
Special	57	7	7	7
Other	3	0	0	0
Total	769	54	54	41

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

# **Montana's Cultural Heritage**

In partnership with the Montana Historical Society and other organizations, the Montana State Library promotes preservation of and online

access to our state's cultural heritage. The Montana Memory Project website makes a variety of historic as well as contemporary resources available in digital format for education, business, pleasure, and lifelong learning.



Fire trucks at Presbyterian Church, Lewistown, MT

http://mtmemory.org/.

# **Connecting to Collections**

The Montana Historical Society and the Montana State Library partnered on a statewide project to assess the preservation needs of collections at Montana's more than 400 cultural organizations. The assessment documented the need for training, environmental

monitoring, on-site surveys of collections and facilities, and disaster preparedness assistance.

# **Montana Talking Book Library**

# Services for Montanans with Visual, Physical and Reading Disabilities

The Montana State Library supports free specialized and direct accessible library services to Montanans with visual and physical disabilities through the Montana Talking Book Library (MTBL). The number of veterans served has increased to 12.4% of all patrons. Overall patrons have increased by 15%. MTBL circulation has increased by 15.16%. The Patron Outreach Project is designed to connect more Montanans with MTBL services.



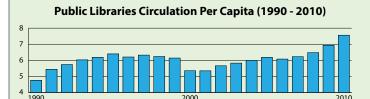
MTBL's local recordings and national digitization projects continue to progress and offer a wider variety of digital

audio books to patrons in both physical delivery and digital BARD (Braille and Audio Reading Download) delivery programs. These are designed to meet patrons' needs at their personal resource and skills level, including homebound patrons.

For more information: http://msl.mt.gov/tbl/ OR 1-800-332-3400

#### **Montana Public Libraries Fast Facts**

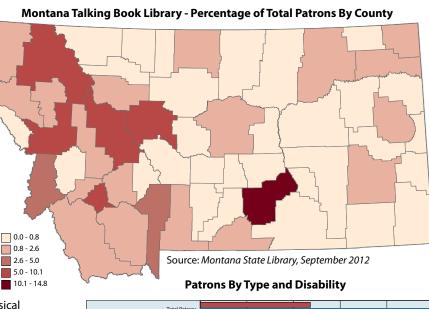
- Montana's public libraries hold 3,719,920 items.
- Montanans visited their public libraries an average of five times throughout the year, for a total of 4,599,660 visits in 2011.
- Montana library patrons checked out 7,519,019 items in 2011, about eight items per person.
- Librarians in Montana's public libraries fielded 465,036 reference questions in SFY 2011, or 8,934 questions per week.
- 100% of all Montana libraries provide Internet access to patrons
- Nearly half of all Montanans (467,303) have a library card.

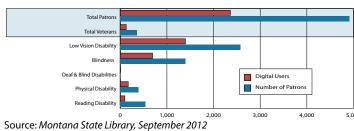


Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

# **Courier Project**

As access to quality information has become a vital part of our lives, the Montana State Library is partnering with libraries on a number of ways to share information and materials affordably and dependably. One of these methods is the Montana Courier Project, which uses a commercial courier service to ship library materials and resources around the state. As participation has grown, libraries are seeing increasingly significant savings in the cost of moving library materials around the state.





The Montana State Library works on behalf of all Montana libraries to help them provide the latest and best information and library services to their patrons - your constituents. We negotiate on behalf of libraries across the state to get the best rate on cutting-edge library products and services, keeping libraries relevant and engaged in their local communities. Our statewide suite of resource sharing tools through our unique group services contract with Online Computing Library Center (OCLC) enables patrons to borrow library materials from anywhere in the world and provides Montana collections to citizens of the world. Discover It, a new statewide search tool for libraries. makes the patron's discovery experience into a one stop, "Google-like" experience. Without statewide library projects, some of which are listed here, many Montanans would be left behind in this age of information.

# **Participating Libraries**

Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries that are participating in the following statewide projects.

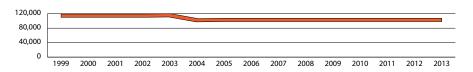
		Senate House		House
	Montana	District 10	District 19	District 20
Statewide Databases	769	54	54	41
OCLC	769	54	54	41
OCLC Group Services	252	8	8	4
Montana Shared Catalog	163	3	3	0
MontanaLibrary2Go	88	3	3	3
Ready2Read	72	3	3	1
Courier Project	46	1	1	1
Montana Memory Project	34	0	0	0

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

# -State Aid Dollars for Public Libraries

State aid to public libraries is provided through the Information Access Montana Act (IAMA) passed by the Montana Legislature in 1989. The act is designed to broaden access to existing information by strengthening public libraries, augment and extend services provided by public libraries, and permit new types of library services based on local need. For fiscal year 2013, a total of \$102,830 was distributed amongst the state's 82 public libraries.

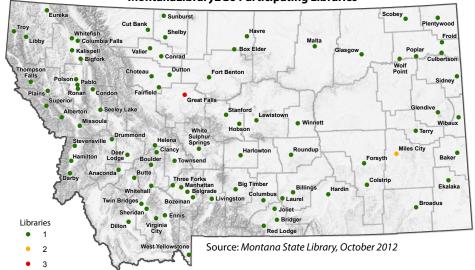
#### State Aid for Montana Public Libraries (1999 - 2013)



	Per	PerSq	
State Aid for Public Libraries in Senate District 10	Capita \$	Mile \$	Total \$
Belt Public Library, Belt	132	4	137
Great Falls Public Library, Great Falls	7,096	235	7,331
Wedsworth Memorial Library, Cascade	140	5	145

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

# **MontanaLibrary2Go Participating Libraries**



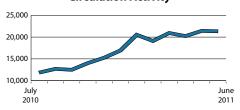
# Statewide Databases and HomeworkMT

Thanks to an allocation from the Montana legislature, the Montana State Library offers statewide periodical databases to all Montana library patrons. Access to this completely online collection - accessible in the library, at home, or on a mobile device - includes hundreds of journals and thousands of full text articles on everything from business resources to health information. Montanans performed nearly 6.5 million searches within the "Discover It" statewide search tool last year. Library patrons also have access to live tutors and online homework assistance through HomeworkMT. Montana students engaged in 8,102 live tutoring sessions and 3,715 online sessions to get assistance with math, science, social studies and the GED. Adults accessed the resource for assistance with computer and financial literacy, resumes, and helping children with homework.

# MontanaLibrary2Go

The ever increasing popularity of downloadable audio and e-books makes MontanaLibrary2Go a favorite of Montana library patrons. Participating libraries deliver a growing collection of downloadable audio and e-book titles to their patrons. Titles are available for download on a wide variety of mobile devices including Kindles, iPods, iPads, iPhones and Androids. Patrons from participating libraries downloaded 206,801 titles between July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012.

# MontanaLibrary2Go Circulation Activity



Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

# **Ready 2 Read**

The Montana State Library's Ready 2 Read program is designed to help parents and caregivers understand the value of sharing language and literacy with their children and the importance these skills play throughout a person's life. The Ready 2 Read program has provided extensive early childhood training for Montana librarians; placed early childhood materials, including age-appropriate books and toys, into libraries throughout the state; and helped Montana libraries become community hubs for healthy child and family development, which provide all parents of young children access to age appropriate reading materials and a 21st Century learning environment that will reap rewards for society far into the future.

http://ready2readmontana.org/

# **Montana GIS Portal**



The Montana GIS Portal serves as Montana's primary online resource to discover geospatial data. The Portal provides online access to hundreds of datasets in a variety of formats for use in maps, web mapping applications and geospatial analyses.

http://gisportal.msl.mt.gov/

# **State Names Authority (SNA)**

The Montana State Library is responsible for representing the State of Montana to the US Board of Geographic Names (BGN). The SNA is notified when the BGN receives proposals for new names or changes to existing names recognized by the federal government for natural features such as streams and mountains in Montana. The SNA solicits opinions on the proposals from state and local agencies and from the public, then forwards these opinions, along with the State's recommendation, to the BGN. The SNA web site at <a href="http://msl.mt.gov/geonames">http://msl.mt.gov/geonames</a> has more information and a database of all proposals made for Montana since 2002.

# 

# **Statewide Library Training**

The Montana State Library's three consultants travel throughout Montana and meet one-on-one with librarians and library trustees across the state, assisting with everything from training and technology to applying Montana library law and fundraising basics. In the last fiscal year, MSL's consultants traveled over 37,505 miles, made over 2,830 contacts and completed over 167 visits with Montana's library community.



Number of trainings 29 Number of students at trainings 450

Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

Source: Montana State Library, October 2011 - September 2012

# **Montana Shared Catalog**

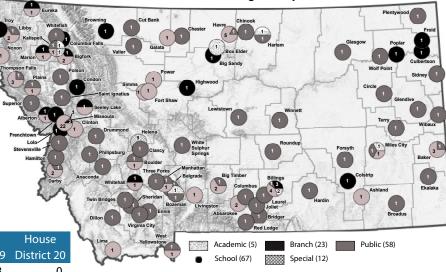
The Montana Shared Catalog helps more than 160 Montana libraries meet today's library users' demands. It gives Montanans a rich and easy-to-use catalog including more than 5 million items that patrons circulated 4,871,174 times from August 2011 to September 2012. Forty-two of the MSC member libraries have joined together in three separate groups to share their collections and patrons among their members. These resource sharing libraries are in the 4-Rivers Group (10 members in Southwestern Montana), BridgerNet Group (5 members in Gallatin County), and the Partners Group (27 members located across the state).

**Montana Shared Catalog Circulation** 

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 10	District 19	District 20
Circulation	4,871,174	5,913	5,913	0

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

# **Montana Shared Catalog Participants**



# **State Publications Available Online!**

The Montana State Library is digitizing our legacy print state publications collection of 37,000+ publications dating from 1874. To date, over one million pages have been digitized. These publications are available online in a variety of formats at <a href="http://statepublications.mt.gov">http://statepublications.mt.gov</a>. Use of these online items is exponentially more frequent than traditional print usage.

# **Geographic Information**

#### **Montana Land Information Act**

Montana Governments and Groups Receiving MLIA Grants The Montana Land FY 2008 Through FY 2013 Information Account is funded through document Fort Peck Tribes recording fees as described Chippewa Swan Valley School District LINCOLN in MCA 7-4-2637. The Cree Tribe account supplies funds FLATHEAD for work on statewide datasets, called the Montana Salish TETON **Spatial Data Infrastructure** Kootenai Tribe (MSDI), and provides funding for local, regional, and tribal efforts to build and support GIS capacity. The statewide datasets. such as cadastral (tax parcels), aerial photography, addressed structures, and wetlands are used by local, state, tribal, federal, and private sector GIS STILL-WATER YELLOWSTON practitioners. **Montana Land Information Account Funds to State Account By Year** 750.000 Tribal Governments Grants County Grants Counties with Multiple Grants 500,000 Cities and Other Eligible Entity Grants

# **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure**

\*FY06 does not include a June 06 collection month

FY10

FY08 FY09

Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

The Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure or MSDI contains 14 Framework layers that digitally represent the physical and cultural landscape of Montana. This information is developed with private sector, local, state, and tribal programs and in cooperation with the federal government. The State of Montana partners with all levels of government to create a complete standardized set of data for Montana base maps.

These 14 layers can help improve business inefficiencies; route traffic; study sensitive species after an oil spill; plan for future development; spur economic development; deliver necessary immunization services to children in your community and more.

# MSDI represent cana. This in, local, state, the federal swith all standardized The Montana Cadastral Mapping Application is a robust mapping tool that provides access to selected Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure layers, including information on public and private land ownership.

Montana Cadastral Application http://gis.mt.gov

Source: Montana State Library, August 2012

# **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure Layers**



250.000

Hydrography

























For more information, visit http://giscoordination.mt.gov

# Land

# **Land Ownership**

Senate District 10 ranks number 20 in size and is 2,049.280 square miles, or about 1% of Montana's total land area (146,926 square miles). The average senate district in Montana is 2,938 square miles and the average house district is 1,469 square miles.

	Montana Senate		Senate Distric	rict 10 House Distric		District 19 House District 20		20
	Area		Area		Area		Area	
Owner	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%
Private	95,080	65	1,643	80	1,641	80	2	92
Local Government	208	<1	2	<1	1	<1	<1	6
Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks	648	<1	14	<1	14	<1	0	0
State Trust Land	8,092	6	73	4	73	4	0	0
Other State Land	139	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	2
US Bureau of Land Management	12,505	9	37	2	37	2	0	0
US Fish and Wildlife Service	1,448	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	0	0
US Forest Service	26,608	18	279	14	279	14	0	0
US National Park Service	1,853	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Federal Land	344	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	0	0
Total	146,926		2,049		2,047		2	

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

# **Private Land Agricultural Use**

	Montana		Senate District 10		House District 19		House District 20	
Owner	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%
Continuous Crop	29,162	<1	41	<1	41	<1	0	0
Fallow Crop	13,497,077	16	192,770	14	192,770	14	0	0
Farmstead	34,343	<1	621	<1	621	<1	0	0
Grazing	51,274,975	62	799,626	58	799,586	58	40	100
Irrigated	1,891,718	2	7,343	<1	7,343	<1	0	0
Timber	15,346,749	18	328,891	24	328,891	24	0	0
Wild Hay	1,235,624	1	59,472	4	59,472	4	0	0
Total	83,309,648		1,388,763		1,388,723	'	40	

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Department of Revenue, September 2012

# **Conservation Easements (Acres)**

		Senate District	House District	House District
	Montana	10	19	20
Bitter Root Land Trust	2,624	0	0	0
City Government	601	0	0	0
Clark Fork-Pend Oreille Conservancy	208	0	0	0
County Government	528	0	0	0
Ducks Unlimited (Wetlands America Trust)	16,997	253	253	0
Five Valleys Land Trust	47,591	0	0	0
Flathead Land Trust	9,568	0	0	0
Gallatin Valley Land Trust	37,046	0	0	0
Humane Society Wildlife Land Trust	279	0	0	0
Montana Conservation Trust	736	0	0	0
Montana Department of Transportation	999	0	0	0
Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks	417,119	4,043	4,043	0
Montana Land Reliance	895,520	64,118	64,118	0
Mule Deer Foundation	155	0	0	0
National Wildlife Federation	20	0	0	0
Prickly Pear Land Trust	3,246	0	0	0
Rattlesnake Land Trust	190	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation	50,266	0	0	0
Salish and Kootenai Tribal Lands	222	0	0	0
The Bighorn Institute	1,443	0	0	0
The Conservation Fund	15,061	0	0	0
The Nature Conservancy	316,722	0	0	0
The Vital Ground Foundation	912	0	0	0
US Bureau of Reclamation	42	0	0	0
US Department of Agriculture	26,901	282	282	0
US Fish and Wildlife Service	241,264	0	0	0
US Forest Service	20,038	0	0	0
US Government	9,251	0	0	0
Total	2,115,548	68,697	68,697	0

# Montana Land Management Tool

To view more land management and conservation easement information, visit the Natural Heritage MapViewer at <a href="http://">http://</a> mtnhp.org/mapviewer. The MapViewer displays land management information (public lands, managed areas, and conservation easements); wildlife sightings (more than 1,300,000); land cover/land use; and, over 28,000 georeferenced photos from across Montana. It links directly into the Montana Field Guides for more information about Montana's animals, plants and habitats. The Natural Heritage Program is the state's source for reliable, objective information and expertise to support stewardship of our native species and habitats.

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Natural Heritage Program, June 2012

http://mtnhp.org

# **Montana Ground Water Investigations Program**

- Investigates critical groundwater challenges such as groundwater/surfacewater interaction, impacts of land use change, development stress, and more.
- Results provide scientific basis for sound, informed, water-management decisions.

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/gwip/gwip.asp

# **Montana Ground Water Assessment Program**

- Maps groundwater quality and the distribution of Montana's aquifers
- Provides long-term groundwater quality and water-level monitoring
- Maintains the central repository for Montana's groundwater information

http://mbmggwic.mtech.edu/

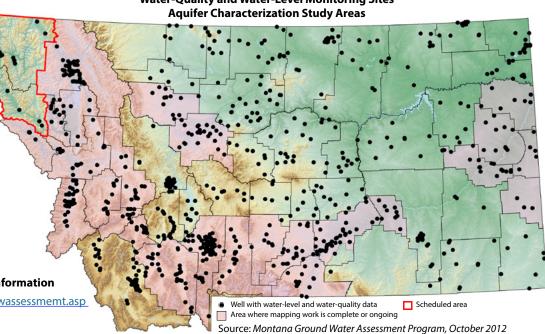
**Ground Water Assessment Program information** 

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/grw/grwassessmemt.asp

# **Ground Water Investigation Program Project Areas Map** Active or completed projects Next scheduled projects Unscheduled projects

Source: Montana Ground Water Investigation Program, September 2012

# **Water-Quality and Water-Level Monitoring Sites**



# **Montana Drought Resources**

The Montana Governor's Drought **Advisory Committee** is charged with monitoring, forecasting, and reporting water supply and moisture conditions, enabling



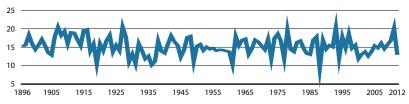
Montanans to make timely and informed decisions to mitigate drought impacts in a proactive manner.

For historic analysis, up-to-date information, and maps on Montana's current drought situation visit http://drought.mt.gov/.

# **Montana Digital Atlas**

Additional mapping and data capabilities are available through the Montana State Library at <a href="http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp">http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp</a>. The Montana Digital Atlas allows users to identify a place of interest and view an atlas of information about that place that includes a broad range of data categories such as land ownership and use, census data, water information and biological data.

# Montana Annual Precipitation in Inches (1895 - 2012)

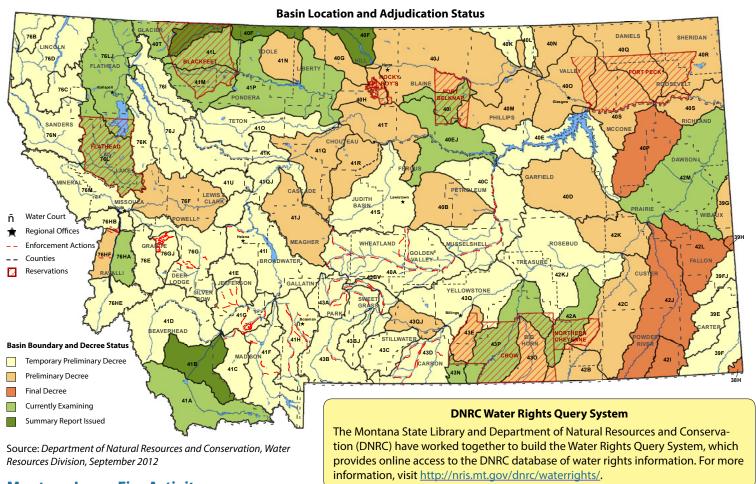


Source: NOAA National Climate Data Center, September 2012

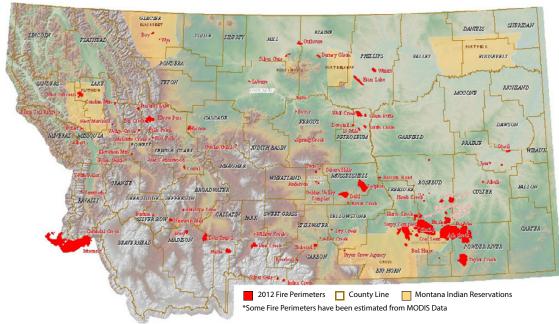
# Water/Fire

# **Water Rights**

The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation Water Adjudication Bureau assists the Montana Water Court in the adjudication of all claims to pre July 1, 1973 water rights. The Bureau examines all claims pursuant to Supreme Court rules and provides a summary report to the Water Court on each of the basins (85) in the state. Pursuant to legislation passed in 2005 the Bureau must complete the examination of the remaining 57,000 claims (as of 2005) by June 30, 2015. The map below shows the current status of the adjudication process. Visit <a href="http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/">http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/</a>.



# **Montana Large Fire Activity**



Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, Forestry Division, September 2012

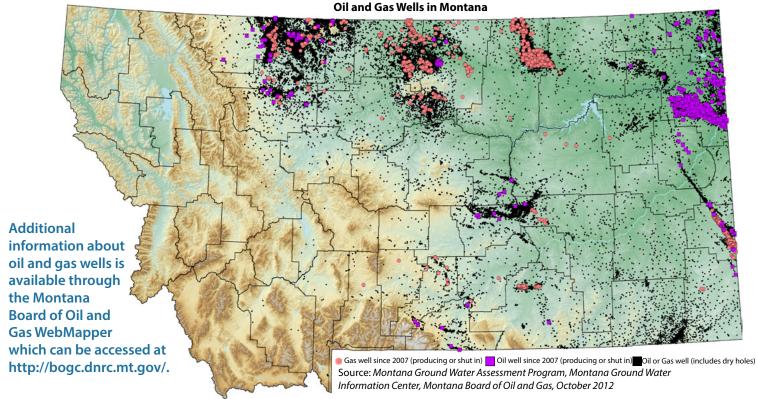
# Montana Fires 2002 - 2011 All Fires As Reported by All Agencies

Year	Count	Acreage
2002	1,372	110,309
2003	2,326	736,809
2004	1,447	18,445
2005	1,316	103,294
2006	2,302	1,047,118
2007	1,875	778,079
2008	1,424	166,842
2009	1,731	48,912
2010	1,050	56,711
2011	1,335	168,010

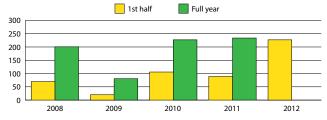
Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, September 2012

For additional information on Montana's fires, visit DNRC's online Fire Map at http://dnrc.mt.gov/gis/fire/.

# **Oil and Gas Wells**



# Montana Oil Well Permits Issued (2008 - 2012)



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, August 2012

# Montana House Heating Fuel Occupied Housing Units

	6 .	
	Count	Percent
Utility gas	226,740	56.5%
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	51,713	12.9%
Electricity	78,582	18.8%
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	7,472	1.9%
Coal or coke	927	0.2%
Wood	33,481	8.3%
Solar energy	321	0.1%
Other fuel	4,234	1.1%
No fuel used	858	0.2%
Total	404,616	100.0%

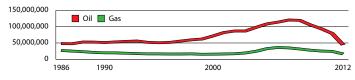
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

# Oil and Gas Wells

		Senate District	House District	House District
	Montana	10	19	20
Coal Bed Methane, Active	1,073	0	0	0
Coal Bed Methane, Inactive	65	0	0	0
Gas, Active	7,238	0	0	0
Gas, Inactive	2,569	0	0	0
Gas Storage, Active	270	0	0	0
Gas Storage, Inactive	18	0	0	0
Injection, Active	1,135	0	0	0
Injection, Inactive	757	0	0	0
Oil, Active	7,554	0	0	0
Oil, Inactive	4,579	0	0	0
Oil & Gas, Active	1	0	0	0
Total	25,259	0	0	0

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Board of Oil and Gas, September 2012

## **Montana Annual Oil and Gas Production (Barrels)**



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, October 2012

# **Pipelines**

	Montana		Senate District 10		House District 19		House District 20	
	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles
Crude Oil	90	1,970	3	53	3	53	0	0
Natural Gas	360	3,301	0	0	0	0	0	0
Refined Product	47	805	1	48	1	48	0	0
Other	24	402	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	521	6,477	4	101	4	101	0	0

Source: Montana State Library, Pipeline Intregrity Management Mapping Application, December 2006

#### Wildlife and Recreation

Montana is blessed with a wealth of wildlife and habitat diversity. These resources provide exceptional opportunities for recreation and contribute substantially to the state's economy and quality of life. Good information is critical to maintain this valuable heritage as the state grows and develops.

#### **Recreation Area (Acres)**

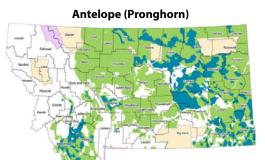
	Senate District 10
Fishing Access Sites	422
Fishing Conservation Areas	0
State Parks	1,998
Wildlife Conservation Easements	0
Wildlife Management Areas	7,367
Wildlife Protection Areas	0
Total	9,787

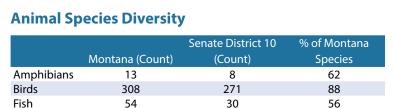
Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks, September 2012

77

71

#### **Big Game Distribution**





79

12

Source: Montana Natural Heritage Program, September 2012

103

17

#### **Block Management Acreage**

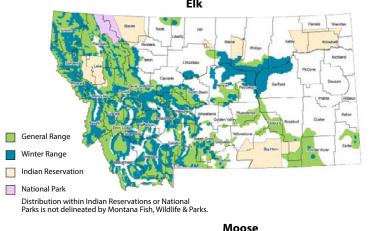
Mammals

Reptiles

There are a total of 9,093,377 acres of Block Management land (including Plum Creek\*) in the State of Montana. Senate District 10 contains 187,713 or 2% of those acres.

\*Plum Creek land in FWP's Regions 1 and 2 are included in these statistics. Although they are part of the Block Management Program, they are not traditional BMA's and are managed differently.

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012



#### -Wildlife Highlights-

For more information on animals, plants, and habitats in your Senate District, visit the Montana Natural Heritage Program at http://mtnhp.org. Resources include:

- · Montana Field Guide an encyclopedia of the distribution, status, and biology of Montana's animals, plants, and biological communities
- MapViewer interactive maps of animals, plants, land cover, and land management

Land Management Maps – public lands,

conservation easements, and special designations

- · Wetland and riparian mapping information
- Reports on Montana's Species of Concern

· Quick responses to data requests and answers from expert scientists on Montana's plants, animals, and biological communities.

#### **Northern Pygmy Owl**

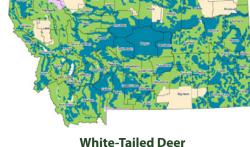
Glaucidium gnoma

Weighing in at just two to three ounces, the Northern Pygmy Owl is a fierce hunter of small birds, mammals and insects.





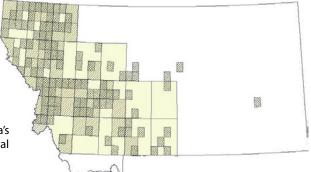
Mule Deer





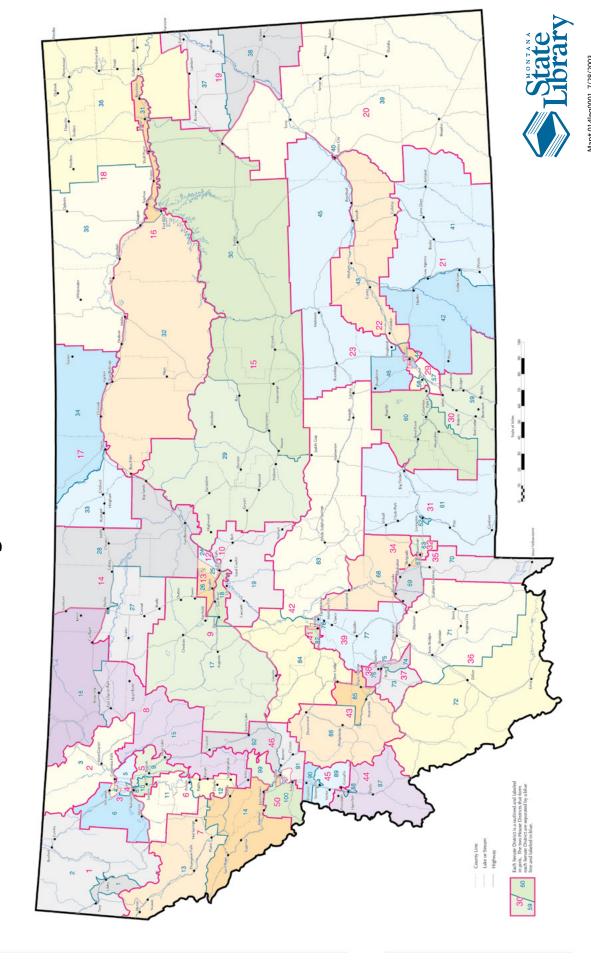
Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012





Source: Montana Natural Heritage Program, September 2012

Montana Legislative District 2005 - 2014

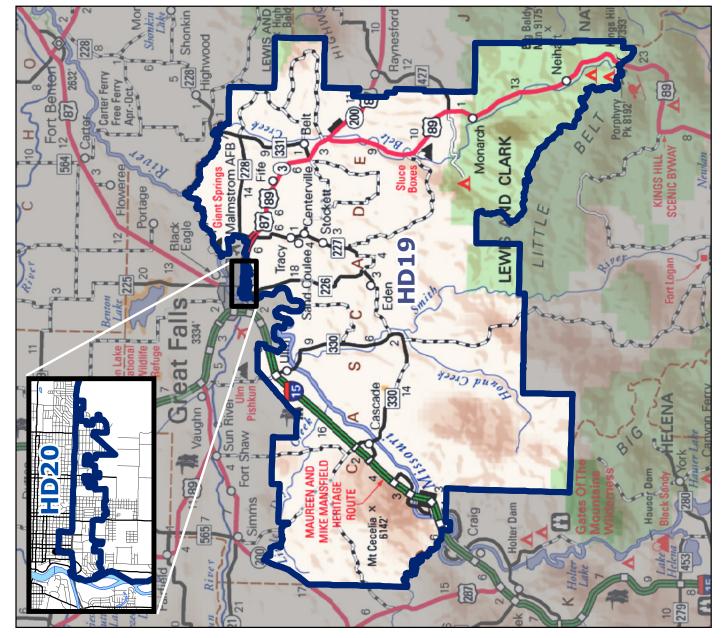


# Montana Senate District 10





Scale of Miles



#### **Online Resources Directory**

#### **Montana State Library**

1515 East 6th Avenue PO Box 201800 Helena, MT 59620 (406) 444-3115

#### http://msl.mt.gov



#### **Statewide Library Resources**

- Discover It! Montana State Library Catalog
- · Montana Library Directory

#### http://mymontanalibrary.org

http://mtslr.org

http://msl.mt.gov/For Librarians/Library Directory

#### Montana State Digital Library

- Library Information Services
  - MT.GOV Connect
  - Montana State Publications Online
  - Find Resources Online
- MSL Geographic Information
  - Montana Geographic Information Clearinghouse
  - Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure
  - · Water Information System
- Natural Heritage Program
  - · Montana Field Guide
  - MapViewer
  - Species of Concern Reports Animals
  - Species of Concern Reports Plants

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/connect

http://statepublications.mt.gov

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/Find Resources Online

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/gis

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/msdi

http://msl.msl.gov/geoinfo/water

http://mtnhp.org

http://fieldguide.mt.gov

http://mtnhp.org/mapviewer

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=a

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=p

#### **Montana Talking Book Library**

- Online catalogs and services WebOpac
- BARD Braille and Audio Reading Download

#### http://msl.mt.gov/talking book library

http://www.klasweb.msl.mt.gov

https://nlsbard.loc.gov/mt1a

#### **Montana State Library In-House Partners**

- · Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks
- Natural Resources Conservation Service

http://fwp.mt.gov

http://www.mt.nrcs.usda.gov

**Legislative Snapshot** 

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative snapshot

# **Legislative Snapshot 2013**

Includes information for the State of Montana, Senate District 11, and House Districts 21 and 22.

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/





Senate District 11

Senator Anders Blewett (D)

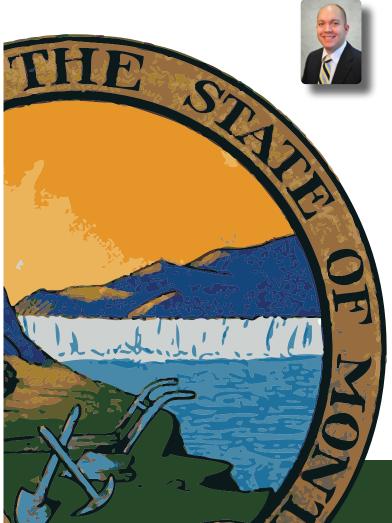
PO Box 2807

Great Falls, MT 59403-2807

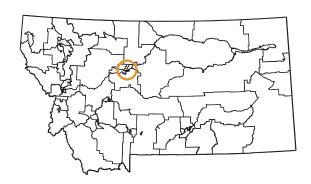


House District 21 **Representative Jean Price (D)**422 15th Street South

Great Falls, MT 59405-2424



House District 22 **Representative Casey Schreiner (D)**2223 6th Avenue North
Great Falls, MT 59401





#### **Letter from the Montana State Librarian**

On behalf of the Montana State Library, I would like to welcome you to the 2013 legislative session. We appreciate your dedication and hard work on behalf of all Montanans. We hope that this information booklet, compiled by our information experts and full of data on issues of state and national importance, will help inform many of the decisions you have to make in the coming months.

The 2013 Legislative Snapshot includes a wide range of information on issues that affect Montanans. You will find information on our state's economy and the economic impact on your constituents. High-speed, broadband Internet access is essential in this information age and the Snapshot includes a current view of the availability of broadband and Internet services across the state. Education is always an important issue, and you will find relevant information on our state's public schools



and test scores. Throughout Montana, libraries serve as community anchors; we've highlighted the programs and services offered to Montanans through their local libraries. Finally, land, wildlife, and recreation will always be an important part of Montana life, and we've pulled several highlights from our collection that might help guide your decision-making this session. Based on feedback we received from legislators in 2011, we are pleased to make much more of the data available by legislative districts. And we are pleased to provide much of the information in mapped form. Using the Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure, a set of standardized geospatial data, these maps tell powerful stories that will further your understanding of the topics highlighted.

The Montana State Library is a small and very unique agency. We employ librarians, geographers, and natural resource specialists and we partner with botanists, zoologists and ecologists. We work closely with federal and state agencies and local and tribal governments. We manage an enormous collection of state government information in all formats, keeping Montanans informed about the work of their government. And we ensure that Montana's blind and physically disabled citizens have access to reading materials and information.

We also work on behalf of all of Montana's libraries to help them provide the latest and best information, technology and library services to their patrons – your constituents – whether it's downloadable ebooks, public access computers, online information resources, or the latest bestseller. Without the Montana State Library, Montana libraries would not be able to afford these resources and services for their patrons, all of which are being used in record numbers. In this age of information – most of which is only accessed online – the Montana State Library, through libraries across the state, provides a vital link that affects Montanans in a multitude of ways.

We created this booklet for you not only to provide vital information to help you make difficult decisions in the coming months, but to demonstrate the power of what a diverse staff with amazingly diverse skills can do to make information, in many different forms, available to every Montanan. Our work empowers Montanans by providing access to information, enhancing learning in families and communities, and building 21st Century skills. Knowing that our work makes a difference makes us very proud.

We hope that you use this Legislative Snapshot throughout the session. And we hope that you will stop by to see us – in person or virtually. Whether you visit us at our library or online, you will be able to browse our collection of government and natural resource information, get help to research a specific issue, or find a quiet place to work or meet with colleagues. We are located one block east of the Capitol, behind the Montana Historical Society, at the north end of the Justice building. And of course, our services are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week at <a href="http://msl.mt.gov">http://msl.mt.gov</a>.

Sincerely,

#### Senate District 11 House District 21 House District 22

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Find additional Senate and House district data, interactive maps, and even more resources online at http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/.

Jennie Stapp

Juni Stepp

#### The Montana Economy and Theories of Economic Growth

Source: Montana Department of Labor and Industries

It has been an interesting five years for the Montana and U.S. economies, including the deepest and longest U.S. recession since the Great Depression and a slow economic recovery. Montana outperformed the U.S. economy during the recession and recovery, losing only 4.4% of our pre-recession personal income peak compared to 5.6% nationally. Further, since hitting the trough in 2009, Montana's personal income growth has outpaced the U.S. by about 3 percentage points, while the state's payroll job growth has increased by 3.4% compared to 3.1% nationally. Montana's 2012 job growth promises to be strong. From June 2011 to June 2012, Montana added almost 9,800 jobs for an annual growth rate of 2.1% -- above forecasted expectations and above the long-term growth rate of 1.2%. Montana's economy is returning to growth despite the many national and international challenges.

The various forces causing the recession and slow recovery are evident in the quarterly personal income statistics in Figure 1. The national slowdown in the overall economy and particularly in the housing market was first noted in the summer of 2007, but personal income for both the U.S. and Montana continued to expand until the financial crisis in the third and fourth quarters of 2008. Wall Street losses translated into income and job losses on Main Streets in Montana. Although the U.S. recession officially ended in June 2009, Montana continued to lose income until the first quarter of 2010.



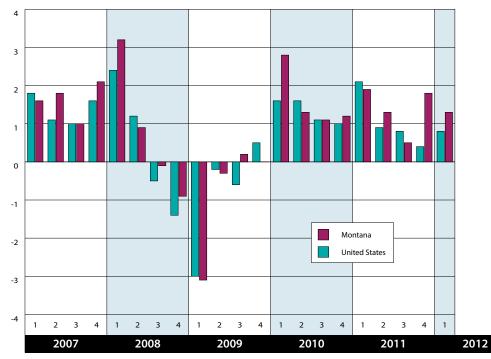
Then, just as the U.S. economy turned upward, global problems came to the forefront. The Eurozone's sovereign debt crisis moderated the U.S. recovery, with the first Greece bailout occurring in the second quarter of 2010. As one of America's largest export customers, Europe's economic slowdown reduced the demand for U.S. goods, in addition to increasing uncertainty and risk in the global financial system. In fact, overall global growth slowed from 5.2% in 2010 to 3.8% in 2011, while the advanced

economies that make up the majority of the U.S. export customers slowed from 3% in 2010 to 1.4% in 2011. The last few years have taught Montanans that our economic fortunes are strongly tied to the performance of global and national economies.

Domestic factors have also played a role in the slow emergence of the economy out of the recession. Throughout the 2007 to 2012 period, oil and gas price spikes caused temporary shocks to the economy. Higher fuel prices reduce the amount of discretionary dollars consumers have to spend in grocery stores, restaurants, and retail stores, thus slowing job growth. Also, during the summer of 2011, the federal debt ceiling increase debate increased the uncertainty about future government spending and the safety of U.S. financial instruments. With government spending equaling roughly 20% of the Gross Domestic Product, any large change to that spending would have an impact on the economy. Businesses are still in the shadow of this fiscal uncertainty. Current national fiscal plans call for spending cuts and tax increases equal to about 3.8% of GDP in January 2013, which would likely send the U.S. economy into a shallow recession.iii Businesses and consumers who are reliant on this spending are less likely to make decisions or take on risk in such an uncertain environment.

Like personal income, Montana's payroll employment was impacted by the financial crises, starting with employment losses in the fourth quarter of 2008. Job losses continued throughout 2009 and 2010 before starting recovery in 2011. Wages recovered earlier than employment growth, with the total amount

Figure 1: Montana and U.S. Personal Income Growth

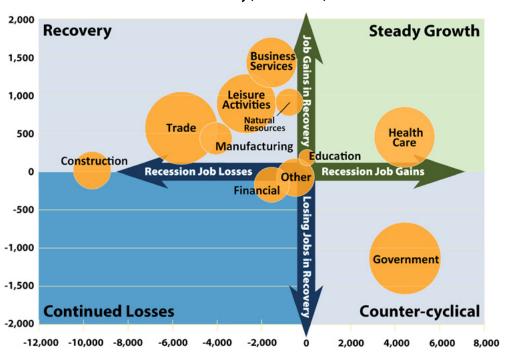


Source: Quarterly Personal Income Data, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

of wages paid to Montana workers starting to increase in the second quarter of 2010. These wage gains translated into job growth in 2011 as the spending of more wages stimulated demand in the high-employment consumer industries. The average annual wage increased by 3.5% in 2011, driving Montana's average annual wage over \$35,000 for the first time.

Payroll employment grew at about 0.9% in 2011, but private employment grew much faster at 1.4%. The job growth by industry is illustrated in Figure 2. The job change during the recession years of 2007 to 2010 is shown on the horizontal axis compared to the past year of recovery on the vertical axis. The size of the bubble indicates the size of the industry employment in 2011. Total job growth in recent years has been slower than private job growth because the government sector shed jobs in 2010 and 2011. Figure 2 includes all public employees in the government bubble, even though many public workers are in the education, health care, or construction industries. Public employment represents roughly 20% of total employment in 2011, with 11% of total employment in local government, 6% in state government, and 3% in the federal government. The government share of total employment has been slowly decreasing over time, although it increased a few percentage points during the recession. The government share returned to its downward trend in the last year. Government is placed in the counter-cyclical quadrant in Figure 2, as it added about 4,400 jobs during the recession and then lost about 1,100 jobs in 2011. Counter-cyclical government employment growth helps stabilize the economy during recessionary periods and helps accelerate the return to growth.

Figure 2: Industry Job Change during the Recession (2007 to 2010) and Recovery (2010 to 2011)



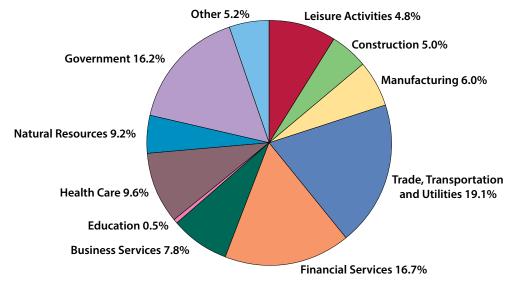
Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

The health care industry has added jobs throughout the recession and recovery, adding almost 5,000 jobs over the last five years. Only the financial services industry (which includes real estate) and other services posted employment losses in 2011, with all other industries in recovery with job gains. Business services, including administration and professional services, added the most jobs in 2011, followed by natural resources (including oil and gas mining) and the leisure activities sector

(which includes restaurants, bars, entertainment, and hotels). Trade, manufacturing, and construction posted the most losses during the recession, but all three industries are back on the recovery path with job gains in 2011. Wood product manufacturing and residential construction have been slow to recover in the aftermath of the national housing downturn, but other manufacturing and commercial and industrial construction posted job gains over the past year.

Figure 2 illustrates the size of each industry by the size of the industry's bubble, with trade, health care, government, and leisure activities employing the most workers. However, employment is only one way to contribute to the economy. Figure 3 illustrates the contribution of each industry to Montana's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Although health care represents 15% of Montana's total workforce, it contributes 10% of Montana's GDP. Similarly, the leisure activities sector comprises 13% of employment, but contributes only 5% of GDP. Other industries contribute more to GDP than to employment. The financial services industry, which includes real estate, contributes 17% of Montana's GDP, but only 5% of Montana's employment. The manufacturing and natural resource sectors also contribute significant GDP (15% combined), but are a small percentage of employment (7%). No industry is more important than another, but each industry has different roles to play in the economy.

Figure 3. Montana Gross Domestic Product by Industry, 2011



Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

Figure 4: Top 10 Exports from Montana to the Rest of the World (millions)

1.	Bulk Wheat	881.8
2.	Mineral Fuel, Oil, etc.	374.2
3.	Inorganic Chemicals	346.4
4.	Industrial Machinery (including computers)	197.9
5.	Vehicles, Parts, etc.	114.9
6.	Cereals	60.5
7.	Ores, Slag & Ash	60.2
8.	Salt, Sulfur, Earth & Stone	57.6
9.	Aircraft, Parts, etc.	40.3
10	Optic, Medical or Surgical Instruments	37.6

Source: Montana Department of Commerce, Office of Trade and International Relations, 2011

The manufacturing and natural resources industries are also important because of the amount of exports they provide for our economy. Exports bring new wealth into our economy, which then drives economic growth in all industries as the money is circulated through our economy. Figure 4 illustrates the top 10 Montana exports. Many are raw natural resources from the agriculture and mining industries, or manufacturing products that add value to the raw commodities. Overall, Montana's exports increased by 14% in 2011. Montana's largest export customers include other states, Canada, Asia, and Europe. Based on data from the first half of 2012, Montana exports may decrease slightly in 2012 because of slower economic growth in many of our non-U.S. global trading partners.v

The western portion of Montana was harder hit by the recession and global slowdown compared to the eastern portion of the state. 2011 unemployment rates by region are shown in Figure 5. The large job losses in wood product manufacturing had a disproportional effect in Northwestern Montana, while the large recessionary job losses in construction had the largest impact in both the Northwest and around the Bozeman region. These two areas continue to have the highest unemployment rates in 2011. In contrast, the Eastern portion of the state was less impacted by the recession because of a heavy reliance on energy, agriculture, health care, and government – all industries that performed relatively well during the recession. The unemployment rate in the East was only 4.7% in 2011. The development of the Bakken oil shale has brought a great deal of development into the

region, both in the primary oil and gas mining industry and in related business services, such as environmental engineering and employment firms. Although unemployment in the western portion of the state continues to be high, job growth has returned to all Montana regions. In fact, the Southwest region of the state (including Butte, Bozeman, Dillon, and Helena) has led the state in job gains as we have exited the recession, leading the Southwest region's unemployment rate to decrease slightly in 2011 to 6.1% from 6.6% in 2010.

All of Montana's regions are expected to post job gains in 2012, with continued growth expected in 2013. However, job growth is expected to remain slower than before the recession for several years. The Montana Department of Labor and Industry's job projections expect 1.4% job growth in 2012 and 2013, compared to the 2.2% annual growth that the state experienced from 2000 to 2007 prior to the recession. In many ways, the rapid economic growth prior to the recession was artificially high because of the low interest rates that caused a growth bubble. Slower expected growth is simply a result of being outside the bubble period.

Growth is also expected to be slower in the future because of cutbacks in government spending and slower growth in consumer spending as Americans save and try to reduce their debt loads. With government spending comprising about 20% and consumption comprising about 70% of aggregate demand, the slowdown in these sectors will translate into slower overall economic growth. Lower domestic demand from consumers and governments will lead many businesses to slow production or look abroad to foreign markets to supplement growth. Both alternatives may lead to slower employment growth domestically. Further, a slowing global economy will likely moderate Montana export growth in 2012 and 2013, although global demand is expected to return in later years.

Despite domestic and global challenges, Montana's economy has proven to be incredibly resilient in the last few years. Montana's economy is now in recovery, adding over 9,800 jobs in the last year, and posting over two years of personal income and wage gains. Although unemployment remains undesirably high, Montana's job growth has re-employed out-of-work Montanans and brought stronger wages back to workers and their families. Future years are expected to bring continued growth to our state as our industries continue recovery from the recession, and the Bakken development provides new opportunities for income growth and entrepreneurialism.

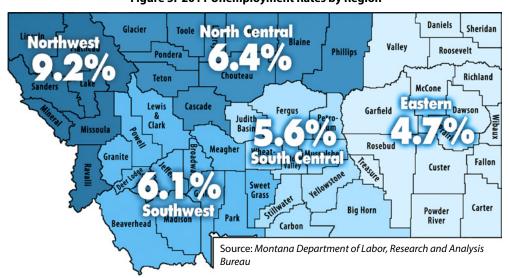


Figure 5: 2011 Unemployment Rates by Region

i The long-term growth rate of 1.2% for Montana's total employment growth is based on employment data from 1976 to 2011 using the Local Area Unemployment Statistics published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Montana Department of Labor and Industry (DLI). Job growth forecasts based on this series by DLI suggested job growth of only 0.9% in 2011.

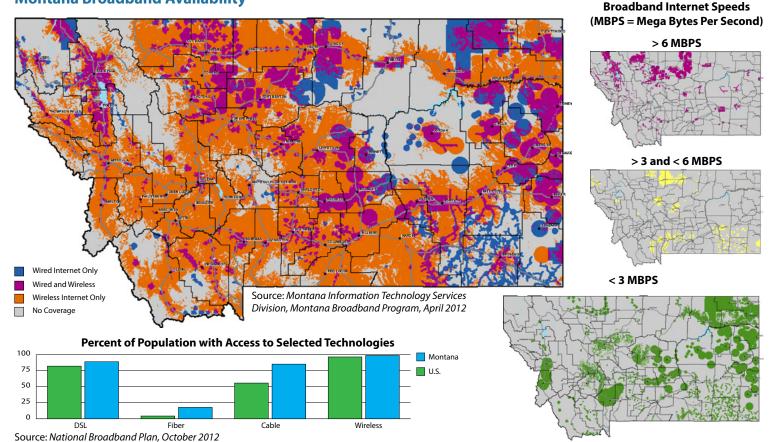
ii International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2012. www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2012/01/weodata/index.aspx.

iii Global Insight, "U.S. Economy: The Fiscal Cliff" June 28, 2012 and Congressional Budget Office, "An Update to the Budget and Economic Outlook: Fiscal Years 2012 to 2022" Aug. 22, 2012.

iv For more information on employment and wage growth, please see the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Labor Day Report 2012, available at <a href="http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913">http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913</a> LDR-12.pdf.

v WiserTrade, U.S. State Exports by NAICS Industry. At <u>www.wisertrade.org</u>. See footnote 2 for growth projections.

#### **Montana Broadband Availability**



#### **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program**

Under the Broadband Technologies Opportunities Program (BTOP) funded by the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA) and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the Montana State Library is partnering with 44 of Montana's public libraries to expand access to free, high-speed Internet to 86% of the state's population by 2013. Funds have supported: increased broadband speeds; decreased patron wait time; improved access by purchasing ADA compliant

software, hardware, and furniture, and through minor renovation projects aimed at increasing accessibility of computing center facilities; digital literacy training; and a mobile computer lab.

#### **Highlights include:**

- Increased average statewide library broadband speeds from 3.55 mbps to 15 mbps
- Added 478 public workstations (212 desktops, 46 children's computers, 200 laptops, 17 touchscreens and 3 iMacs) for a total of 781

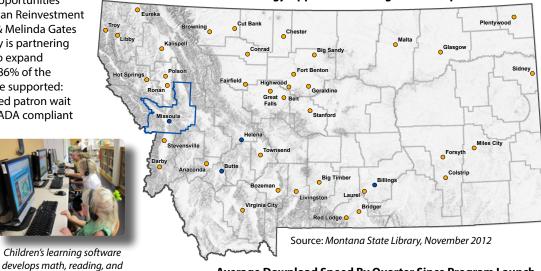
critical-thinking skills

- Decreased average wait time from 20 minutes to less than 5 minutes
- Provided digital literacy training to over 70,000 Montanans and 1,200 librarians on topics such as employment resources, tax filing, self-help law, Internet and email, and computer basics

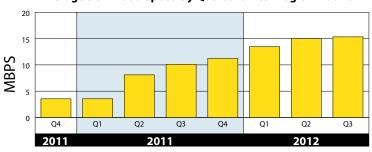
#### **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program Participants**

Source: Montana Information Technology Services Division,

Montana Broadband Program, April 2012



#### Average Download Speed By Quarter Since Program Launch



Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

#### **Demographics**

#### **2010 Poverty and Median Income Estimates**

		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	11	21	22
Median Household Income	43,872	38,572	42,470	33,159
% in Poverty All Ages	15	16	13	19
% in Poverty Ages Under 18	19	24	23	25

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

### Percent of Households With One or More Persons 65 Years and Over

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 11	District 21	District 22
One or More 65 and Over	25	25	27	22
One Person	10	12	11	13
Two Or More Persons	14	13	17	9
Family	14	12	16	8
Nonfamily	1	1	0	1

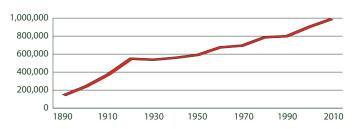
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

#### **Percent of Change in Number of Housing Units**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 11	District 21	District 22
2000 Census	412,633	8,139	3,856	4,283
2010 Census	482,825	7,958	3,791	4,167
Percent of Change	+ 17.0	2.2	1.7	2.7

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Censes

### Montana Historic Population Growth 1890 - 2010 Censes

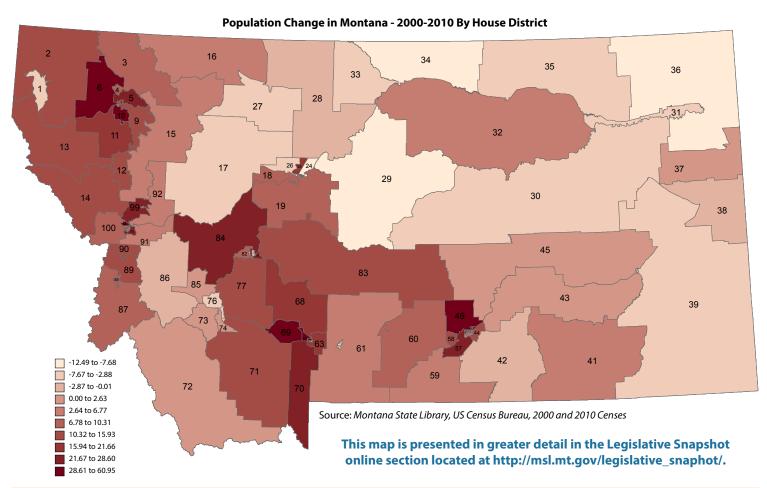


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1890 - 2010 Censes

#### 2010 Census Data

	Total	Male	Female
United States	308,745,538	151,781,326	156,964,212
Under 5 years	20,201,362	10,319,427	9,881,935
Under 18 years	74,181,467	37,945,136	36,236,331
18 to 64 years	194,356,087	96,473,230	97,882,857
65 years and over	40,267,984	17,362,960	22,905,024
Montana	989,415	496,667	492,748
Under 5 years	62,423	32,129	30,294
Under 18 years	223,563	114,909	108,654
18 to 64 years	619,110	313,713	305,397
65 years and over	146,742	68,045	78,697
		·	

Source: US Census Bureau, 2010 Census



#### **Demographics**

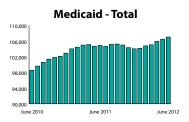
#### **Veteran Population Projections**

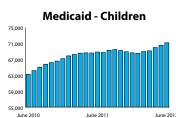
Montana is ranked second among the states for percent of the civilian population 18 years and over who are veterans. (12.3 percent, U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey)

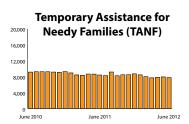
		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	11	21	22
Civilian population (>18)	746,963	12,430	6,350	6,080
Non Veterans	646,089	10,082	5,050	5,032
Veterans	100,874	2,348	1,300	1,048
% of Gulf War (>9/01)	9.0%	28%	28%	27%
% of Gulf War (8/90-8/01)	15%	20%	18%	21%
Vietnam era	37%	35%	34%	36%
Korean War	13%	15%	18%	10%
World War II	10%	7%	10%	3%

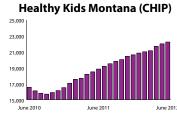
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

# Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services Selected Eligibles - Monthly Enrollment





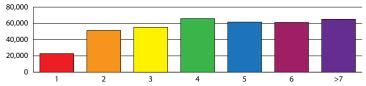




Source: Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services, August 2012

#### **Montana Median Income By Household Size**

Median Income for All Households: 43,872



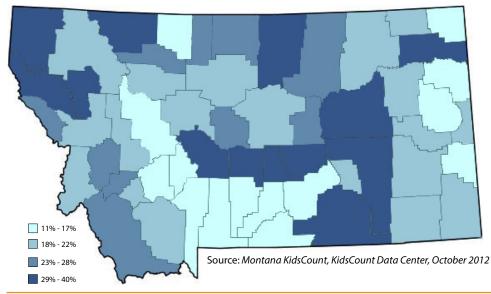
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

## Percent of Individuals Below Poverty Level (12 Month Period)

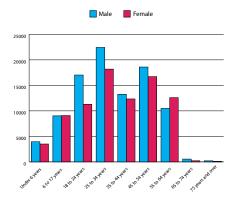
		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 11	District 21	District 22
Total (Count)	138,109	2,652	1,105	1,547
Males	46.2%	40.8%	34.7%	45.2%
Under 5 years	5.0%	5.3%	2.2%	7.5%
5 years	1.1%	1.3%	0.0%	2.3%
6 to 11 years	4.8%	6.4%	6.5%	6.3%
12 to 14 years	2.1%	2.1%	4.3%	0.5%
15 years	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	2.3%	4.8%	0.6%
18 to 24 years	8.6%	3.1%	6.3%	0.8%
25 to 34 years	5.5%	7.0%	3.9%	9.2%
35 to 44 years	4.6%	4.8%	1.0%	7.6%
45 to 54 years	5.3%	2.3%	2.4%	2.3%
55 to 64 years	3.8%	3.7%	3.3%	4.1%
65 to 74 years	1.6%	0.3%	0.0%	0.6%
> 75 years	1.4%	2.0%	0.0%	3.4%
Females	53.8%	59.2%	65.3%	54.8%
Under 5 years	5.1%	5.9%	6.0%	5.8%
5 years	0.8%	0.9%	0.0%	1.5%
6 to 11 years	4.7%	8.2%	11.0%	6.2%
12 to 14 years	2.0%	1.1%	2.5%	0.0%
15 years	0.7%	0.5%	1.1%	0.0%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	1.9%	2.1%	1.7%
18 to 24 years	11.0%	8.3%	8.1%	8.4%
25 to 34 years	7.3%	9.3%	10.6%	8.3%
35 to 44 years	5.0%	5.0%	5.2%	4.9%
45 to 54 years	5.5%	8.0%	7.8%	8.1%
55 to 64 years	4.3%	4.1%	2.5%	5.3%
65 to 74 years	2.2%	2.9%	4.7%	1.6%
> 75 years	3.5%	3.3%	3.8%	2.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

#### Montana Child Poverty By County (Percent - 2009)



#### **Montana Health Insurance Coverage Status**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey

#### **Indexes**

Indexes				
Population	Montana	Senate District 11	House District 21	House District 2
Total population	989,415	17,147	8,675	8,472
Median age (years)	40	36	37	36
Total population - 65 years and over	146,742	2,481	1,369	1,112
Total population - 18 to 64 years	619,110	10,719	5,287	5,432
Total population - under 18 years	223,563	3,947	2,019	1,928
Total population - under 5 years	62,423	1,251	621	630
One race	964,439	16,358	8,305	8,05
White	884,961	14,779	7,532	7,24
Black/African American	4,027	192	91	10
American Indian/Alaska Native	62,555	1,087	500	58
Asian	6,253	147	86	6
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	668	38	26	1
Some other race	5,975	115	70	4
Two or more races	24,976	789	370	41
Hispanic/Latino	28,565	702	344	35
Social	Montana	Senate District 11	House District 21	House District 2
Total households	401,328	7,499	3,558	3,94
Average household size	2	2	2	
Average family size	3	3	3	
Family households (families)	256,130	4,354	2,440	1,91
Male householder, no wife present, family	15,368	384	168	21
Male householder, no wife present, family - with own children under 18 years	9,016	241	92	14
Female householder, no husband present, family	33,651	920	486	43
Female householder, no husband present, family - with own children under 18 years	21,355	570	285	28
Nonfamily households	145,198	3,145	1,118	2,02
louseholder living alone	116,779	2,715	987	1,72
louseholder living alone - 65 years and over	41,923	902	380	52
Households with one or more people under 18 years	116,926	2,117	1,027	1,09
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	99,541	1,841	974	86
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	235,983	3,878	2,006	1,87
Nursery school, preschool	13,206	310	109	20
Kindergarten	12,085	376	149	22
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	96,195	1,645	932	71
High school (grades 9-12)	52,304	761	390	37
College or graduate school	62,193	786	426	36
Economic	Montana	Senate District 11	House District 21	House District
Employment status - population 16 years and over	778,518	13,237	6,675	6,56
Civilian labor force - employed	476,195	8,114	4,129	3,98
Civilian labor force - unemployed	28,683	363	132	23
Armed forces	3,737	362	122	24
Not in labor force	269,903	4,398	2,292	2,10
Females 16 years and over in labor force	391,139	7,040	3,578	3,46
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18	13	13	•
Mean earnings (dollars)	55,129	45,609	52,012	39,83
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	15,179	14,564	16,219	13,00
Mean retirement income (dollars)	18,679	15,590	16,731	14,09
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	7,895	6,805	7,127	6,65
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	2,954	1,881	2,948	1,39
Median family income (dollars)	55,725	49,320	50,882	46,25
Mean family income (dollars)	68,016	57,033	61,863	50,87
Housing	Montana	Senate District 11	House District 21	House District
otal housing units	471,723	7,967	3,737	4,23
Occupied housing units	401,328	7,499	3,558	3,94
acant housing units	70,395	468	179	28
Homeowner vacancy rate	2	0	0	
Rental vacancy rate	6	4	5	
Built 2005 or later	18,895	85	56	:
Owner-occupied	277,023	4,470	2,433	2,0
Renter-occupied	124,305	3,029	1,125	1,90
Median (dollars)	173,300	137,400	142,600	131,50
Housing units with a mortgage	162,090	3.051	1 676	1 37

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census/2006-2010 American Community Survey

Housing units with a mortgage

Housing units without a mortgage

162,090

114,933

1,676

757

1,375

662

3,051

1,419

#### **Accredited Schools**

		Senate		House
	Montana	District 11	District 21	District 22
Elementaries	440	5	2	3
Middle Schools	49	1	0	1
Grades 7-8 Schools	164	0	0	0
High Schools	185	2	0	2
Total	838	8	2	6

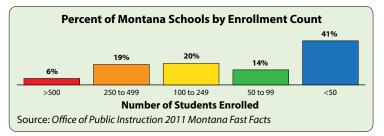
Source: Montana State Library, Montana Office of Public Instruction, September 2012

#### **Montana School Libraries**

Per MCA 20-7-202, each school in Montana maintains a school library.

Average circulation per library per year	13,788
Access to Statewide Databases	100%
No summer library hours	83%

Source: 2012 Montana School Library Data Survey



#### **Montana Test Scores - Achievement Levels**

#### 4th Grade Reading

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	31%	29%	25%	27%	27%
At or above basic	69%	71%	75%	73%	73%
Below proficient	65%	64%	61%	65%	64%
At or above proficient	35%	36%	39%	35%	36%

#### 8th Grade Reading

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	18%	18%	15%	16%	14%
At or above basic	82%	82%	85%	84%	86%
Below proficient	63%	63%	61%	62%	58%
At or above proficient	37%	37%	39%	38%	42%

#### 4th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	19%	15%	12%	12%	13%
At or above basic	81%	85%	88%	88%	87%
Below proficient	69%	62%	56%	55%	55%
At or above proficient	31%	38%	44%	45%	45%

#### 8th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	21%	20%	21%	18%	17%
At or above basic	79%	80%	79%	82%	83%
Below proficient	65%	64%	62%	56%	54%
At or above proficient	35%	36%	38%	44%	46%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2012

# Montana High School Graduation Rates By High School District 0 - 59% 60 - 69% 70 - 79% 80 - 89% 90 - 100% Montana High School Graduation Rates By High School District Source: Montana State Library, Montana Office of Public Instruction, October 2012 M

### 4th Graders Who Scored Below Proficient Reading Level

By Family Income	2011
Eligible for free/reduced school lunch	77%
Not eligible for free/reduced school lunch	55%

By Race and Hispanic Origin	2011
White	61%
Hispanic or Latino	77%
American Indian	86%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2011

#### **Early Literacy**

For low-income children in particular, a "readiness gap" fuels much of what has become known as the achievement gap. The readiness gap grows exponentially between birth and kindergarten due to differences in children's resources and opportunities for physical, linguistic, cognitive, social, emotional, and behavioral development. This gap continues to grow as children attend K-12 school.

Nearly 2/3 of Montana's fourth graders cannot read at a proficient level. The fact is that the fourth-graders who cannot meet proficient levels in reading today are all too likely to become our nation's lowest-income, least-skilled, least-productive, and most costly citizens tomorrow. Low achievement in reading, which begins with opportunistic differences starting at birth, has important long-term consequences in terms of individual earning potential, global competitiveness, and general productivity.

Source: MontanaKidsCount, September 2011

# 

#### Libraries

There are 769 libraries in the Montana Library Directory. Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries. For more detailed information on Montana's libraries visit http://www.msl.mt.gov/ For\_Librarians/Library\_Directory/. See the Education page for more information about Montana's school libraries.

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 11	District 21	District 22
Public	82	1	1	1
Branches	34	0	0	0
Bookmobiles	3	1	1	1
Academic	26	3	3	3
Institutional	2	0	0	0
School	562	28	28	28
Special	57	7	7	7
Other	3	0	0	0
Total	769	40	40	40

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

#### **Montana's Cultural Heritage**

In partnership with the Montana Historical Society and other organizations, the Montana State Library promotes preservation of and online

access to our state's cultural heritage. The Montana Memory Project website makes a variety of historic as well as contemporary resources available in digital format for education, business, pleasure, and lifelong learning.



Fire trucks at Presbyterian Church, Lewistown, MT

http://mtmemory.org/.

#### **Connecting to Collections**

The Montana Historical Society and the Montana State Library partnered on a statewide project to assess the preservation needs of collections at Montana's more than 400 cultural organizations. The assessment documented the need for training, environmental monitoring, on-site surveys of collections and facilities,

and disaster preparedness assistance.

#### **Montana Talking Book Library**

#### Services for Montanans with Visual, Physical and Reading Disabilities

The Montana State Library supports free specialized and direct accessible library services to Montanans with visual and physical disabilities through the Montana Talking Book Library (MTBL). The number of veterans served has increased to 12.4% of all patrons. Overall patrons have increased by 15%. MTBL circulation has increased by 15.16%. The Patron Outreach Project is designed to connect more Montanans with MTBL services.

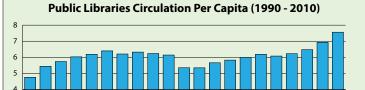
MTBL's local recordings and national digitization projects continue to progress and offer a wider variety of digital

audio books to patrons in both physical delivery and digital BARD (Braille and Audio Reading Download) delivery programs. These are designed to meet patrons' needs at their personal resource and skills level, including homebound patrons.

For more information: http://msl.mt.gov/tbl/ OR 1-800-332-3400

#### **Montana Public Libraries Fast Facts**

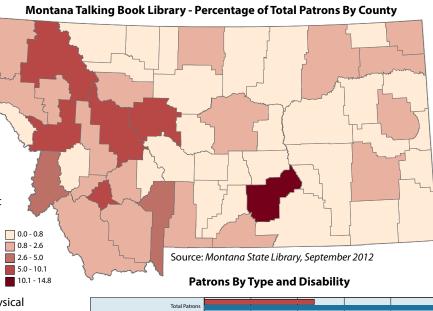
- Montana's public libraries hold 3,719,920 items.
- Montanans visited their public libraries an average of five times throughout the year, for a total of 4,599,660 visits in 2011.
- Montana library patrons checked out 7,519,019 items in 2011, about eight items per person.
- Librarians in Montana's public libraries fielded 465,036 reference questions in SFY 2011, or 8,934 questions per week.
- 100% of all Montana libraries provide Internet access to patrons
- Nearly half of all Montanans (467,303) have a library card.

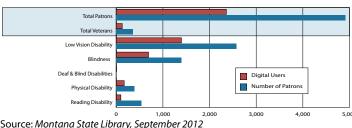


Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

#### **Courier Project**

As access to quality information has become a vital part of our lives, the Montana State Library is partnering with libraries on a number of ways to share information and materials affordably and dependably. One of these methods is the Montana Courier Project, which uses a commercial courier service to ship library materials and resources around the state. As participation has grown, libraries are seeing increasingly significant savings in the cost of moving library materials around the state.





#### Libraries

The Montana State Library works on behalf of all Montana libraries to help them provide the latest and best information and library services to their patrons – your constituents. We negotiate on behalf of libraries across the state to get the best rate on cuttingedge library products and services, keeping libraries relevant and engaged in their local communities. Our statewide suite of resource sharing tools through our unique group services contract with Online Computing Library Center (OCLC) enables patrons to borrow library materials from anywhere in the world and provides Montana collections to citizens of the world. Discover It, a new statewide search tool for libraries, makes the patron's discovery experience into a one stop, "Googlelike" experience. Without statewide library projects, some of which are listed here, many Montanans would be left behind in this age of information.

#### **Participating Libraries**

Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries that are participating in the following statewide projects.

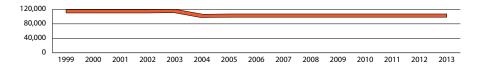
		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 11	District 21	District 22
Statewide Databases	769	40	40	40
OCLC	769	40	40	40
OCLC Group Services	252	4	4	4
Montana Shared Catalog	163	0	0	0
MontanaLibrary2Go	88	3	3	3
Ready2Read	72	1	1	1
Courier Project	46	1	1	1
Montana Memory Project	34	0	0	0

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

#### -State Aid Dollars for Public Libraries-

State aid to public libraries is provided through the Information Access Montana Act (IAMA) passed by the Montana Legislature in 1989. The act is designed to broaden access to existing information by strengthening public libraries, augment and extend services provided by public libraries, and permit new types of library services based on local need. For fiscal year 2013, a total of \$102,830 was distributed amongst the state's 82 public libraries.

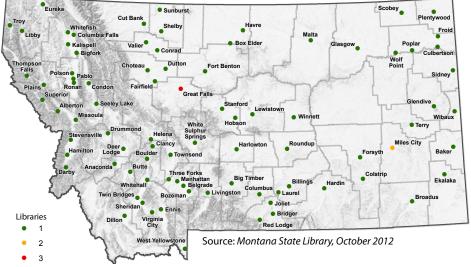
#### State Aid for Montana Public Libraries (1999 - 2013)



	Per	PerSq	
State Aid for Public Libraries in Senate District 11	Capita \$	Mile \$	Total \$
Great Falls Public Library, Great Falls	7,096	235	7,331

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

#### MontanaLibrary2Go Participating Libraries



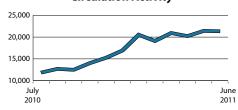
### Statewide Databases and HomeworkMT

Thanks to an allocation from the Montana legislature, the Montana State Library offers statewide periodical databases to all Montana library patrons. Access to this completely online collection - accessible in the library, at home, or on a mobile device - includes hundreds of journals and thousands of full text articles on everything from business resources to health information. Montanans performed nearly 6.5 million searches within the "Discover It" statewide search tool last year. Library patrons also have access to live tutors and online homework assistance through HomeworkMT. Montana students engaged in 8,102 live tutoring sessions and 3,715 online sessions to get assistance with math, science, social studies and the GED. Adults accessed the resource for assistance with computer and financial literacy, resumes, and helping children with homework.

#### MontanaLibrary2Go

The ever increasing popularity of downloadable audio and e-books makes MontanaLibrary2Go a favorite of Montana library patrons. Participating libraries deliver a growing collection of downloadable audio and e-book titles to their patrons. Titles are available for download on a wide variety of mobile devices including Kindles, iPods, iPads, iPhones and Androids. Patrons from participating libraries downloaded 206,801 titles between July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012.

#### MontanaLibrary2Go Circulation Activity



Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

#### Libraries

#### **Ready 2 Read**

The Montana State Library's Ready 2 Read program is designed to help parents and caregivers understand the value of sharing language and literacy with their children and the importance these skills play throughout a person's life. The Ready 2 Read program has provided extensive early childhood training for Montana librarians; placed early childhood materials, including age-appropriate books and toys, into libraries throughout the state; and helped Montana libraries become community hubs for healthy child and family development, which provide all parents of young children access to age appropriate reading materials and a 21st Century learning environment that will reap rewards for society far into the future.

http://ready2readmontana.org/

#### **Montana GIS Portal**



The Montana GIS Portal serves as Montana's primary online resource to discover geospatial data. The Portal provides online access to hundreds of datasets in a variety of formats for use in maps, web mapping applications and geospatial analyses.

http://gisportal.msl.mt.gov/

#### **State Names Authority (SNA)**

The Montana State Library is responsible for representing the State of Montana to the US Board of Geographic Names (BGN). The SNA is notified when the BGN receives proposals for new names or changes to existing names recognized by the federal government for natural features such as streams and mountains in Montana. The SNA solicits opinions on the proposals from state and local agencies and from the public, then forwards these opinions, along with the State's recommendation, to the BGN. The SNA web site at <a href="http://msl.mt.gov/geonames">http://msl.mt.gov/geonames</a> has more information and a database of all proposals made for Montana since 2002.

# 

#### **Statewide Library Training**

The Montana State Library's three consultants travel throughout Montana and meet one-on-one with librarians and library trustees across the state, assisting with everything from training and technology to applying Montana library law and fundraising basics. In the last fiscal year, MSL's consultants traveled over 37,505 miles, made over 2,830 contacts and completed over 167 visits with Montana's library community.



Number of trainings 29 Number of students at trainings 450

Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

Source: Montana State Library, October 2011 - September 2012

#### **Montana Shared Catalog**

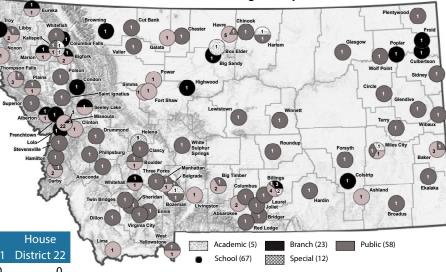
The Montana Shared Catalog helps more than 160 Montana libraries meet today's library users' demands. It gives Montanans a rich and easy-to-use catalog including more than 5 million items that patrons circulated 4,871,174 times from August 2011 to September 2012. Forty-two of the MSC member libraries have joined together in three separate groups to share their collections and patrons among their members. These resource sharing libraries are in the 4-Rivers Group (10 members in Southwestern Montana), BridgerNet Group (5 members in Gallatin County), and the Partners Group (27 members located across the state).

**Montana Shared Catalog Circulation** 

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 11	District 21	District 22
Circulation	4,871,174	0	0	0

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

#### Montana Shared Catalog Participants



#### **State Publications Available Online!**

The Montana State Library is digitizing our legacy print state publications collection of 37,000+ publications dating from 1874. To date, over one million pages have been digitized. These publications are available online in a variety of formats at <a href="http://statepublications.mt.gov">http://statepublications.mt.gov</a>. Use of these online items is exponentially more frequent than traditional print usage.

#### **Geographic Information**

#### **Montana Land Information Act**

Montana Governments and Groups Receiving MLIA Grants The Montana Land FY 2008 Through FY 2013 Information Account is funded through document Fort Peck Tribes recording fees as described Chippewa Swan Valley School District LINCOLN in MCA 7-4-2637. The Cree Tribe account supplies funds FLATHEAD for work on statewide datasets, called the Montana Salish TETON **Spatial Data Infrastructure** Kootenai Tribe (MSDI), and provides funding for local, regional, and tribal efforts to build and support GIS capacity. The statewide datasets. such as cadastral (tax parcels), aerial photography, addressed structures, and wetlands are used by local, state, tribal, federal, and private sector GIS STILL-WATER YELLOWSTON practitioners. **Montana Land Information Account Funds to State Account By Year** 750.000 Tribal Governments Grants County Grants Counties with Multiple Grants 500,000 Cities and Other Eligible Entity Grants

#### **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure**

\*FY06 does not include a June 06 collection month

FY10

FY08 FY09

Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

The Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure or MSDI contains 14 Framework layers that digitally represent the physical and cultural landscape of Montana. This information is developed with private sector, local, state, and tribal programs and in cooperation with the federal government. The State of Montana partners with all levels of government to create a complete standardized set of data for Montana base maps.

These 14 layers can help improve business inefficiencies; route traffic; study sensitive species after an oil spill; plan for future development; spur economic development; deliver necessary immunization services to children in your community and more.

# MSDI represent cana. This in, local, state, the federal swith all standardized The Montana Cadastral Mapping Application is a robust mapping tool that provides access to selected Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure layers, including information on public and private land ownership.

Montana Cadastral Application http://gis.mt.gov

Source: Montana State Library, August 2012

#### **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure Layers**



250.000

Hydrography

























For more information, visit http://giscoordination.mt.gov

#### Land

#### **Land Ownership**

Senate District 11 ranks number 49 in size and is 4.508 square miles, or about 0% of Montana's total land area (146,926 square miles). The average senate district in Montana is 2,938 square miles and the average house district is 1,469 square miles.

	Montana		Senate Distric	Senate District 11		House District 21		House District 22	
	Area		Area		Area		Area		
Owner	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	
Private	95,080	65	4	96	2	96	2	96	
Local Government	208	<1	<1	3	<1	3	<1	4	
Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks	648	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
State Trust Land	8,092	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other State Land	139	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	
US Bureau of Land Management	12,505	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	
US Fish and Wildlife Service	1,448	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
US Forest Service	26,608	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	
US National Park Service	1,853	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other Federal Land	344	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	
Total	146,926		5		2		2		

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

#### **Private Land Agricultural Use**

	Montana		Senate District	11	House District	21	House District	22
Owner	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%
Continuous Crop	29,162	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fallow Crop	13,497,077	16	99	81	99	81	0	0
Farmstead	34,343	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grazing	51,274,975	62	24	19	24	19	0	0
Irrigated	1,891,718	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Timber	15,346,749	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wild Hay	1,235,624	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	83,309,648		123		123		0	

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Department of Revenue, September 2012

#### **Conservation Easements (Acres)**

		Senate District	House District	House District
	Montana	11	21	22
Bitter Root Land Trust	2,624	0	0	0
City Government	601	0	0	0
Clark Fork-Pend Oreille Conservancy	208	0	0	0
County Government	528	0	0	0
Ducks Unlimited (Wetlands America Trust)	16,997	0	0	0
Five Valleys Land Trust	47,591	0	0	0
Flathead Land Trust	9,568	0	0	0
Gallatin Valley Land Trust	37,046	0	0	0
Humane Society Wildlife Land Trust	279	0	0	0
Montana Conservation Trust	736	0	0	0
Montana Department of Transportation	999	0	0	0
Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks	417,119	0	0	0
Montana Land Reliance	895,520	0	0	0
Mule Deer Foundation	155	0	0	0
National Wildlife Federation	20	0	0	0
Prickly Pear Land Trust	3,246	0	0	0
Rattlesnake Land Trust	190	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation	50,266	0	0	0
Salish and Kootenai Tribal Lands	222	0	0	0
The Bighorn Institute	1,443	0	0	0
The Conservation Fund	15,061	0	0	0
The Nature Conservancy	316,722	0	0	0
The Vital Ground Foundation	912	0	0	0
US Bureau of Reclamation	42	0	0	0
US Department of Agriculture	26,901	0	0	0
US Fish and Wildlife Service	241,264	0	0	0
US Forest Service	20,038	0	0	0
US Government	9,251	0	0	0
Total	2,115,548	0	0	0

#### Montana Land Management Tool

To view more land management and conservation easement information, visit the Natural Heritage MapViewer at <a href="http://">http://</a> mtnhp.org/mapviewer. The MapViewer displays land management information (public lands, managed areas, and conservation easements); wildlife sightings (more than 1,300,000); land cover/land use; and, over 28,000 georeferenced photos from across Montana. It links directly into the Montana Field Guides for more information about Montana's animals, plants and habitats. The Natural Heritage Program is the state's source for reliable, objective information and expertise to support stewardship of our native species and habitats. http://mtnhp.org

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Natural Heritage Program, June 2012

#### **Montana Ground Water Investigations Program**

- Investigates critical groundwater challenges such as groundwater/surfacewater interaction, impacts of land use change, development stress, and more.
- Results provide scientific basis for sound, informed, water-management decisions.

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/gwip/gwip.asp

#### **Montana Ground Water Assessment Program**

- Maps groundwater quality and the distribution of Montana's aquifers
- Provides long-term groundwater quality and water-level monitoring
- Maintains the central repository for Montana's groundwater information

http://mbmggwic.mtech.edu/

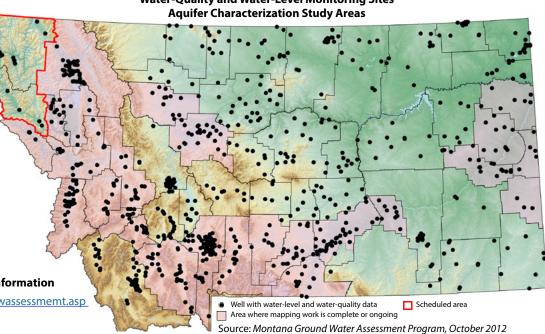
**Ground Water Assessment Program information** 

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/grw/grwassessmemt.asp

# **Ground Water Investigation Program Project Areas Map** Active or completed projects Next scheduled projects Unscheduled projects

Source: Montana Ground Water Investigation Program, September 2012

#### **Water-Quality and Water-Level Monitoring Sites**



#### **Montana Drought Resources**

The Montana Governor's Drought **Advisory Committee** is charged with monitoring, forecasting, and reporting water supply and moisture conditions, enabling



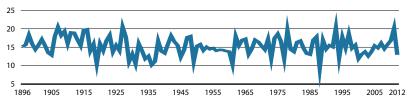
Montanans to make timely and informed decisions to mitigate drought impacts in a proactive manner.

For historic analysis, up-to-date information, and maps on Montana's current drought situation visit http://drought.mt.gov/.

#### **Montana Digital Atlas**

Additional mapping and data capabilities are available through the Montana State Library at <a href="http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp">http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp</a>. The Montana Digital Atlas allows users to identify a place of interest and view an atlas of information about that place that includes a broad range of data categories such as land ownership and use, census data, water information and biological data.

#### Montana Annual Precipitation in Inches (1895 - 2012)

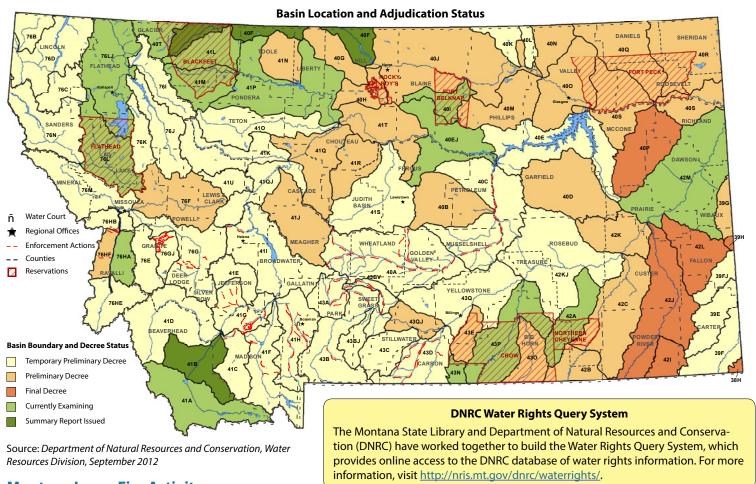


Source: NOAA National Climate Data Center, September 2012

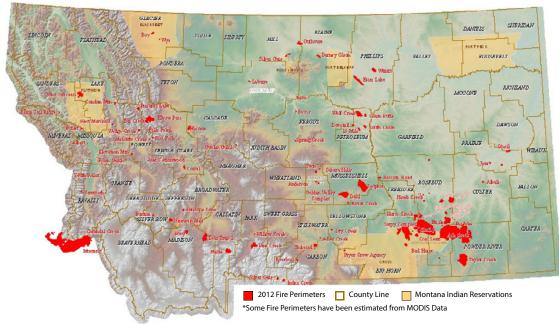
#### Water/Fire

#### **Water Rights**

The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation Water Adjudication Bureau assists the Montana Water Court in the adjudication of all claims to pre July 1, 1973 water rights. The Bureau examines all claims pursuant to Supreme Court rules and provides a summary report to the Water Court on each of the basins (85) in the state. Pursuant to legislation passed in 2005 the Bureau must complete the examination of the remaining 57,000 claims (as of 2005) by June 30, 2015. The map below shows the current status of the adjudication process. Visit <a href="http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/">http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/</a>.



#### **Montana Large Fire Activity**



Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, Forestry Division, September 2012

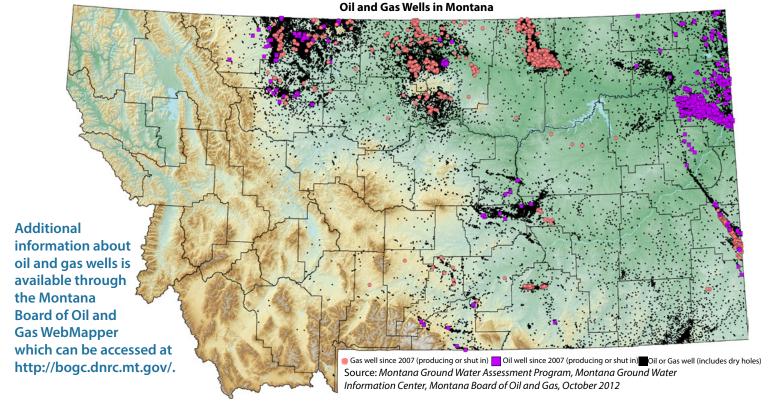
#### Montana Fires 2002 - 2011 All Fires As Reported by All Agencies

Year	Count	Acreage
2002	1,372	110,309
2003	2,326	736,809
2004	1,447	18,445
2005	1,316	103,294
2006	2,302	1,047,118
2007	1,875	778,079
2008	1,424	166,842
2009	1,731	48,912
2010	1,050	56,711
2011	1,335	168,010

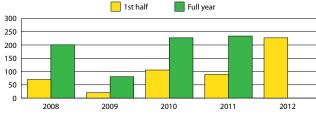
Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, September 2012

For additional information on Montana's fires, visit DNRC's online Fire Map at http://dnrc.mt.gov/gis/fire/.

#### **Oil and Gas Wells**



Montana Oil Well Permits Issued (2008 - 2012)



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, August 2012

# Montana House Heating Fuel Occupied Housing Units

	<u> </u>	
	Count	Percent
Utility gas	226,740	56.5%
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	51,713	12.9%
Electricity	78,582	18.8%
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	7,472	1.9%
Coal or coke	927	0.2%
Wood	33,481	8.3%
Solar energy	321	0.1%
Other fuel	4,234	1.1%
No fuel used	858	0.2%
Total	404,616	100.0%

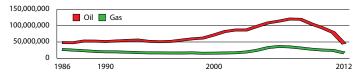
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

#### Oil and Gas Wells

		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	11	21	22
Coal Bed Methane, Active	1,073	0	0	0
Coal Bed Methane, Inactive	65	0	0	0
Gas, Active	7,238	0	0	0
Gas, Inactive	2,569	0	0	0
Gas Storage, Active	270	0	0	0
Gas Storage, Inactive	18	0	0	0
Injection, Active	1,135	0	0	0
Injection, Inactive	757	0	0	0
Oil, Active	7,554	0	0	0
Oil, Inactive	4,579	0	0	0
Oil & Gas, Active	1	0	0	0
Total	25,259	0	0	0

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Board of Oil and Gas, September 2012

#### **Montana Annual Oil and Gas Production (Barrels)**



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, October 2012

#### **Pipelines**

	Montana		Senate District 11 Hou		House Dis	House District 21		House District 22	
	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	
Crude Oil	90	1,970	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Natural Gas	360	3,301	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Refined Product	47	805	2	1	1	1	1	0	
Other	24	402	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	521	6,477	2	1	1	1	1	0	

Source: Montana State Library, Pipeline Intregrity Management Mapping Application, December 2006

#### Wildlife and Recreation

Montana is blessed with a wealth of wildlife and habitat diversity. These resources provide exceptional opportunities for recreation and contribute substantially to the state's economy and quality of life. Good information is critical to maintain this valuable heritage as the state grows and develops.

#### **Recreation Area (Acres)**

	Senate District 11
Fishing Access Sites	0
Fishing Conservation Areas	0
State Parks	0
Wildlife Conservation Easements	0
Wildlife Management Areas	0
Wildlife Protection Areas	0
Total	0

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks, September 2012

#### **Big Game Distribution**



#### **Animal Species Diversity**

		Senate District 11	% of Montana
	Montana (Count)	(Count)	Species
<b>Amphibians</b>	13	5	38
Birds	308	236	77
Fish	54	17	31
Mammals	103	58	56
Reptiles	17	12	71

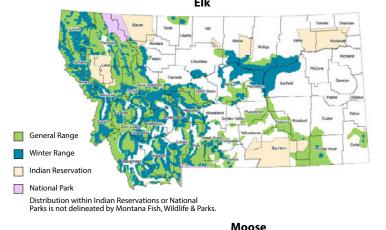
Source: Montana Natural Heritage Program, September 2012

#### **Block Management Acreage**

There are a total of 9,093,377 acres of Block Management land (including Plum Creek\*) in the State of Montana. Senate District 11 contains 2.885 or 0% of those acres.

\*Plum Creek land in FWP's Regions 1 and 2 are included in these statistics. Although they are part of the Block Management Program, they are not traditional BMA's and are managed differently.

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012



#### -Wildlife Highlights-

For more information on animals, plants, and habitats in your Senate District, visit the Montana Natural Heritage Program at <a href="http://mtnhp.org">http://mtnhp.org</a>. Resources include:

- Montana Field Guide an encyclopedia of the distribution, status, and biology of Montana's animals, plants, and biological communities
- MapViewer interactive maps of animals, plants, land cover, and land management

 Land Management Maps – public lands, conservation easements

conservation easements, and special designations

- Wetland and riparian mapping information
- Reports on Montana's Species of Concern

 Quick responses to data requests and answers from expert scientists on Montana's plants, animals, and biological communities.

#### **Common Yellowthroat**

Geothlypis trichas

The Common Yellowthroat occupies thick vegetation, usually in and around wetland and riparian areas, throughout Montana.



# One Design Control of the Control of

Mule Deer

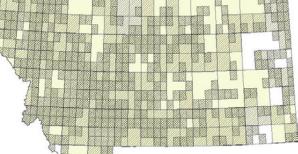


**White-Tailed Deer** 



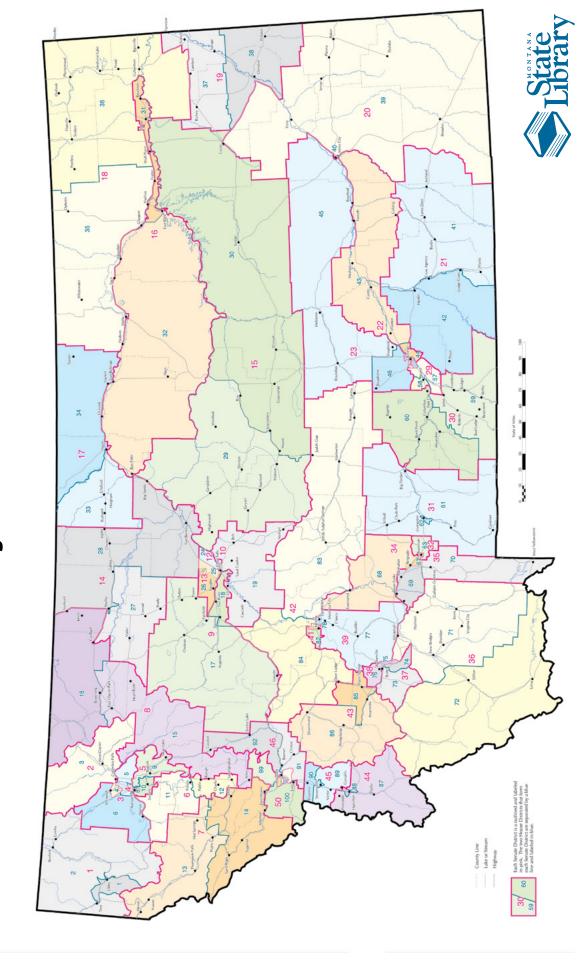
Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012





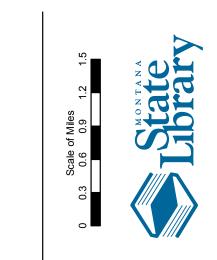
Source: Montana Natural Heritage Program, September 2012

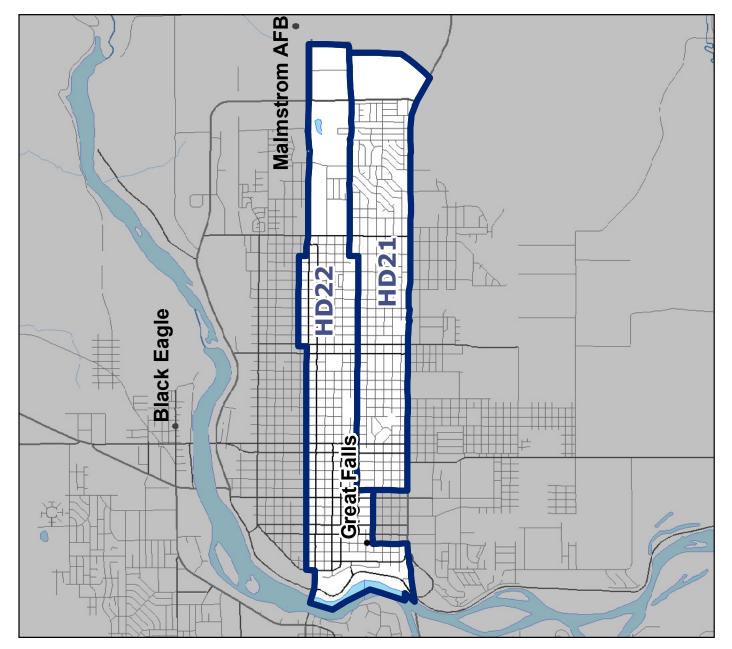
Montana Legislative District 2005 - 2014



# Montana Senate District 11







#### **Online Resources Directory**

#### **Montana State Library**

1515 East 6th Avenue PO Box 201800 Helena, MT 59620 (406) 444-3115

#### http://msl.mt.gov



#### **Statewide Library Resources**

- · Discover It! Montana State Library Catalog
- · Montana Library Directory

#### http://mymontanalibrary.org

http://mtslr.org

http://msl.mt.gov/For Librarians/Library Directory

#### **Montana State Digital Library**

- Library Information Services
  - MT.GOV Connect
  - · Montana State Publications Online
  - Find Resources Online
- MSL Geographic Information
  - Montana Geographic Information Clearinghouse
  - Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure
  - · Water Information System
- Natural Heritage Program
  - · Montana Field Guide
  - MapViewer
  - Species of Concern Reports Animals
  - Species of Concern Reports Plants

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/connect

http://statepublications.mt.gov

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/Find Resources Online

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/gis

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/msdi

http://msl.msl.gov/geoinfo/water

http://mtnhp.org

http://fieldguide.mt.gov

http://mtnhp.org/mapviewer

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=a

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=p

#### **Montana Talking Book Library**

- Online catalogs and services WebOpac
- BARD Braille and Audio Reading Download

#### http://msl.mt.gov/talking book library

http://www.klasweb.msl.mt.gov https://nlsbard.loc.gov/mt1a

#### **Montana State Library In-House Partners**

- · Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks
- Natural Resources Conservation Service

http://fwp.mt.gov

http://www.mt.nrcs.usda.gov

#### **Legislative Snapshot**

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative snapshot

# **Legislative Snapshot 2013**

Includes information for the State of Montana, Senate District 12, and House Districts 23 and 24.

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/



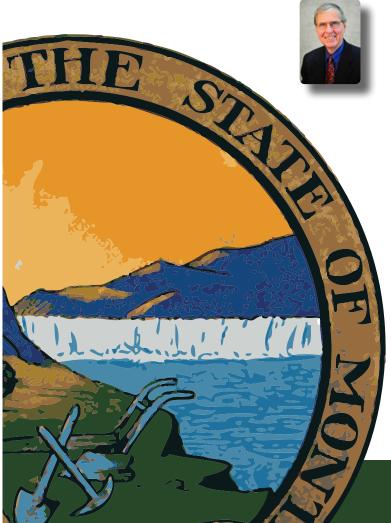


Senate District 12
Senator Mitch Tropila (D)
PO Box 929
Great Falls, MT 59403-0929



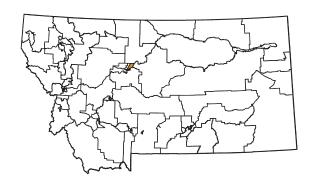
House District 23 **Representative Carlie Boland (D)**1215 6th Avenue North

Great Falls, MT 59401-1601



House District 24

Representative Brian Hoven (R)
1501 Meadowlark Drive
Great Falls, MT 59404-3325





#### **Letter from the Montana State Librarian**

On behalf of the Montana State Library, I would like to welcome you to the 2013 legislative session. We appreciate your dedication and hard work on behalf of all Montanans. We hope that this information booklet, compiled by our information experts and full of data on issues of state and national importance, will help inform many of the decisions you have to make in the coming months.

The 2013 Legislative Snapshot includes a wide range of information on issues that affect Montanans. You will find information on our state's economy and the economic impact on your constituents. High-speed, broadband Internet access is essential in this information age and the Snapshot includes a current view of the availability of broadband and Internet services across the state. Education is always an important issue, and you will find relevant information on our state's public schools



and test scores. Throughout Montana, libraries serve as community anchors; we've highlighted the programs and services offered to Montanans through their local libraries. Finally, land, wildlife, and recreation will always be an important part of Montana life, and we've pulled several highlights from our collection that might help guide your decision-making this session. Based on feedback we received from legislators in 2011, we are pleased to make much more of the data available by legislative districts. And we are pleased to provide much of the information in mapped form. Using the Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure, a set of standardized geospatial data, these maps tell powerful stories that will further your understanding of the topics highlighted.

The Montana State Library is a small and very unique agency. We employ librarians, geographers, and natural resource specialists and we partner with botanists, zoologists and ecologists. We work closely with federal and state agencies and local and tribal governments. We manage an enormous collection of state government information in all formats, keeping Montanans informed about the work of their government. And we ensure that Montana's blind and physically disabled citizens have access to reading materials and information.

We also work on behalf of all of Montana's libraries to help them provide the latest and best information, technology and library services to their patrons – your constituents – whether it's downloadable ebooks, public access computers, online information resources, or the latest bestseller. Without the Montana State Library, Montana libraries would not be able to afford these resources and services for their patrons, all of which are being used in record numbers. In this age of information – most of which is only accessed online – the Montana State Library, through libraries across the state, provides a vital link that affects Montanans in a multitude of ways.

We created this booklet for you not only to provide vital information to help you make difficult decisions in the coming months, but to demonstrate the power of what a diverse staff with amazingly diverse skills can do to make information, in many different forms, available to every Montanan. Our work empowers Montanans by providing access to information, enhancing learning in families and communities, and building 21st Century skills. Knowing that our work makes a difference makes us very proud.

We hope that you use this Legislative Snapshot throughout the session. And we hope that you will stop by to see us – in person or virtually. Whether you visit us at our library or online, you will be able to browse our collection of government and natural resource information, get help to research a specific issue, or find a quiet place to work or meet with colleagues. We are located one block east of the Capitol, behind the Montana Historical Society, at the north end of the Justice building. And of course, our services are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week at <a href="http://msl.mt.gov">http://msl.mt.gov</a>.

Sincerely,

#### Senate District 12 House District 23 House District 24

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Find additional Senate and House district data, interactive maps, and even more resources online at http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/.

Jennie Stapp

Juni Stepp

#### The Montana Economy and Theories of Economic Growth

Source: Montana Department of Labor and Industries

It has been an interesting five years for the Montana and U.S. economies, including the deepest and longest U.S. recession since the Great Depression and a slow economic recovery. Montana outperformed the U.S. economy during the recession and recovery, losing only 4.4% of our pre-recession personal income peak compared to 5.6% nationally. Further, since hitting the trough in 2009, Montana's personal income growth has outpaced the U.S. by about 3 percentage points, while the state's payroll job growth has increased by 3.4% compared to 3.1% nationally. Montana's 2012 job growth promises to be strong. From June 2011 to June 2012, Montana added almost 9,800 jobs for an annual growth rate of 2.1% -- above forecasted expectations and above the long-term growth rate of 1.2%. Montana's economy is returning to growth despite the many national and international challenges.

The various forces causing the recession and slow recovery are evident in the quarterly personal income statistics in Figure 1. The national slowdown in the overall economy and particularly in the housing market was first noted in the summer of 2007, but personal income for both the U.S. and Montana continued to expand until the financial crisis in the third and fourth quarters of 2008. Wall Street losses translated into income and job losses on Main Streets in Montana. Although the U.S. recession officially ended in June 2009, Montana continued to lose income until the first quarter of 2010.



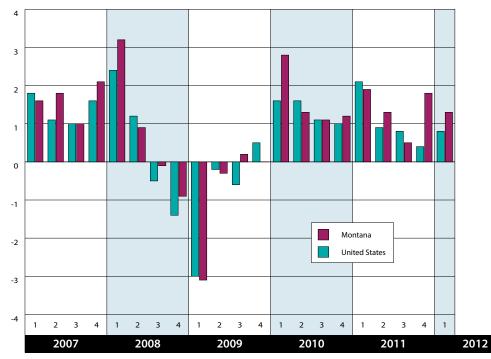
Then, just as the U.S. economy turned upward, global problems came to the forefront. The Eurozone's sovereign debt crisis moderated the U.S. recovery, with the first Greece bailout occurring in the second quarter of 2010. As one of America's largest export customers, Europe's economic slowdown reduced the demand for U.S. goods, in addition to increasing uncertainty and risk in the global financial system. In fact, overall global growth slowed from 5.2% in 2010 to 3.8% in 2011, while the advanced

economies that make up the majority of the U.S. export customers slowed from 3% in 2010 to 1.4% in 2011. The last few years have taught Montanans that our economic fortunes are strongly tied to the performance of global and national economies.

Domestic factors have also played a role in the slow emergence of the economy out of the recession. Throughout the 2007 to 2012 period, oil and gas price spikes caused temporary shocks to the economy. Higher fuel prices reduce the amount of discretionary dollars consumers have to spend in grocery stores, restaurants, and retail stores, thus slowing job growth. Also, during the summer of 2011, the federal debt ceiling increase debate increased the uncertainty about future government spending and the safety of U.S. financial instruments. With government spending equaling roughly 20% of the Gross Domestic Product, any large change to that spending would have an impact on the economy. Businesses are still in the shadow of this fiscal uncertainty. Current national fiscal plans call for spending cuts and tax increases equal to about 3.8% of GDP in January 2013, which would likely send the U.S. economy into a shallow recession.iii Businesses and consumers who are reliant on this spending are less likely to make decisions or take on risk in such an uncertain environment.

Like personal income, Montana's payroll employment was impacted by the financial crises, starting with employment losses in the fourth quarter of 2008. Job losses continued throughout 2009 and 2010 before starting recovery in 2011. Wages recovered earlier than employment growth, with the total amount

Figure 1: Montana and U.S. Personal Income Growth

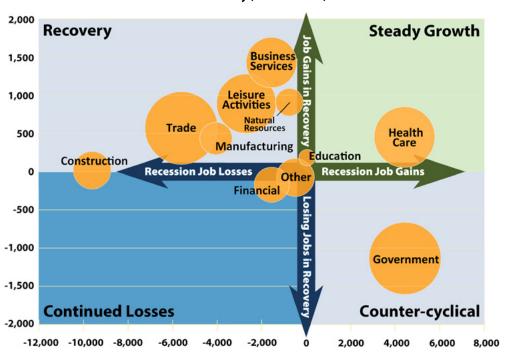


Source: Quarterly Personal Income Data, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

of wages paid to Montana workers starting to increase in the second quarter of 2010. These wage gains translated into job growth in 2011 as the spending of more wages stimulated demand in the high-employment consumer industries. The average annual wage increased by 3.5% in 2011, driving Montana's average annual wage over \$35,000 for the first time.iv

Payroll employment grew at about 0.9% in 2011, but private employment grew much faster at 1.4%. The job growth by industry is illustrated in Figure 2. The job change during the recession years of 2007 to 2010 is shown on the horizontal axis compared to the past year of recovery on the vertical axis. The size of the bubble indicates the size of the industry employment in 2011. Total job growth in recent years has been slower than private job growth because the government sector shed jobs in 2010 and 2011. Figure 2 includes all public employees in the government bubble, even though many public workers are in the education, health care, or construction industries. Public employment represents roughly 20% of total employment in 2011, with 11% of total employment in local government, 6% in state government, and 3% in the federal government. The government share of total employment has been slowly decreasing over time, although it increased a few percentage points during the recession. The government share returned to its downward trend in the last year. Government is placed in the counter-cyclical quadrant in Figure 2, as it added about 4,400 jobs during the recession and then lost about 1,100 jobs in 2011. Counter-cyclical government employment growth helps stabilize the economy during recessionary periods and helps accelerate the return to growth.

Figure 2: Industry Job Change during the Recession (2007 to 2010) and Recovery (2010 to 2011)



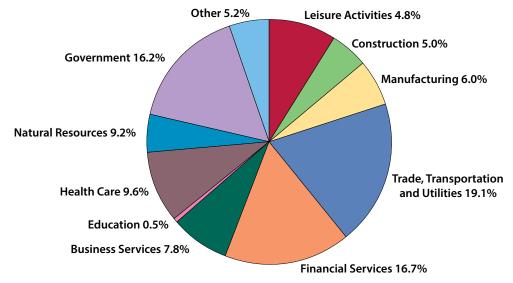
Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

The health care industry has added jobs throughout the recession and recovery, adding almost 5,000 jobs over the last five years. Only the financial services industry (which includes real estate) and other services posted employment losses in 2011, with all other industries in recovery with job gains. Business services, including administration and professional services, added the most jobs in 2011, followed by natural resources (including oil and gas mining) and the leisure activities sector

(which includes restaurants, bars, entertainment, and hotels). Trade, manufacturing, and construction posted the most losses during the recession, but all three industries are back on the recovery path with job gains in 2011. Wood product manufacturing and residential construction have been slow to recover in the aftermath of the national housing downturn, but other manufacturing and commercial and industrial construction posted job gains over the past year.

Figure 2 illustrates the size of each industry by the size of the industry's bubble, with trade, health care, government, and leisure activities employing the most workers. However, employment is only one way to contribute to the economy. Figure 3 illustrates the contribution of each industry to Montana's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Although health care represents 15% of Montana's total workforce, it contributes 10% of Montana's GDP. Similarly, the leisure activities sector comprises 13% of employment, but contributes only 5% of GDP. Other industries contribute more to GDP than to employment. The financial services industry, which includes real estate, contributes 17% of Montana's GDP, but only 5% of Montana's employment. The manufacturing and natural resource sectors also contribute significant GDP (15% combined), but are a small percentage of employment (7%). No industry is more important than another, but each industry has different roles to play in the economy.

Figure 3. Montana Gross Domestic Product by Industry, 2011



Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

Figure 4: Top 10 Exports from Montana to the Rest of the World (millions)

1.	Bulk Wheat	881.8
2.	Mineral Fuel, Oil, etc.	374.2
3.	Inorganic Chemicals	346.4
4.	Industrial Machinery (including computers)	197.9
5.	Vehicles, Parts, etc.	114.9
6.	Cereals	60.5
7.	Ores, Slag & Ash	60.2
8.	Salt, Sulfur, Earth & Stone	57.6
9.	Aircraft, Parts, etc.	40.3
10	Optic, Medical or Surgical Instruments	37.6

Source: Montana Department of Commerce, Office of Trade and International Relations, 2011

The manufacturing and natural resources industries are also important because of the amount of exports they provide for our economy. Exports bring new wealth into our economy, which then drives economic growth in all industries as the money is circulated through our economy. Figure 4 illustrates the top 10 Montana exports. Many are raw natural resources from the agriculture and mining industries, or manufacturing products that add value to the raw commodities. Overall, Montana's exports increased by 14% in 2011. Montana's largest export customers include other states, Canada, Asia, and Europe. Based on data from the first half of 2012, Montana exports may decrease slightly in 2012 because of slower economic growth in many of our non-U.S. global trading partners.v

The western portion of Montana was harder hit by the recession and global slowdown compared to the eastern portion of the state. 2011 unemployment rates by region are shown in Figure 5. The large job losses in wood product manufacturing had a disproportional effect in Northwestern Montana, while the large recessionary job losses in construction had the largest impact in both the Northwest and around the Bozeman region. These two areas continue to have the highest unemployment rates in 2011. In contrast, the Eastern portion of the state was less impacted by the recession because of a heavy reliance on energy, agriculture, health care, and government – all industries that performed relatively well during the recession. The unemployment rate in the East was only 4.7% in 2011. The development of the Bakken oil shale has brought a great deal of development into the

region, both in the primary oil and gas mining industry and in related business services, such as environmental engineering and employment firms. Although unemployment in the western portion of the state continues to be high, job growth has returned to all Montana regions. In fact, the Southwest region of the state (including Butte, Bozeman, Dillon, and Helena) has led the state in job gains as we have exited the recession, leading the Southwest region's unemployment rate to decrease slightly in 2011 to 6.1% from 6.6% in 2010.

All of Montana's regions are expected to post job gains in 2012, with continued growth expected in 2013. However, job growth is expected to remain slower than before the recession for several years. The Montana Department of Labor and Industry's job projections expect 1.4% job growth in 2012 and 2013, compared to the 2.2% annual growth that the state experienced from 2000 to 2007 prior to the recession. In many ways, the rapid economic growth prior to the recession was artificially high because of the low interest rates that caused a growth bubble. Slower expected growth is simply a result of being outside the bubble period.

Growth is also expected to be slower in the future because of cutbacks in government spending and slower growth in consumer spending as Americans save and try to reduce their debt loads. With government spending comprising about 20% and consumption comprising about 70% of aggregate demand, the slowdown in these sectors will translate into slower overall economic growth. Lower domestic demand from consumers and governments will lead many businesses to slow production or look abroad to foreign markets to supplement growth. Both alternatives may lead to slower employment growth domestically. Further, a slowing global economy will likely moderate Montana export growth in 2012 and 2013, although global demand is expected to return in later years.

Despite domestic and global challenges, Montana's economy has proven to be incredibly resilient in the last few years. Montana's economy is now in recovery, adding over 9,800 jobs in the last year, and posting over two years of personal income and wage gains. Although unemployment remains undesirably high, Montana's job growth has re-employed out-of-work Montanans and brought stronger wages back to workers and their families. Future years are expected to bring continued growth to our state as our industries continue recovery from the recession, and the Bakken development provides new opportunities for income growth and entrepreneurialism.

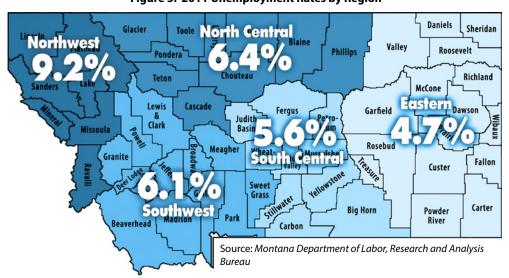


Figure 5: 2011 Unemployment Rates by Region

i The long-term growth rate of 1.2% for Montana's total employment growth is based on employment data from 1976 to 2011 using the Local Area Unemployment Statistics published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Montana Department of Labor and Industry (DLI). Job growth forecasts based on this series by DLI suggested job growth of only 0.9% in 2011.

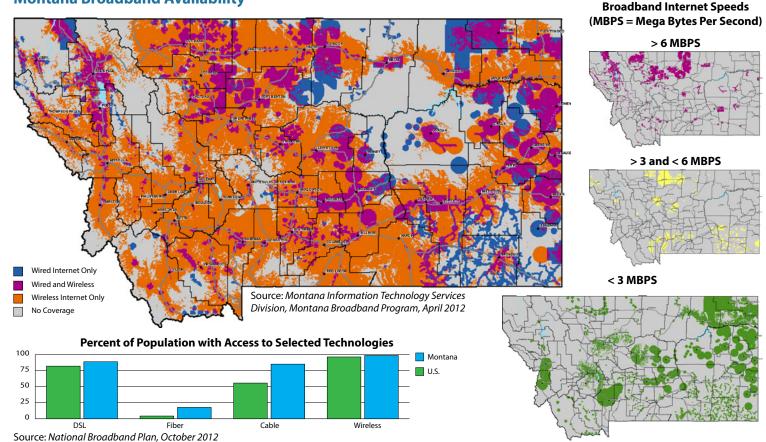
ii International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2012. www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2012/01/weodata/index.aspx.

iii Global Insight, "U.S. Economy: The Fiscal Cliff" June 28, 2012 and Congressional Budget Office, "An Update to the Budget and Economic Outlook: Fiscal Years 2012 to 2022" Aug. 22, 2012.

iv For more information on employment and wage growth, please see the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Labor Day Report 2012, available at <a href="http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913">http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913</a> LDR-12.pdf.

v WiserTrade, U.S. State Exports by NAICS Industry. At <u>www.wisertrade.org</u>. See footnote 2 for growth projections.

#### **Montana Broadband Availability**



#### **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program**

Under the Broadband Technologies Opportunities Program (BTOP) funded by the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA) and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the Montana State Library is partnering with 44 of Montana's public libraries to expand access to free, high-speed Internet to 86% of the state's population by 2013. Funds have supported: increased broadband speeds; decreased patron wait time; improved access by purchasing ADA compliant

software, hardware, and furniture, and through minor renovation projects aimed at increasing accessibility of computing center facilities; digital literacy training; and a mobile computer lab.

#### **Highlights include:**

- Increased average statewide library broadband speeds from 3.55 mbps to 15 mbps
- Added 478 public workstations (212 desktops, 46 children's computers, 200 laptops, 17 touchscreens and 3 iMacs) for a total of 781

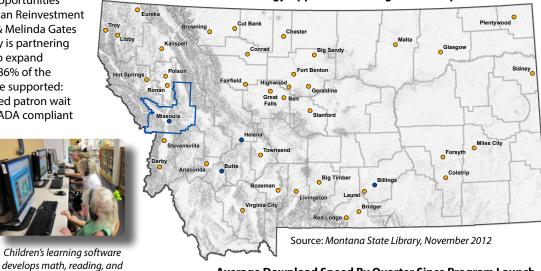
critical-thinking skills

- Decreased average wait time from 20 minutes to less than 5 minutes
- Provided digital literacy training to over 70,000 Montanans and 1,200 librarians on topics such as employment resources, tax filing, self-help law, Internet and email, and computer basics

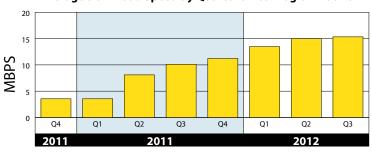
#### **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program Participants**

Source: Montana Information Technology Services Division,

Montana Broadband Program, April 2012



#### Average Download Speed By Quarter Since Program Launch



Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

#### **Demographics**

#### **2010 Poverty and Median Income Estimates**

		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	12	23	24
Median Household Income	43,872	37,439	35,158	38,830
% in Poverty All Ages	15	16	19	12
% in Poverty Ages Under 18	19	21	25	18

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

## Percent of Households With One or More Persons 65 Years and Over

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 12	District 23	District 24
One or More 65 and Over	25	17	22	12
One Person	10	10	13	6
Two Or More Persons	14	8	9	7
Family	14	7	8	6
Nonfamily	1	1	1	1

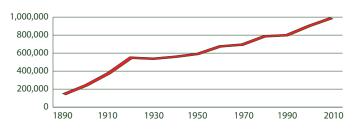
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

#### **Percent of Change in Number of Housing Units**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 12	District 23	District 24
2000 Census	412,633	7,484	4,148	3,336
2010 Census	482,825	7,341	4,051	3,290
Percent of Change	+ 17.0	1.9	2.3	1.4

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Censes

#### Montana Historic Population Growth 1890 - 2010 Censes

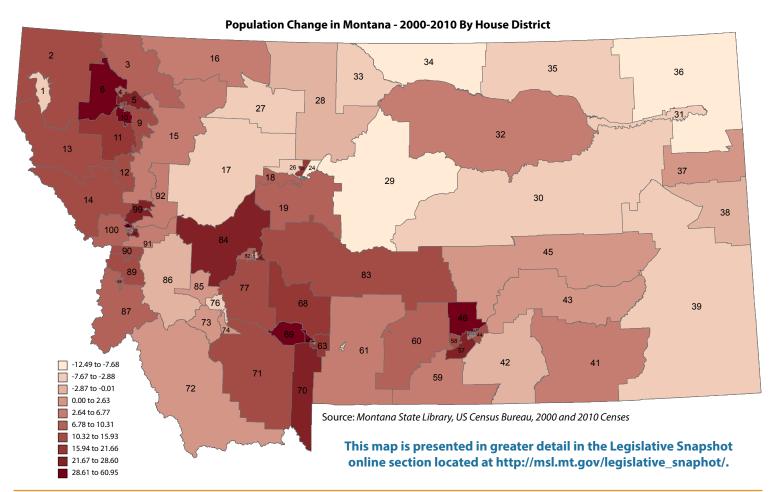


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1890 - 2010 Censes

#### 2010 Census Data

	Total	Male	Female
United States	308,745,538	151,781,326	156,964,212
Under 5 years	20,201,362	10,319,427	9,881,935
Under 18 years	74,181,467	37,945,136	36,236,331
18 to 64 years	194,356,087	96,473,230	97,882,857
65 years and over	40,267,984	17,362,960	22,905,024
Montana	989,415	496,667	492,748
Under 5 years	62,423	32,129	30,294
Under 18 years	223,563	114,909	108,654
18 to 64 years	619,110	313,713	305,397
65 years and over	146,742	68,045	78,697

Source: US Census Bureau, 2010 Census



#### **Demographics**

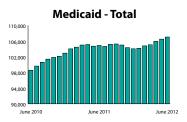
#### **Veteran Population Projections**

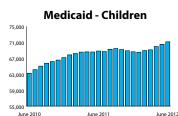
Montana is ranked second among the states for percent of the civilian population 18 years and over who are veterans. (12.3 percent, U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey)

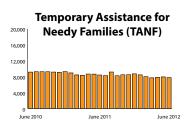
		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	12	23	24
Civilian population (>18)	746,963	10,804	6,089	4,715
Non Veterans	646,089	8,513	5,019	3,494
Veterans	100,874	2,291	1,070	1,221
% of Gulf War (>9/01)	9.0%	46%	28%	62%
% of Gulf War (8/90-8/01)	15%	34%	27%	39%
Vietnam era	37%	24%	30%	19%
Korean War	13%	8%	10%	6%
World War II	10%	5%	6%	3%

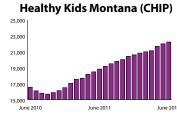
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

# Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services Selected Eligibles - Monthly Enrollment





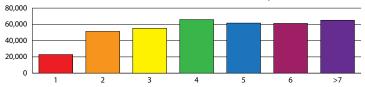




Source: Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services, August 2012

#### **Montana Median Income By Household Size**

Median Income for All Households: 43,872



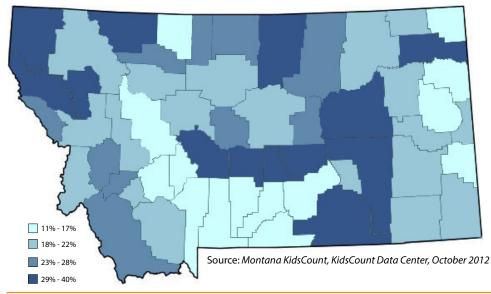
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

## Percent of Individuals Below Poverty Level (12 Month Period)

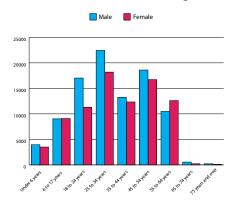
		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 12	District 23	District 24
Total (Count)	138,109	2,499	1,522	977
Males	46.2%	48.6%	45.9%	52.8%
Under 5 years	5.0%	4.6%	3.0%	7.1%
5 years	1.1%	2.4%	2.1%	2.8%
6 to 11 years	4.8%	3.3%	1.0%	6.9%
12 to 14 years	2.1%	2.5%	1.8%	3.6%
15 years	0.9%	2.1%	0.0%	5.3%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	1.7%	2.8%	0.0%
18 to 24 years	8.6%	6.2%	4.8%	8.4%
25 to 34 years	5.5%	6.0%	6.2%	5.7%
35 to 44 years	4.6%	7.6%	8.2%	6.8%
45 to 54 years	5.3%	5.8%	8.2%	2.0%
55 to 64 years	3.8%	3.3%	4.3%	1.7%
65 to 74 years	1.6%	3.2%	3.5%	2.6%
> 75 years	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Females	53.8%	51.4%	54.1%	47.2%
Under 5 years	5.1%	4.3%	5.1%	3.1%
5 years	0.8%	1.2%	1.1%	1.3%
6 to 11 years	4.7%	9.2%	6.8%	13.0%
12 to 14 years	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
15 years	0.7%	0.6%	1.1%	0.0%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	2.2%	1.9%	2.7%
18 to 24 years	11.0%	9.7%	12.4%	5.6%
25 to 34 years	7.3%	6.5%	3.4%	11.4%
35 to 44 years	5.0%	7.4%	8.1%	6.2%
45 to 54 years	5.5%	2.7%	3.2%	2.0%
55 to 64 years	4.3%	4.2%	6.8%	0.0%
65 to 74 years	2.2%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%
> 75 years	3.5%	1.6%	2.6%	0.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

#### **Montana Child Poverty By County (Percent - 2009)**



#### **Montana Health Insurance Coverage Status**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey

#### **Indexes**

Indexes				
Population	Montana	Senate District 12	House District 23	House District 24
Total population	989,415	16,293	8,086	8,207
Median age (years)	40	30	37	26
Total population - 65 years and over	146,742	1,748	1,077	671
Total population - 18 to 64 years	619,110	10,721	5,279	5,442
Total population - under 18 years	223,563	3,824	1,730	2,094
Total population - under 5 years	62,423	1,389	559	830
One race	964,439	15,598	7,783	7,815
White Black/African American	884,961 4,027	13,910	7,012 84	6,898
American Indian/Alaska Native	62,555	493 841	571	409 270
Asian	6,253	153	51	102
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	668	24	12	12
Some other race	5,975	177	53	124
Two or more races	24,976	695	303	392
Hispanic/Latino	28,565	821	280	541
Social	Montana	Senate District 12	House District 23	House District 24
Total households	401,328	6,645	3,494	3,151
Average household size	2	2	2	3,131
Average family size	3	3	3	3
Family households (families)	256,130	4,163	1,935	2,228
Male householder, no wife present, family	15,368	184	133	51
Male householder, no wife present, family - with own children under 18 years	9,016	103	60	43
Female householder, no husband present, family	33,651	580	287	293
Female householder, no husband present, family - with own children under 18 years	21,355	376	129	247
Nonfamily households	145,198	2,482	1,559	923
Householder living alone	116,779	1,985	1,223	762
Householder living alone - 65 years and over	41,923	636	453	183
Households with one or more people under 18 years	116,926	2,345	919	1,426
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	99,541	1,145	754	391
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	235,983	4,379	1,741	2,638
Nursery school, preschool	13,206	269	61	208
Kindergarten	12,085	202	99	103
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	96,195	1,719	757	962
High school (grades 9-12) College or graduate school	52,304	570	289 535	281
	62,193	1,619	555	1,084
Economic	Montana	Senate District 12	House District 23	House District 24
Employment status - population 16 years and over	778,518	13,008	6,453	6,555
Civilian labor force - employed	476,195	6,732	3,601	3,131
Civilian labor force - unemployed	28,683	586	411	175
Armed forces	3,737	1,888	159	1,729
Not in labor force	269,903	3,802	2,282	1,520
Females 16 years and over in labor force  Mean travel time to work (minutes)	391,139 18	6,036 14	3,208 16	2,828 13
Mean earnings (dollars)	55,129	45,340	48,131	42,763
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	15,179	13,434	13,022	14,283
Mean retirement income (dollars)	18,679	16,738	16,894	16,538
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	7,895	6,299	5,724	7,297
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	2,954	1,698	1,325	3,185
Median family income (dollars)	55,725	44,392	43,361	47,667
Mean family income (dollars)	68,016	53,906	56,784	51,406
Housing	Montana	Senate District 12	House District 23	House District 24
Total housing units	471,723	7,558	3,884	3,674
Occupied housing units	401,328	6,645	3,494	3,151
Vacant housing units	70,395	913	390	523
Homeowner vacancy rate	2	1	0	2
Rental vacancy rate	6	7	9	5
Built 2005 or later	18,895	290	14	276
Owner-occupied	277,023	3,247	1,932	1,315
Renter-occupied	124,305	3,398	1,562	1,836
Median (dollars)	173,300	119,400	122,700	112,400
Housing units with a mortgage	162,090	2,187	1,310	877

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census/2006-2010 American Community Survey

Housing units with a mortgage

Housing units without a mortgage

162,090

114,933

2,187

1,060

1,310

622

877

438

#### **Accredited Schools**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 12	District 23	District 24
Elementaries	440	4	2	2
Middle Schools	49	0	0	0
Grades 7-8 Schools	164	0	0	0
High Schools	185	0	0	0
Total	838	4	2	2

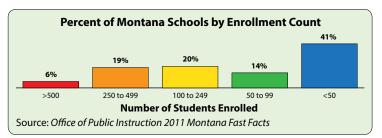
Source: Montana State Library, Montana Office of Public Instruction, September 2012

#### **Montana School Libraries**

Per MCA 20-7-202, each school in Montana maintains a school library.

Average circulation per library per year	13,788
Access to Statewide Databases	100%
No summer library hours	83%

Source: 2012 Montana School Library Data Survey



#### **Montana Test Scores - Achievement Levels**

#### 4th Grade Reading

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	31%	29%	25%	27%	27%
At or above basic	69%	71%	75%	73%	73%
Below proficient	65%	64%	61%	65%	64%
At or above proficient	35%	36%	39%	35%	36%

#### 8th Grade Reading

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	18%	18%	15%	16%	14%
At or above basic	82%	82%	85%	84%	86%
Below proficient	63%	63%	61%	62%	58%
At or above proficient	37%	37%	39%	38%	42%

#### 4th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	19%	15%	12%	12%	13%
At or above basic	81%	85%	88%	88%	87%
Below proficient	69%	62%	56%	55%	55%
At or above proficient	31%	38%	44%	45%	45%

#### 8th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	21%	20%	21%	18%	17%
At or above basic	79%	80%	79%	82%	83%
Below proficient	65%	64%	62%	56%	54%
At or above proficient	35%	36%	38%	44%	46%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2012

# Montana High School Graduation Rates By High School District 0 - 59% 60 - 69% 70 - 79% 80 - 89% 90 - 100% Montana State Library, Montana Office of Public Instruction, October 2012

#### 4th Graders Who Scored Below Proficient Reading Level

By Family Income	2011
Eligible for free/reduced school lunch	77%
Not eligible for free/reduced school lunch	55%

By Race and Hispanic Origin	2011
White	61%
Hispanic or Latino	77%
American Indian	86%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2011

#### **Early Literacy**

For low-income children in particular, a "readiness gap" fuels much of what has become known as the achievement gap. The readiness gap grows exponentially between birth and kindergarten due to differences in children's resources and opportunities for physical, linguistic, cognitive, social, emotional, and behavioral development. This gap continues to grow as children attend K-12 school.

Nearly 2/3 of Montana's fourth graders cannot read at a proficient level. The fact is that the fourth-graders who cannot meet proficient levels in reading today are all too likely to become our nation's lowest-income, least-skilled, least-productive, and most costly citizens tomorrow. Low achievement in reading, which begins with opportunistic differences starting at birth, has important long-term consequences in terms of individual earning potential, global competitiveness, and general productivity.

Source: MontanaKidsCount, September 2011

# Montana Head Start Locations | Lincoln | Flithward | Browning | Davison | Browning | Davison | Browning | Davison | Browning | Box Elder | Poplar | Poplar

There are 769 libraries in the Montana Library Directory. Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries. For more detailed information on Montana's libraries visit http://www.msl.mt.gov/For\_Librarians/Library\_Directory/. See the Education page for more information about Montana's school libraries.

	Montana	Senate District 12	House District 23	House District 24
	MONITARIA	DISTRICT 12	District 23	District 24
Public	82	1	1	1
Branches	34	0	0	0
Bookmobiles	3	1	1	1
Academic	26	3	3	3
Institutional	2	0	0	0
School	562	30	28	30
Special	57	7	7	7
Other	3	0	0	0
Total	769	42	40	42

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### **Montana's Cultural Heritage**

In partnership with the Montana Historical Society and other organizations, the Montana State Library promotes preservation of and online

access to our state's cultural heritage. The Montana Memory Project website makes a variety of historic as well as contemporary resources available in digital format for education, business, pleasure, and lifelong learning.



Fire trucks at Presbyterian Church, Lewistown, MT

http://mtmemory.org/.

### **Connecting to Collections**

The Montana Historical Society and the Montana State Library partnered on a statewide project to assess the preservation needs of collections at Montana's more than 400 cultural organizations. The assessment documented the need for training, environmental monitoring, on-site surveys of collections and facilities,

Montar

and disaster preparedness assistance.

### **Montana Talking Book Library**

## Services for Montanans with Visual, Physical and Reading Disabilities

The Montana State Library supports free specialized and direct accessible library services to Montanans with visual and physical disabilities through the Montana Talking Book Library (MTBL). The number of veterans served has increased to 12.4% of all patrons. Overall patrons have increased by 15%. MTBL circulation has increased by 15.16%. The Patron Outreach Project is designed to connect more Montanans with MTBL services.

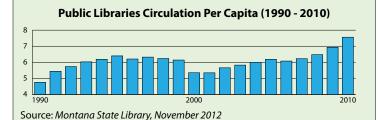
MTBL's local recordings and national digitization projects continue to progress and offer a wider variety of digital

audio books to patrons in both physical delivery and digital BARD (Braille and Audio Reading Download) delivery programs. These are designed to meet patrons' needs at their personal resource and skills level, including homebound patrons.

For more information: http://msl.mt.gov/tbl/ OR 1-800-332-3400

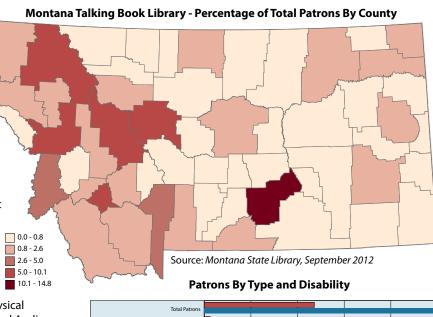
### **Montana Public Libraries Fast Facts**

- Montana's public libraries hold 3,719,920 items.
- Montanans visited their public libraries an average of five times throughout the year, for a total of 4,599,660 visits in 2011.
- Montana library patrons checked out 7,519,019 items in 2011, about eight items per person.
- Librarians in Montana's public libraries fielded 465,036 reference questions in SFY 2011, or 8,934 questions per week.
- 100% of all Montana libraries provide Internet access to patrons
- Nearly half of all Montanans (467,303) have a library card.



### **Courier Project**

As access to quality information has become a vital part of our lives, the Montana State Library is partnering with libraries on a number of ways to share information and materials affordably and dependably. One of these methods is the Montana Courier Project, which uses a commercial courier service to ship library materials and resources around the state. As participation has grown, libraries are seeing increasingly significant savings in the cost of moving library materials around the state.



The Montana State Library works on behalf of all Montana libraries to help them provide the latest and best information and library services to their patrons – your constituents. We negotiate on behalf of libraries across the state to get the best rate on cuttingedge library products and services, keeping libraries relevant and engaged in their local communities. Our statewide suite of resource sharing tools through our unique group services contract with Online Computing Library Center (OCLC) enables patrons to borrow library materials from anywhere in the world and provides Montana collections to citizens of the world. Discover It, a new statewide search tool for libraries, makes the patron's discovery experience into a one stop, "Googlelike" experience. Without statewide library projects, some of which are listed here, many Montanans would be left behind in this age of information.

### **Participating Libraries**

Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries that are participating in the following statewide projects.

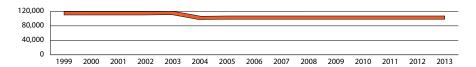
		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 12	District 23	District 24
Statewide Databases	769	42	40	42
OCLC	769	42	40	42
OCLC Group Services	252	4	4	4
Montana Shared Catalog	163	0	0	0
MontanaLibrary2Go	88	3	3	3
Ready2Read	72	1	1	1
Courier Project	46	1	1	1
Montana Memory Project	34	0	0	0

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### -State Aid Dollars for Public Libraries-

State aid to public libraries is provided through the Information Access Montana Act (IAMA) passed by the Montana Legislature in 1989. The act is designed to broaden access to existing information by strengthening public libraries, augment and extend services provided by public libraries, and permit new types of library services based on local need. For fiscal year 2013, a total of \$102,830 was distributed amongst the state's 82 public libraries.

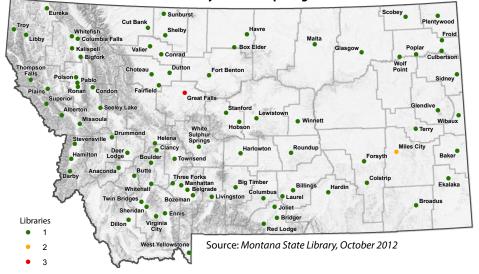
### State Aid for Montana Public Libraries (1999 - 2013)



	Per	PerSq	
State Aid for Public Libraries in Senate District 12	Capita \$	Mile \$	Total \$
Great Falls Public Library, Great Falls	7,096	235	7,331

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### **MontanaLibrary2Go Participating Libraries**



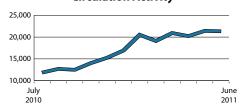
# Statewide Databases and HomeworkMT

Thanks to an allocation from the Montana legislature, the Montana State Library offers statewide periodical databases to all Montana library patrons. Access to this completely online collection - accessible in the library, at home, or on a mobile device - includes hundreds of journals and thousands of full text articles on everything from business resources to health information. Montanans performed nearly 6.5 million searches within the "Discover It" statewide search tool last year. Library patrons also have access to live tutors and online homework assistance through HomeworkMT. Montana students engaged in 8,102 live tutoring sessions and 3,715 online sessions to get assistance with math, science, social studies and the GED. Adults accessed the resource for assistance with computer and financial literacy, resumes, and helping children with homework.

### MontanaLibrary2Go

The ever increasing popularity of downloadable audio and e-books makes MontanaLibrary2Go a favorite of Montana library patrons. Participating libraries deliver a growing collection of downloadable audio and e-book titles to their patrons. Titles are available for download on a wide variety of mobile devices including Kindles, iPods, iPads, iPhones and Androids. Patrons from participating libraries downloaded 206,801 titles between July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012.

## MontanaLibrary2Go Circulation Activity



Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### **Ready 2 Read**

The Montana State Library's Ready 2 Read program is designed to help parents and caregivers understand the value of sharing language and literacy with their children and the importance these skills play throughout a person's life. The Ready 2 Read program has provided extensive early childhood training for Montana librarians; placed early childhood materials, including age-appropriate books and toys, into libraries throughout the state; and helped Montana libraries become community hubs for healthy child and family development, which provide all parents of young children access to age appropriate reading materials and a 21st Century learning environment that will reap rewards for society far into the future.

http://ready2readmontana.org/

### **Montana GIS Portal**



The Montana GIS Portal serves as Montana's primary online resource to discover geospatial data. The Portal provides online access to hundreds of datasets in a variety of formats for use in maps, web mapping applications and geospatial analyses.

http://gisportal.msl.mt.gov/

### **State Names Authority (SNA)**

The Montana State Library is responsible for representing the State of Montana to the US Board of Geographic Names (BGN). The SNA is notified when the BGN receives proposals for new names or changes to existing names recognized by the federal government for natural features such as streams and mountains in Montana. The SNA solicits opinions on the proposals from state and local agencies and from the public, then forwards these opinions, along with the State's recommendation, to the BGN. The SNA web site at <a href="http://msl.mt.gov/geonames">http://msl.mt.gov/geonames</a> has more information and a database of all proposals made for Montana since 2002.

# 

### **Statewide Library Training**

The Montana State Library's three consultants travel throughout Montana and meet one-on-one with librarians and library trustees across the state, assisting with everything from training and technology to applying Montana library law and fundraising basics. In the last fiscal year, MSL's consultants traveled over 37,505 miles, made over 2,830 contacts and completed over 167 visits with Montana's library community.



Number of trainings 29 Number of students at trainings 450

Source: Montana State Library, October 2011 - September 2012

### **Montana Shared Catalog**

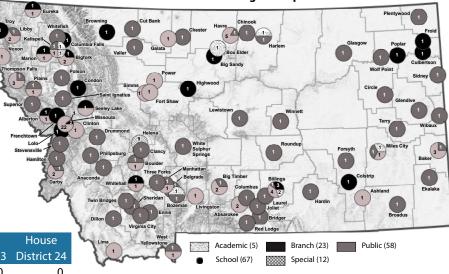
The Montana Shared Catalog helps more than 160 Montana libraries meet today's library users' demands. It gives Montanans a rich and easy-to-use catalog including more than 5 million items that patrons circulated 4,871,174 times from August 2011 to September 2012. Forty-two of the MSC member libraries have joined together in three separate groups to share their collections and patrons among their members. These resource sharing libraries are in the 4-Rivers Group (10 members in Southwestern Montana), BridgerNet Group (5 members in Gallatin County), and the Partners Group (27 members located across the state).

**Montana Shared Catalog Circulation** 

	_	Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 12	District 23	District 24
Circulation	4,871,174	0	0	0

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

### Montana Shared Catalog Participants



Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

### **State Publications Available Online!**

The Montana State Library is digitizing our legacy print state publications collection of 37,000+ publications dating from 1874. To date, over one million pages have been digitized. These publications are available online in a variety of formats at <a href="http://statepublications.mt.gov">http://statepublications.mt.gov</a>. Use of these online items is exponentially more frequent than traditional print usage.

### **Geographic Information**

### **Montana Land Information Act**

Montana Governments and Groups Receiving MLIA Grants The Montana Land FY 2008 Through FY 2013 Information Account is funded through document Fort Peck Tribes recording fees as described Chippewa Swan Valley School District LINCOLN in MCA 7-4-2637. The Cree Tribe account supplies funds FLATHEAD for work on statewide datasets, called the Montana Salish TETON **Spatial Data Infrastructure** Kootenai Tribe (MSDI), and provides funding for local, regional, and tribal efforts to build and support GIS capacity. The statewide datasets. such as cadastral (tax parcels), aerial photography, addressed structures, and wetlands are used by local, state, tribal, federal, and private sector GIS STILL-WATER YELLOWSTON practitioners. **Montana Land Information Account Funds to State Account By Year** 750.000 Tribal Governments Grants County Grants Counties with Multiple Grants 500,000 Cities and Other Eligible Entity Grants

### **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure**

\*FY06 does not include a June 06 collection month

FY10

FY08 FY09

Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

The Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure or MSDI contains 14 Framework layers that digitally represent the physical and cultural landscape of Montana. This information is developed with private sector, local, state, and tribal programs and in cooperation with the federal government. The State of Montana partners with all levels of government to create a complete standardized set of data for Montana base maps.

These 14 layers can help improve business inefficiencies; route traffic; study sensitive species after an oil spill; plan for future development; spur economic development; deliver necessary immunization services to children in your community and more.

# MSDI represent cana. This in, local, state, the federal swith all standardized The Montana Cadastral Mapping Application is a robust mapping tool that provides access to selected Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure layers, including information on public and private land ownership.

Montana Cadastral Application http://gis.mt.gov

Source: Montana State Library, August 2012

### **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure Layers**



250.000

Hydrography

























For more information, visit http://giscoordination.mt.gov

### Land

### **Land Ownership**

Senate District 12 ranks number 37 in size and is 98.658 square miles, or about 0% of Montana's total land area (146,926 square miles). The average senate district in Montana is 2,938 square miles and the average house district is 1,469 square miles.

	Montana		Senate Distric	ct 12	House Distric	House District 23		24
	Area		Area		Area		Area	
Owner	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%
Private	95,080	65	83	84	1	92	82	84
Local Government	208	<1	1	1	<1	8	<1	<1
Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks	648	<1	2	2	0	0	2	2
State Trust Land	8,092	6	7	7	0	0	7	7
Other State Land	139	<1	<1	<1	0	0	<1	<1
US Bureau of Land Management	12,505	9	<1	<1	0	0	<1	<1
US Fish and Wildlife Service	1,448	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
US Forest Service	26,608	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
US National Park Service	1,853	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Federal Land	344	<1	5	5	0	0	5	5
Total	146,926		99		1		97	

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

### **Private Land Agricultural Use**

	Montana		Senate District	12	House Distric	t 23	House District :	24
Owner	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%
Continuous Crop	29,162	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fallow Crop	13,497,077	16	35,948	60	0	0	35,948	60
Farmstead	34,343	<1	17	<1	0	0	17	<1
Grazing	51,274,975	62	23,693	40	0	0	23,693	40
Irrigated	1,891,718	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Timber	15,346,749	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wild Hay	1,235,624	1	19	<1	0	0	19	<1
Total	83,309,648		59,677		0		59,677	

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Department of Revenue, September 2012

### **Conservation Easements (Acres)**

		Senate District	House District	House District
	Montana	12	23	24
Bitter Root Land Trust	2,624	0	0	0
City Government	601	0	0	0
Clark Fork-Pend Oreille Conservancy	208	0	0	0
County Government	528	0	0	0
Ducks Unlimited (Wetlands America Trust)	16,997	0	0	0
Five Valleys Land Trust	47,591	0	0	0
Flathead Land Trust	9,568	0	0	0
Gallatin Valley Land Trust	37,046	0	0	0
Humane Society Wildlife Land Trust	279	0	0	0
Montana Conservation Trust	736	0	0	0
Montana Department of Transportation	999	0	0	0
Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks	417,119	2,498	0	2,498
Montana Land Reliance	895,520	0	0	0
Mule Deer Foundation	155	0	0	0
National Wildlife Federation	20	0	0	0
Prickly Pear Land Trust	3,246	0	0	0
Rattlesnake Land Trust	190	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation	50,266	0	0	0
Salish and Kootenai Tribal Lands	222	0	0	0
The Bighorn Institute	1,443	0	0	0
The Conservation Fund	15,061	0	0	0
The Nature Conservancy	316,722	0	0	0
The Vital Ground Foundation	912	0	0	0
US Bureau of Reclamation	42	0	0	0
US Department of Agriculture	26,901	177	0	177
US Fish and Wildlife Service	241,264	0	0	0
US Forest Service	20,038	0	0	0
US Government	9,251	0	0	0
Total	2,115,548	2,675	0	2,675

### Montana Land Management Tool

To view more land management and conservation easement information, visit the Natural Heritage MapViewer at <a href="http://">http://</a> mtnhp.org/mapviewer. The MapViewer displays land management information (public lands, managed areas, and conservation easements); wildlife sightings (more than 1,300,000); land cover/land use; and, over 28,000 georeferenced photos from across Montana. It links directly into the Montana Field Guides for more information about Montana's animals, plants and habitats. The Natural Heritage Program is the state's source for reliable, objective information and expertise to support stewardship of our native species and habitats. http://mtnhp.org

### **Montana Ground Water Investigations Program**

- Investigates critical groundwater challenges such as groundwater/surfacewater interaction, impacts of land use change, development stress, and more.
- Results provide scientific basis for sound, informed, water-management decisions.

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/gwip/gwip.asp

### **Montana Ground Water Assessment Program**

- Maps groundwater quality and the distribution of Montana's aquifers
- Provides long-term groundwater quality and water-level monitoring
- Maintains the central repository for Montana's groundwater information

http://mbmggwic.mtech.edu/

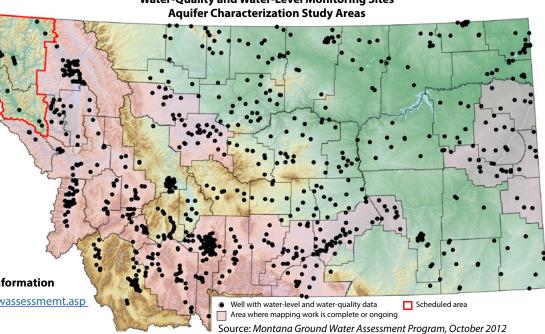
**Ground Water Assessment Program information** 

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/grw/grwassessmemt.asp

# **Ground Water Investigation Program Project Areas Map** Active or completed projects Next scheduled projects Unscheduled projects

Source: Montana Ground Water Investigation Program, September 2012

### **Water-Quality and Water-Level Monitoring Sites**



### **Montana Drought Resources**

The Montana Governor's Drought **Advisory Committee** is charged with monitoring, forecasting, and reporting water supply and moisture conditions, enabling



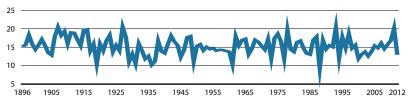
Montanans to make timely and informed decisions to mitigate drought impacts in a proactive manner.

For historic analysis, up-to-date information, and maps on Montana's current drought situation visit http://drought.mt.gov/.

### **Montana Digital Atlas**

Additional mapping and data capabilities are available through the Montana State Library at <a href="http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp">http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp</a>. The Montana Digital Atlas allows users to identify a place of interest and view an atlas of information about that place that includes a broad range of data categories such as land ownership and use, census data, water information and biological data.

### Montana Annual Precipitation in Inches (1895 - 2012)

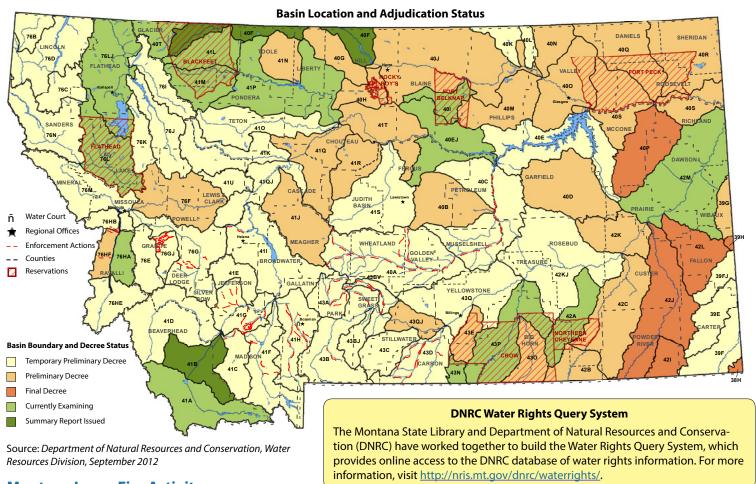


Source: NOAA National Climate Data Center, September 2012

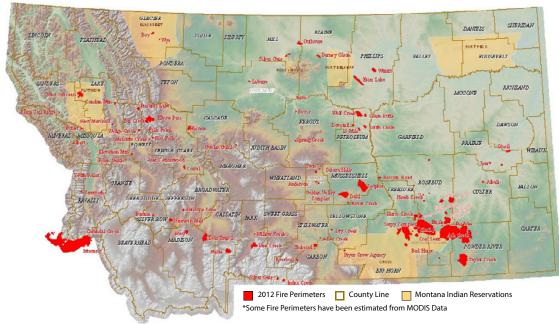
### Water/Fire

### **Water Rights**

The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation Water Adjudication Bureau assists the Montana Water Court in the adjudication of all claims to pre July 1, 1973 water rights. The Bureau examines all claims pursuant to Supreme Court rules and provides a summary report to the Water Court on each of the basins (85) in the state. Pursuant to legislation passed in 2005 the Bureau must complete the examination of the remaining 57,000 claims (as of 2005) by June 30, 2015. The map below shows the current status of the adjudication process. Visit <a href="http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/">http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/</a>.



### **Montana Large Fire Activity**



Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, Forestry Division, September 2012

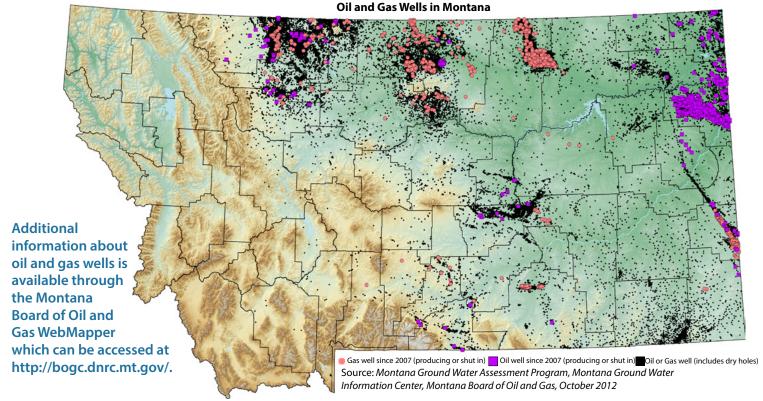
### Montana Fires 2002 - 2011 All Fires As Reported by All Agencies

Year	Count	Acreage
2002	1,372	110,309
2003	2,326	736,809
2004	1,447	18,445
2005	1,316	103,294
2006	2,302	1,047,118
2007	1,875	778,079
2008	1,424	166,842
2009	1,731	48,912
2010	1,050	56,711
2011	1,335	168,010

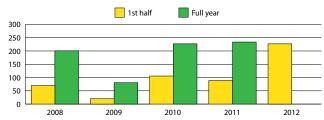
Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, September 2012

For additional information on Montana's fires, visit DNRC's online Fire Map at http://dnrc.mt.gov/gis/fire/.

### **Oil and Gas Wells**



Montana Oil Well Permits Issued (2008 - 2012)



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, August 2012

# Montana House Heating Fuel Occupied Housing Units

	Count	Percent
Utility gas	226,740	56.5%
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	51,713	12.9%
Electricity	78,582	18.8%
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	7,472	1.9%
Coal or coke	927	0.2%
Wood	33,481	8.3%
Solar energy	321	0.1%
Other fuel	4,234	1.1%
No fuel used	858	0.2%
Total	404,616	100.0%

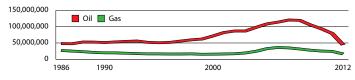
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### Oil and Gas Wells

		Senate District	House District	House District
	Montana	12	23	24
Coal Bed Methane, Active	1,073	0	0	0
Coal Bed Methane, Inactive	65	0	0	0
Gas, Active	7,238	0	0	0
Gas, Inactive	2,569	0	0	0
Gas Storage, Active	270	0	0	0
Gas Storage, Inactive	18	0	0	0
Injection, Active	1,135	0	0	0
Injection, Inactive	757	0	0	0
Oil, Active	7,554	0	0	0
Oil, Inactive	4,579	0	0	0
Oil & Gas, Active	1	0	0	0
Total	25,259	0	0	0

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Board of Oil and Gas, September 2012

### **Montana Annual Oil and Gas Production (Barrels)**



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, October 2012

### **Pipelines**

	Montana		Senate District 12		House Dis	House District 23		House District 24	
	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	
Crude Oil	90	1,970	2	12	0	0	2	12	
Natural Gas	360	3,301	5	17	0	0	5	17	
Refined Product	47	805	1	1	0	0	1	1	
Other	24	402	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	521	6,477	8	30	0	0	8	30	

Source: Montana State Library, Pipeline Intregrity Management Mapping Application, December 2006

### Wildlife and Recreation

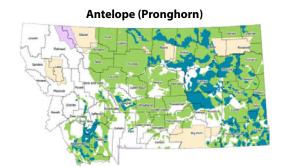
Montana is blessed with a wealth of wildlife and habitat diversity. These resources provide exceptional opportunities for recreation and contribute substantially to the state's economy and quality of life. Good information is critical to maintain this valuable heritage as the state grows and develops.

### **Recreation Area (Acres)**

	Senate District 12
Fishing Access Sites	0
Fishing Conservation Areas	0
State Parks	3,195
Wildlife Conservation Easements	0
Wildlife Management Areas	0
Wildlife Protection Areas	0
Total	3,195

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks, September 2012

### **Big Game Distribution**



### **Animal Species Diversity**

		Senate District 12	% of Montana
	Montana (Count)	(Count)	Species
Amphibians	13	6	46
Birds	308	237	77
Fish	54	28	52
Mammals	103	59	57
Reptiles	17	12	71

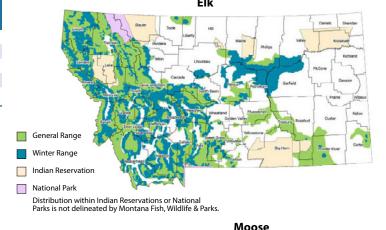
Source: Montana Natural Heritage Program, September 2012

### **Block Management Acreage**

There are a total of 9,093,377 acres of Block Management land (including Plum Creek\*) in the State of Montana. Senate District 12 contains 63,141 or 1% of those acres.

\*Plum Creek land in FWP's Regions 1 and 2 are included in these statistics. Although they are part of the Block Management Program, they are not traditional BMA's and are managed differently.

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012



### -Wildlife Highlights-

For more information on animals, plants, and habitats in your Senate District, visit the Montana Natural Heritage Program at <a href="http://mtnhp.org">http://mtnhp.org</a>. Resources include:

- Montana Field Guide an encyclopedia of the distribution, status, and biology of Montana's animals, plants, and biological communities
- MapViewer interactive maps of animals, plants, land cover, and land management

Land Management Maps – public lands,

conservation easements, and special designations

- Wetland and riparian mapping information
- Reports on Montana's Species of Concern

 Quick responses to data requests and answers from expert scientists on Montana's plants, animals, and biological communities.

### **Northern Pygmy Owl**

Glaucidium gnoma

Weighing in at just two to three ounces, the Northern Pygmy Owl is a fierce hunter of small birds, mammals and insects.



# Consultation of the consul

Mule Deer

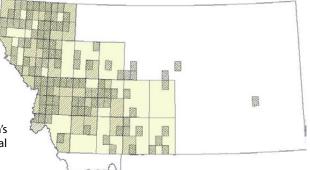


**White-Tailed Deer** 



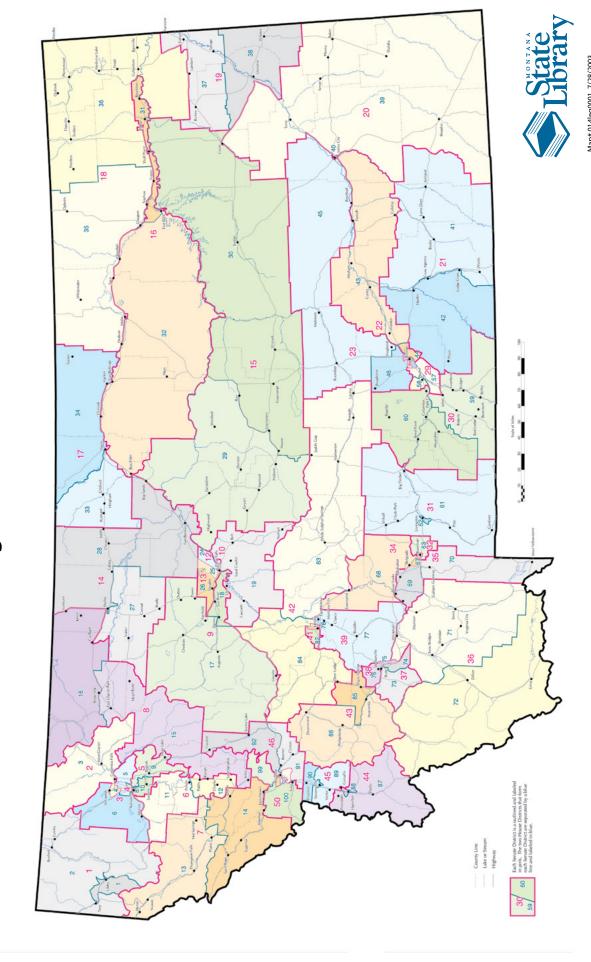
Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012





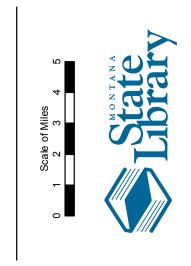
Source: Montana Natural Heritage Program, September 2012

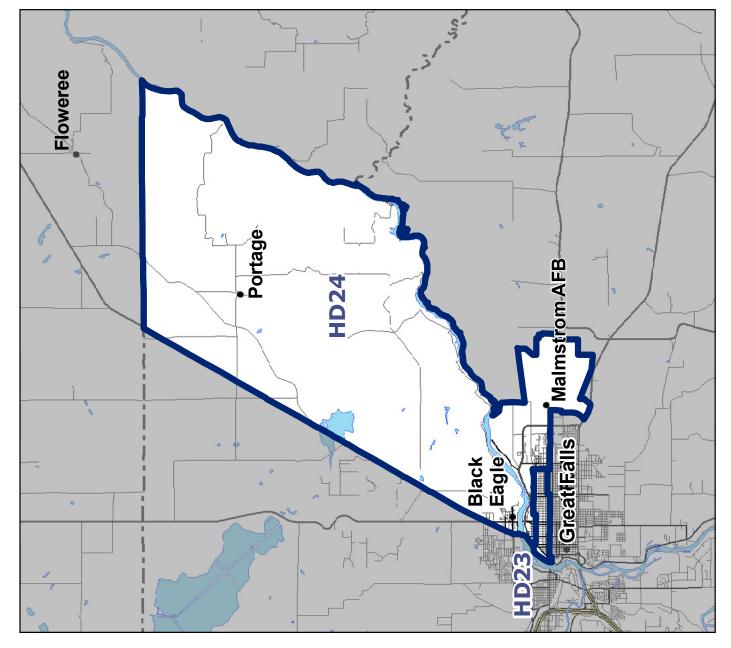
Montana Legislative District 2005 - 2014



# Montana Senate District 12







### **Online Resources Directory**

### **Montana State Library**

1515 East 6th Avenue PO Box 201800 Helena, MT 59620 (406) 444-3115

### http://msl.mt.gov



### **Statewide Library Resources**

- Discover It! Montana State Library Catalog
- · Montana Library Directory

### http://mymontanalibrary.org

http://mtslr.org

http://msl.mt.gov/For Librarians/Library Directory

### **Montana State Digital Library**

- Library Information Services
  - MT.GOV Connect
  - Montana State Publications Online
  - Find Resources Online
- MSL Geographic Information
  - Montana Geographic Information Clearinghouse
  - Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure
  - · Water Information System
- Natural Heritage Program
  - · Montana Field Guide
  - MapViewer
  - Species of Concern Reports Animals
  - Species of Concern Reports Plants

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/connect

http://statepublications.mt.gov

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/Find Resources Online

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/gis

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/msdi

http://msl.msl.gov/geoinfo/water

http://mtnhp.org

http://fieldguide.mt.gov

http://mtnhp.org/mapviewer

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=a

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=p

### **Montana Talking Book Library**

- Online catalogs and services WebOpac
- BARD Braille and Audio Reading Download

### http://msl.mt.gov/talking book library

http://www.klasweb.msl.mt.gov

https://nlsbard.loc.gov/mt1a

### **Montana State Library In-House Partners**

- · Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks
- Natural Resources Conservation Service

http://fwp.mt.gov

http://www.mt.nrcs.usda.gov

**Legislative Snapshot** 

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative snapshot

# **Legislative Snapshot 2013**

Includes information for the State of Montana, Senate District 13, and House Districts 25 and 26.

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/

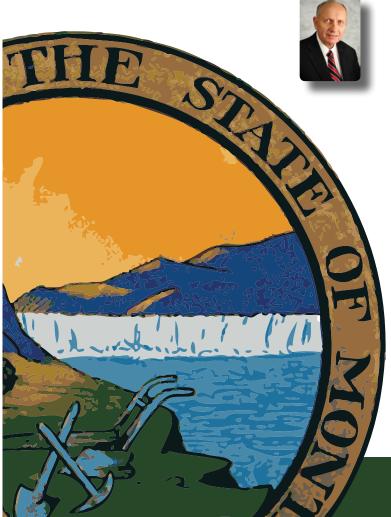




Senate District 13
Senator Edward Buttrey (R)
27 Granite Hill Lane
Great Falls, MT 59405-8041



House District 25 **Representative Tom Jacobson (D)**521 Riverview Drive East
Great Falls, MT 59404

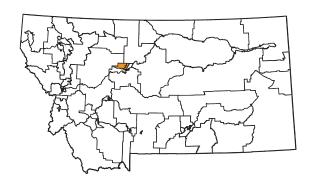


House District 26

Representative Robert Mehlhoff (D)

407 9th Street NW

Great Falls, MT 59404-2333





### **Letter from the Montana State Librarian**

On behalf of the Montana State Library, I would like to welcome you to the 2013 legislative session. We appreciate your dedication and hard work on behalf of all Montanans. We hope that this information booklet, compiled by our information experts and full of data on issues of state and national importance, will help inform many of the decisions you have to make in the coming months.

The 2013 Legislative Snapshot includes a wide range of information on issues that affect Montanans. You will find information on our state's economy and the economic impact on your constituents. High-speed, broadband Internet access is essential in this information age and the Snapshot includes a current view of the availability of broadband and Internet services across the state. Education is always an important issue, and you will find relevant information on our state's public schools



and test scores. Throughout Montana, libraries serve as community anchors; we've highlighted the programs and services offered to Montanans through their local libraries. Finally, land, wildlife, and recreation will always be an important part of Montana life, and we've pulled several highlights from our collection that might help guide your decision-making this session. Based on feedback we received from legislators in 2011, we are pleased to make much more of the data available by legislative districts. And we are pleased to provide much of the information in mapped form. Using the Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure, a set of standardized geospatial data, these maps tell powerful stories that will further your understanding of the topics highlighted.

The Montana State Library is a small and very unique agency. We employ librarians, geographers, and natural resource specialists and we partner with botanists, zoologists and ecologists. We work closely with federal and state agencies and local and tribal governments. We manage an enormous collection of state government information in all formats, keeping Montanans informed about the work of their government. And we ensure that Montana's blind and physically disabled citizens have access to reading materials and information.

We also work on behalf of all of Montana's libraries to help them provide the latest and best information, technology and library services to their patrons – your constituents – whether it's downloadable ebooks, public access computers, online information resources, or the latest bestseller. Without the Montana State Library, Montana libraries would not be able to afford these resources and services for their patrons, all of which are being used in record numbers. In this age of information – most of which is only accessed online – the Montana State Library, through libraries across the state, provides a vital link that affects Montanans in a multitude of ways.

We created this booklet for you not only to provide vital information to help you make difficult decisions in the coming months, but to demonstrate the power of what a diverse staff with amazingly diverse skills can do to make information, in many different forms, available to every Montanan. Our work empowers Montanans by providing access to information, enhancing learning in families and communities, and building 21st Century skills. Knowing that our work makes a difference makes us very proud.

We hope that you use this Legislative Snapshot throughout the session. And we hope that you will stop by to see us – in person or virtually. Whether you visit us at our library or online, you will be able to browse our collection of government and natural resource information, get help to research a specific issue, or find a quiet place to work or meet with colleagues. We are located one block east of the Capitol, behind the Montana Historical Society, at the north end of the Justice building. And of course, our services are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week at <a href="http://msl.mt.gov">http://msl.mt.gov</a>.

Sincerely,

### Senate District 13 House District 25 House District 26

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Find additional Senate and House district data, interactive maps, and even more resources online at http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/.

Jennie Stapp

Juni Stepp

### The Montana Economy and Theories of Economic Growth

Source: Montana Department of Labor and Industries

It has been an interesting five years for the Montana and U.S. economies, including the deepest and longest U.S. recession since the Great Depression and a slow economic recovery. Montana outperformed the U.S. economy during the recession and recovery, losing only 4.4% of our pre-recession personal income peak compared to 5.6% nationally. Further, since hitting the trough in 2009, Montana's personal income growth has outpaced the U.S. by about 3 percentage points, while the state's payroll job growth has increased by 3.4% compared to 3.1% nationally. Montana's 2012 job growth promises to be strong. From June 2011 to June 2012, Montana added almost 9,800 jobs for an annual growth rate of 2.1% -- above forecasted expectations and above the long-term growth rate of 1.2%. Montana's economy is returning to growth despite the many national and international challenges.

The various forces causing the recession and slow recovery are evident in the quarterly personal income statistics in Figure 1. The national slowdown in the overall economy and particularly in the housing market was first noted in the summer of 2007, but personal income for both the U.S. and Montana continued to expand until the financial crisis in the third and fourth quarters of 2008. Wall Street losses translated into income and job losses on Main Streets in Montana. Although the U.S. recession officially ended in June 2009, Montana continued to lose income until the first quarter of 2010.



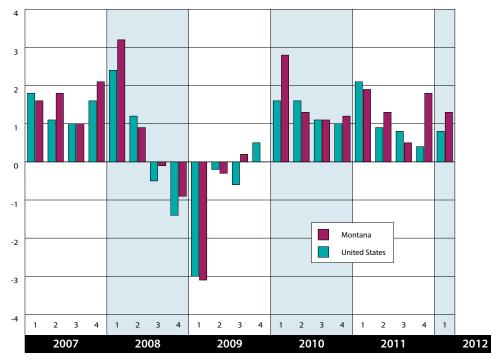
Then, just as the U.S. economy turned upward, global problems came to the forefront. The Eurozone's sovereign debt crisis moderated the U.S. recovery, with the first Greece bailout occurring in the second quarter of 2010. As one of America's largest export customers, Europe's economic slowdown reduced the demand for U.S. goods, in addition to increasing uncertainty and risk in the global financial system. In fact, overall global growth slowed from 5.2% in 2010 to 3.8% in 2011, while the advanced

economies that make up the majority of the U.S. export customers slowed from 3% in 2010 to 1.4% in 2011. The last few years have taught Montanans that our economic fortunes are strongly tied to the performance of global and national economies.

Domestic factors have also played a role in the slow emergence of the economy out of the recession. Throughout the 2007 to 2012 period, oil and gas price spikes caused temporary shocks to the economy. Higher fuel prices reduce the amount of discretionary dollars consumers have to spend in grocery stores, restaurants, and retail stores, thus slowing job growth. Also, during the summer of 2011, the federal debt ceiling increase debate increased the uncertainty about future government spending and the safety of U.S. financial instruments. With government spending equaling roughly 20% of the Gross Domestic Product, any large change to that spending would have an impact on the economy. Businesses are still in the shadow of this fiscal uncertainty. Current national fiscal plans call for spending cuts and tax increases equal to about 3.8% of GDP in January 2013, which would likely send the U.S. economy into a shallow recession.iii Businesses and consumers who are reliant on this spending are less likely to make decisions or take on risk in such an uncertain environment.

Like personal income, Montana's payroll employment was impacted by the financial crises, starting with employment losses in the fourth quarter of 2008. Job losses continued throughout 2009 and 2010 before starting recovery in 2011. Wages recovered earlier than employment growth, with the total amount

Figure 1: Montana and U.S. Personal Income Growth

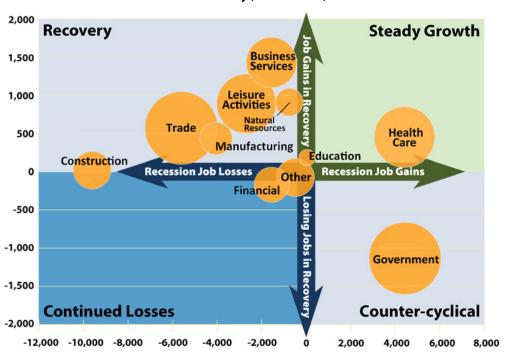


Source: Quarterly Personal Income Data, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

of wages paid to Montana workers starting to increase in the second quarter of 2010. These wage gains translated into job growth in 2011 as the spending of more wages stimulated demand in the high-employment consumer industries. The average annual wage increased by 3.5% in 2011, driving Montana's average annual wage over \$35,000 for the first time.iv

Payroll employment grew at about 0.9% in 2011, but private employment grew much faster at 1.4%. The job growth by industry is illustrated in Figure 2. The job change during the recession years of 2007 to 2010 is shown on the horizontal axis compared to the past year of recovery on the vertical axis. The size of the bubble indicates the size of the industry employment in 2011. Total job growth in recent years has been slower than private job growth because the government sector shed jobs in 2010 and 2011. Figure 2 includes all public employees in the government bubble, even though many public workers are in the education, health care, or construction industries. Public employment represents roughly 20% of total employment in 2011, with 11% of total employment in local government, 6% in state government, and 3% in the federal government. The government share of total employment has been slowly decreasing over time, although it increased a few percentage points during the recession. The government share returned to its downward trend in the last year. Government is placed in the counter-cyclical quadrant in Figure 2, as it added about 4,400 jobs during the recession and then lost about 1,100 jobs in 2011. Counter-cyclical government employment growth helps stabilize the economy during recessionary periods and helps accelerate the return to growth.

Figure 2: Industry Job Change during the Recession (2007 to 2010) and Recovery (2010 to 2011)



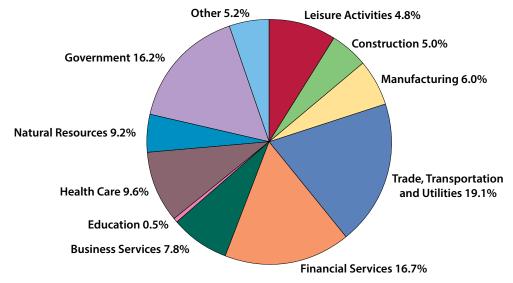
Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

The health care industry has added jobs throughout the recession and recovery, adding almost 5,000 jobs over the last five years. Only the financial services industry (which includes real estate) and other services posted employment losses in 2011, with all other industries in recovery with job gains. Business services, including administration and professional services, added the most jobs in 2011, followed by natural resources (including oil and gas mining) and the leisure activities sector

(which includes restaurants, bars, entertainment, and hotels). Trade, manufacturing, and construction posted the most losses during the recession, but all three industries are back on the recovery path with job gains in 2011. Wood product manufacturing and residential construction have been slow to recover in the aftermath of the national housing downturn, but other manufacturing and commercial and industrial construction posted job gains over the past year.

Figure 2 illustrates the size of each industry by the size of the industry's bubble, with trade, health care, government, and leisure activities employing the most workers. However, employment is only one way to contribute to the economy. Figure 3 illustrates the contribution of each industry to Montana's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Although health care represents 15% of Montana's total workforce, it contributes 10% of Montana's GDP. Similarly, the leisure activities sector comprises 13% of employment, but contributes only 5% of GDP. Other industries contribute more to GDP than to employment. The financial services industry, which includes real estate, contributes 17% of Montana's GDP, but only 5% of Montana's employment. The manufacturing and natural resource sectors also contribute significant GDP (15% combined), but are a small percentage of employment (7%). No industry is more important than another, but each industry has different roles to play in the economy.

Figure 3. Montana Gross Domestic Product by Industry, 2011



Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

Figure 4: Top 10 Exports from Montana to the Rest of the World (millions)

1.	Bulk Wheat	881.8
2.	Mineral Fuel, Oil, etc.	374.2
3.	Inorganic Chemicals	346.4
4.	Industrial Machinery (including computers)	197.9
5.	Vehicles, Parts, etc.	114.9
6.	Cereals	60.5
7.	Ores, Slag & Ash	60.2
8.	Salt, Sulfur, Earth & Stone	57.6
9.	Aircraft, Parts, etc.	40.3
10	Optic, Medical or Surgical Instruments	37.6

Source: Montana Department of Commerce, Office of Trade and International Relations, 2011

The manufacturing and natural resources industries are also important because of the amount of exports they provide for our economy. Exports bring new wealth into our economy, which then drives economic growth in all industries as the money is circulated through our economy. Figure 4 illustrates the top 10 Montana exports. Many are raw natural resources from the agriculture and mining industries, or manufacturing products that add value to the raw commodities. Overall, Montana's exports increased by 14% in 2011. Montana's largest export customers include other states, Canada, Asia, and Europe. Based on data from the first half of 2012, Montana exports may decrease slightly in 2012 because of slower economic growth in many of our non-U.S. global trading partners.v

The western portion of Montana was harder hit by the recession and global slowdown compared to the eastern portion of the state. 2011 unemployment rates by region are shown in Figure 5. The large job losses in wood product manufacturing had a disproportional effect in Northwestern Montana, while the large recessionary job losses in construction had the largest impact in both the Northwest and around the Bozeman region. These two areas continue to have the highest unemployment rates in 2011. In contrast, the Eastern portion of the state was less impacted by the recession because of a heavy reliance on energy, agriculture, health care, and government – all industries that performed relatively well during the recession. The unemployment rate in the East was only 4.7% in 2011. The development of the Bakken oil shale has brought a great deal of development into the

region, both in the primary oil and gas mining industry and in related business services, such as environmental engineering and employment firms. Although unemployment in the western portion of the state continues to be high, job growth has returned to all Montana regions. In fact, the Southwest region of the state (including Butte, Bozeman, Dillon, and Helena) has led the state in job gains as we have exited the recession, leading the Southwest region's unemployment rate to decrease slightly in 2011 to 6.1% from 6.6% in 2010.

All of Montana's regions are expected to post job gains in 2012, with continued growth expected in 2013. However, job growth is expected to remain slower than before the recession for several years. The Montana Department of Labor and Industry's job projections expect 1.4% job growth in 2012 and 2013, compared to the 2.2% annual growth that the state experienced from 2000 to 2007 prior to the recession. In many ways, the rapid economic growth prior to the recession was artificially high because of the low interest rates that caused a growth bubble. Slower expected growth is simply a result of being outside the bubble period.

Growth is also expected to be slower in the future because of cutbacks in government spending and slower growth in consumer spending as Americans save and try to reduce their debt loads. With government spending comprising about 20% and consumption comprising about 70% of aggregate demand, the slowdown in these sectors will translate into slower overall economic growth. Lower domestic demand from consumers and governments will lead many businesses to slow production or look abroad to foreign markets to supplement growth. Both alternatives may lead to slower employment growth domestically. Further, a slowing global economy will likely moderate Montana export growth in 2012 and 2013, although global demand is expected to return in later years.

Despite domestic and global challenges, Montana's economy has proven to be incredibly resilient in the last few years. Montana's economy is now in recovery, adding over 9,800 jobs in the last year, and posting over two years of personal income and wage gains. Although unemployment remains undesirably high, Montana's job growth has re-employed out-of-work Montanans and brought stronger wages back to workers and their families. Future years are expected to bring continued growth to our state as our industries continue recovery from the recession, and the Bakken development provides new opportunities for income growth and entrepreneurialism.

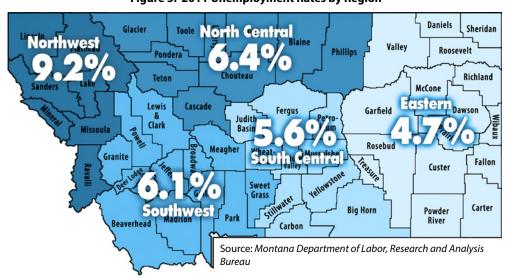


Figure 5: 2011 Unemployment Rates by Region

i The long-term growth rate of 1.2% for Montana's total employment growth is based on employment data from 1976 to 2011 using the Local Area Unemployment Statistics published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Montana Department of Labor and Industry (DLI). Job growth forecasts based on this series by DLI suggested job growth of only 0.9% in 2011.

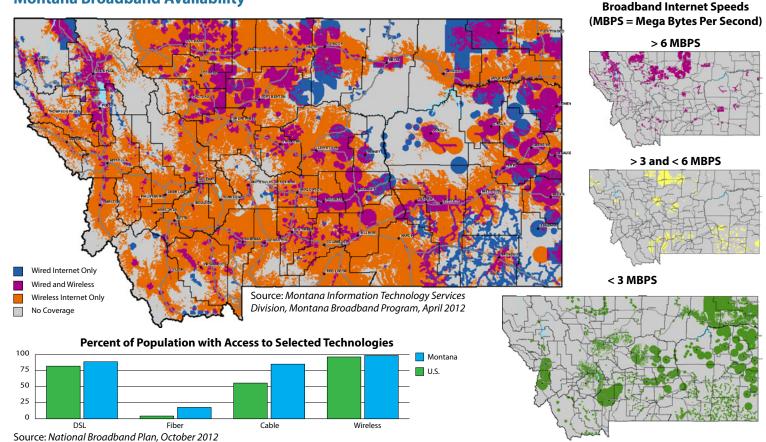
ii International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2012. <a href="www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2012/01/weodata/index.aspx">www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2012/01/weodata/index.aspx</a>.

iii Global Insight, "U.S. Economy: The Fiscal Cliff" June 28, 2012 and Congressional Budget Office, "An Update to the Budget and Economic Outlook: Fiscal Years 2012 to 2022" Aug. 22, 2012.

iv For more information on employment and wage growth, please see the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Labor Day Report 2012, available at <a href="http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913">http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913</a> LDR-12.pdf.

v WiserTrade, U.S. State Exports by NAICS Industry. At <u>www.wisertrade.org</u>. See footnote 2 for growth projections.

### **Montana Broadband Availability**



### **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program**

Under the Broadband Technologies Opportunities Program (BTOP) funded by the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA) and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the Montana State Library is partnering with 44 of Montana's public libraries to expand access to free, high-speed Internet to 86% of the state's population by 2013. Funds have supported: increased broadband speeds; decreased patron wait time; improved access by purchasing ADA compliant

software, hardware, and furniture, and through minor renovation projects aimed at increasing accessibility of computing center facilities; digital literacy training; and a mobile computer lab.

### **Highlights include:**

- Increased average statewide library broadband speeds from 3.55 mbps to 15 mbps
- Added 478 public workstations (212 desktops, 46 children's computers, 200 laptops, 17 touchscreens and 3 iMacs) for a total of 781

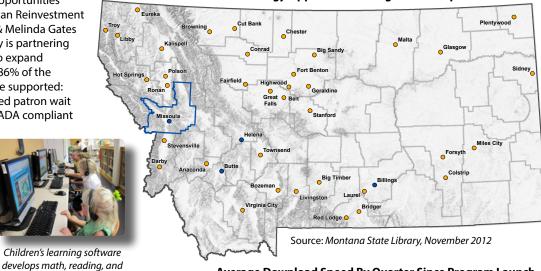
critical-thinking skills

- Decreased average wait time from 20 minutes to less than 5 minutes
- Provided digital literacy training to over 70,000 Montanans and 1,200 librarians on topics such as employment resources, tax filing, self-help law, Internet and email, and computer basics

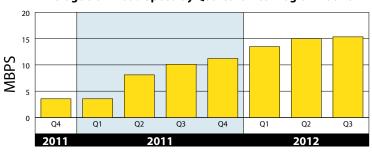
### **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program Participants**

Source: Montana Information Technology Services Division,

Montana Broadband Program, April 2012



### Average Download Speed By Quarter Since Program Launch



Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

### **Demographics**

### **2010 Poverty and Median Income Estimates**

		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	13	25	26
Median Household Income	43,872	44,281	51,565	36,470
% in Poverty All Ages	15	12	6	18
% in Poverty Ages Under 18	19	20	10	31

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

# Percent of Households With One or More Persons 65 Years and Over

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 13	District 25	District 26
One or More 65 and Over	25	29	29	28
One Person	10	10	11	10
Two Or More Persons	14	18	18	19
Family	14	18	18	18
Nonfamily	1	1	0	1

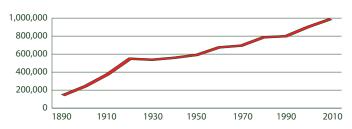
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### **Percent of Change in Number of Housing Units**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 13	District 25	District 26
2000 Census	412,633	7,438	3,450	3,988
2010 Census	482,825	8,286	4,160	4,126
Percent of Change	+ 17.0	+ 11.4	+ 20.6	+ 3.5

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Censes

## Montana Historic Population Growth 1890 - 2010 Censes

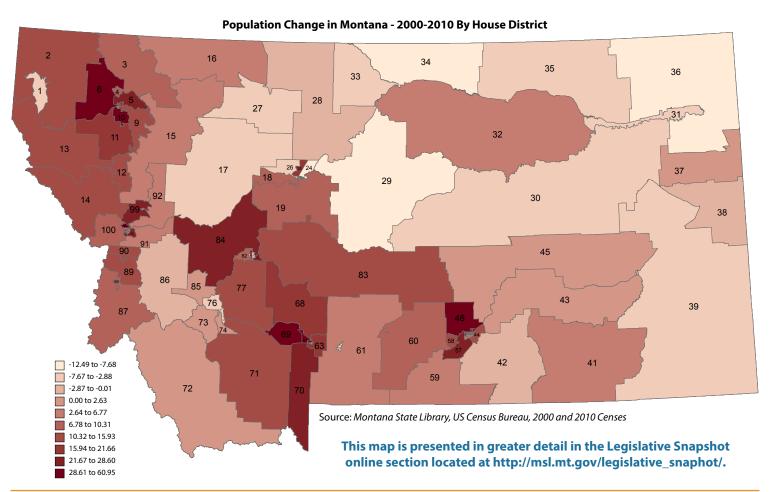


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1890 - 2010 Censes

### 2010 Census Data

	Total	Male	Female
United States	308,745,538	151,781,326	156,964,212
Under 5 years	20,201,362	10,319,427	9,881,935
Under 18 years	74,181,467	37,945,136	36,236,331
18 to 64 years	194,356,087	96,473,230	97,882,857
65 years and over	40,267,984	17,362,960	22,905,024
Montana	989,415	496,667	492,748
Under 5 years	62,423	32,129	30,294
Under 18 years	223,563	114,909	108,654
18 to 64 years	619,110	313,713	305,397
65 years and over	146,742	68,045	78,697

Source: US Census Bureau, 2010 Census



### **Demographics**

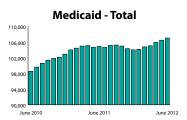
### **Veteran Population Projections**

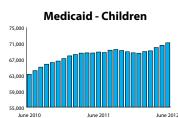
Montana is ranked second among the states for percent of the civilian population 18 years and over who are veterans. (12.3 percent, U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey)

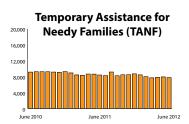
		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	13	25	26
Civilian population (>18)	746,963	14,012	6,977	7,035
Non Veterans	646,089	11,227	5,582	5,645
Veterans	100,874	2,785	1,395	1,390
% of Gulf War (>9/01)	9.0%	21%	27%	16%
% of Gulf War (8/90-8/01)	15%	32%	38%	25%
Vietnam era	37%	32%	29%	34%
Korean War	13%	11%	11%	12%
World War II	10%	6%	4%	9%

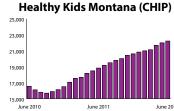
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

# Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services Selected Eligibles - Monthly Enrollment





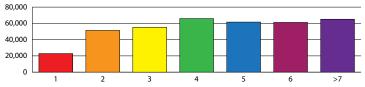




Source: Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services, August 2012

### **Montana Median Income By Household Size**

Median Income for All Households: 43,872



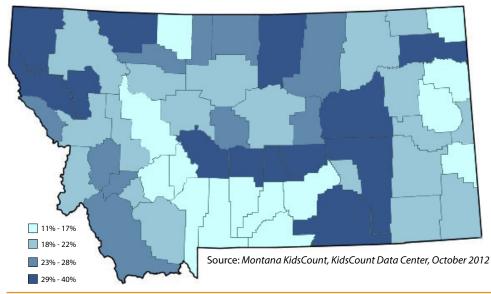
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

# Percent of Individuals Below Poverty Level (12 Month Period)

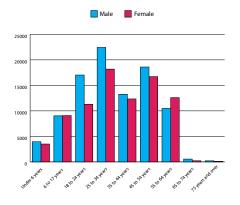
		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 13	District 25	District 26
Total (Count)	138,109	2,268	593	1,675
Males	46.2%	45.7%	49.2%	44.5%
Under 5 years	5.0%	8.0%	11.6%	6.7%
5 years	1.1%	2.6%	0.0%	3.5%
6 to 11 years	4.8%	5.6%	2.2%	6.8%
12 to 14 years	2.1%	6.1%	13.8%	3.3%
15 years	0.9%	1.5%	0.0%	2.1%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	2.2%	0.0%	3.0%
18 to 24 years	8.6%	0.7%	2.5%	0.0%
25 to 34 years	5.5%	5.0%	0.0%	6.8%
35 to 44 years	4.6%	2.0%	2.4%	1.9%
45 to 54 years	5.3%	3.1%	2.0%	3.5%
55 to 64 years	3.8%	4.6%	3.9%	4.8%
65 to 74 years	1.6%	2.9%	5.7%	1.9%
> 75 years	1.4%	1.5%	5.1%	0.2%
Females	53.8%	54.3%	50.8%	55.5%
Under 5 years	5.1%	6.0%	1.7%	7.5%
5 years	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
6 to 11 years	4.7%	5.2%	6.4%	4.8%
12 to 14 years	2.0%	3.1%	1.2%	3.8%
15 years	0.7%	0.5%	1.9%	0.0%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	1.8%	1.9%	1.8%
18 to 24 years	11.0%	8.3%	7.6%	8.5%
25 to 34 years	7.3%	6.3%	0.8%	8.3%
35 to 44 years	5.0%	6.7%	7.3%	6.6%
45 to 54 years	5.5%	5.4%	5.6%	5.4%
55 to 64 years	4.3%	4.6%	4.9%	4.5%
65 to 74 years	2.2%	2.9%	4.2%	2.4%
> 75 years	3.5%	3.3%	7.4%	1.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### Montana Child Poverty By County (Percent - 2009)



### **Montana Health Insurance Coverage Status**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey

### **Indexes**

Indexes				
Population	Montana	Senate District 13	House District 25	House District 26
Total population	989,415	19,468	10,361	9,107
Median age (years)	40	40	41	40
Total population - 65 years and over	146,742	3,040	1,675	1,365
Total population - 18 to 64 years	619,110	11,723	6,087	5,636
Total population - under 18 years	223,563	4,705	2,599	2,106
Total population - under 5 years	62,423 964,439	1,268 18,793	655	613
One race White	884,961	17,765	10,072 9,677	8,721 8,088
Black/African American	4,027	119	78	41
American Indian/Alaska Native	62,555	657	187	470
Asian	6,253	146	71	75
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	668	16	8	8
Some other race	5,975	90	51	39
Two or more races	24,976	675	289	386
Hispanic/Latino	28,565	489	254	235
Social	Montana	Senate District 13	House District 25	House District 26
Total households	401,328	7,670	3,747	3,923
Average household size	2	2	3	2
Average family size	3	3	3	3
Family households (families)	256,130	5,484	2,841	2,643
Male householder, no wife present, family	15,368	209	79	130
Male householder, no wife present, family - with own children under 18 years	9,016	105	49	56
Female householder, no husband present, family	33,651	970	362	608
Female householder, no husband present, family - with own children under 18 years	21,355	630	255	375
Nonfamily households	145,198	2,186	906	1,280
Householder living alone	116,779	1,940	838	1,102
Householder living alone - 65 years and over	41,923	800	415	385
Households with one or more people under 18 years	116,926	2,551	1,336	1,215
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	99,541	2,195	1,083	1,112
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	235,983	4,903	2,602	2,301
Nursery school, preschool Kindergarten	13,206 12,085	241 240	86 94	155 146
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	96,195	1,932	1,017	915
High school (grades 9-12)	52,304	1,483	766	717
College or graduate school	62,193	1,007	639	368
Economic	Montana	Senate District 13	House District 25	House District 26
Employment status - population 16 years and over	778,518	14,902	7,521	7,381
Civilian labor force - employed	476,195	8,907	4,706	4,201
Civilian labor force - unemployed	28,683	587	233	354
Armed forces	3,737	212	165	47
Not in labor force Females 16 years and over in labor force	269,903 391,139	5,196 7,808	2,417 3,976	2,779 3,832
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18	17	3,970	19
Mean earnings (dollars)	55,129	50,482	56,276	44,583
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	15,179	15,545	16,057	15,080
Mean retirement income (dollars)	18,679	17,007	18,946	15,174
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	7,895	6,876	6,949	6,847
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	2,954	1,527	3,171	1,131
Median family income (dollars)	55,725	53,086	62,065	44,298
Mean family income (dollars)	68,016	58,049	65,351	50,200
Housing	Montana	Senate District 13	House District 25	House District 26
Total housing units	471,723	8,205	3,964	4,241
Occupied housing units	401,328	7,670	3,747	3,923
Vacant housing units	70,395	535	217	318
Homeowner vacancy rate	2	1	0	1
Rental vacancy rate	6	5	5	5
Built 2005 or later	18,895	550	479	71
Owner-occupied	277,023	6,102	3,276	2,826
Renter-occupied	124,305	1,568	471	1,097
Median (dollars)	173,300	140,700	153,800	121,000
Housing units with a mortgage	162.090	3.782	2.139	1.643

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census/2006-2010 American Community Survey

Housing units with a mortgage

Housing units without a mortgage

162,090

114,933

3,782

2,320

2,139

1,137

1,643

1,183

### **Accredited Schools**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 13	District 25	District 26
Elementaries	440	5	3	2
Middle Schools	49	1	1	0
Grades 7-8 Schools	164	1	0	1
High Schools	185	1	1	0
Total	838	8	5	3

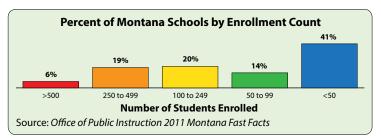
Source: Montana State Library, Montana Office of Public Instruction, September 2012

### **Montana School Libraries**

Per MCA 20-7-202, each school in Montana maintains a school library.

Average circulation per library per year	13,788
Access to Statewide Databases	100%
No summer library hours	83%

Source: 2012 Montana School Library Data Survey



### **Montana Test Scores - Achievement Levels**

### 4th Grade Reading

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	31%	29%	25%	27%	27%
At or above basic	69%	71%	75%	73%	73%
Below proficient	65%	64%	61%	65%	64%
At or above proficient	35%	36%	39%	35%	36%

### 8th Grade Reading

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	18%	18%	15%	16%	14%
At or above basic	82%	82%	85%	84%	86%
Below proficient	63%	63%	61%	62%	58%
At or above proficient	37%	37%	39%	38%	42%

### 4th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	19%	15%	12%	12%	13%
At or above basic	81%	85%	88%	88%	87%
Below proficient	69%	62%	56%	55%	55%
At or above proficient	31%	38%	44%	45%	45%

### 8th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	21%	20%	21%	18%	17%
At or above basic	79%	80%	79%	82%	83%
Below proficient	65%	64%	62%	56%	54%
At or above proficient	35%	36%	38%	44%	46%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2012

# Montana High School Graduation Rates By High School District 0 - 5996 60 - 6996 70 - 7996 80 - 8996 90 - 10096 Note that the second state Library, Montana Office of Public Instruction, October 2012

### 4th Graders Who Scored Below Proficient Reading Level

By Family Income	2011
Eligible for free/reduced school lunch	77%
Not eligible for free/reduced school lunch	55%

By Race and Hispanic Origin	2011
White	61%
Hispanic or Latino	77%
American Indian	86%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2011

### **Early Literacy**

For low-income children in particular, a "readiness gap" fuels much of what has become known as the achievement gap. The readiness gap grows exponentially between birth and kindergarten due to differences in children's resources and opportunities for physical, linguistic, cognitive, social, emotional, and behavioral development. This gap continues to grow as children attend K-12 school.

Nearly 2/3 of Montana's fourth graders cannot read at a proficient level. The fact is that the fourth-graders who cannot meet proficient levels in reading today are all too likely to become our nation's lowest-income, least-skilled, least-productive, and most costly citizens tomorrow. Low achievement in reading, which begins with opportunistic differences starting at birth, has important long-term consequences in terms of individual earning potential, global competitiveness, and general productivity.

Source: MontanaKidsCount, September 2011

# Montana Head Start Locations Libby Flathead Browning Toole Harry Box Elder Ronan Ronan Ronan Ronan Rosewitt Great Falls Vel. Revealt And Crants Browning Rosewitter Rosewitte

There are 769 libraries in the Montana Library Directory. Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries. For more detailed information on Montana's libraries visit http://www.msl.mt.gov/For\_Librarians/Library\_Directory/. See the Education page for more information about Montana's school libraries.

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 13	District 25	District 26
Public	82	2	1	2
Branches	34	0	0	0
Bookmobiles	3	1	1	1
Academic	26	3	3	3
Institutional	2	0	0	0
School	562	38	31	37
Special	57	7	7	7
Other	3	0	0	0
Total	769	51	43	50

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### **Montana's Cultural Heritage**

In partnership with the Montana Historical Society and other organizations, the Montana State Library promotes preservation of and online

access to our state's cultural heritage. The Montana Memory Project website makes a variety of historic as well as contemporary resources available in digital format for education, business, pleasure, and lifelong learning.



Fire trucks at Presbyterian Church, Lewistown, MT

http://mtmemory.org/.

### **Connecting to Collections**

The Montana Historical Society and the Montana State Library partnered on a statewide project to assess the preservation needs of collections at Montana's more than 400 cultural organizations. The assessment documented the need for training, environmental monitoring, on-site surveys of collections and facilities,

Montar

and disaster preparedness assistance.

### **Montana Talking Book Library**

### Services for Montanans with Visual, Physical and Reading Disabilities

The Montana State Library supports free specialized and direct accessible library services to Montanans with visual and physical disabilities through the Montana Talking Book Library (MTBL). The number of veterans served has increased to 12.4% of all patrons. Overall patrons have increased by 15%. MTBL circulation has increased by 15.16%. The Patron Outreach Project is designed to connect more Montanans with MTBL services.

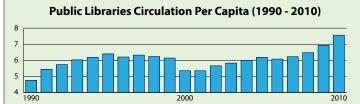
MTBL's local recordings and national digitization projects continue to progress and offer a wider variety of digital

audio books to patrons in both physical delivery and digital BARD (Braille and Audio Reading Download) delivery programs. These are designed to meet patrons' needs at their personal resource and skills level, including homebound patrons.

For more information: http://msl.mt.gov/tbl/ OR 1-800-332-3400

### **Montana Public Libraries Fast Facts**

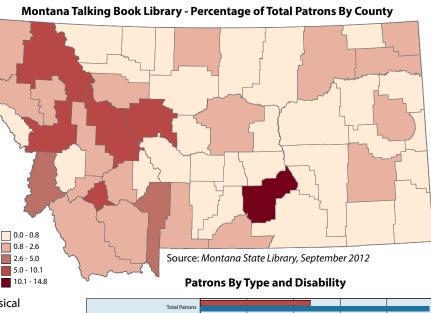
- Montana's public libraries hold 3,719,920 items.
- Montanans visited their public libraries an average of five times throughout the year, for a total of 4,599,660 visits in 2011.
- Montana library patrons checked out 7,519,019 items in 2011, about eight items per person.
- Librarians in Montana's public libraries fielded 465,036 reference questions in SFY 2011, or 8,934 questions per week.
- 100% of all Montana libraries provide Internet access to patrons
- Nearly half of all Montanans (467,303) have a library card.



Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### **Courier Project**

As access to quality information has become a vital part of our lives, the Montana State Library is partnering with libraries on a number of ways to share information and materials affordably and dependably. One of these methods is the Montana Courier Project, which uses a commercial courier service to ship library materials and resources around the state. As participation has grown, libraries are seeing increasingly significant savings in the cost of moving library materials around the state.



Deaf & Blind Disabilities

Physical Disability

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

Digital Users

Number of Patron

The Montana State Library works on behalf of all Montana libraries to help them provide the latest and best information and library services to their patrons – your constituents. We negotiate on behalf of libraries across the state to get the best rate on cuttingedge library products and services, keeping libraries relevant and engaged in their local communities. Our statewide suite of resource sharing tools through our unique group services contract with Online Computing Library Center (OCLC) enables patrons to borrow library materials from anywhere in the world and provides Montana collections to citizens of the world. Discover It, a new statewide search tool for libraries, makes the patron's discovery experience into a one stop, "Googlelike" experience. Without statewide library projects, some of which are listed here, many Montanans would be left behind in this age of information.

### **Participating Libraries**

Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries that are participating in the following statewide projects.

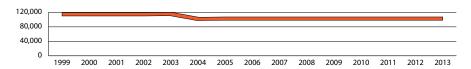
		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 13	District 25	District 26
Statewide Databases	769	51	43	50
OCLC	769	51	43	50
OCLC Group Services	252	7	4	7
Montana Shared Catalog	163	3	0	3
MontanaLibrary2Go	88	4	3	4
Ready2Read	72	2	1	2
Courier Project	46	1	1	1
Montana Memory Project	34	0	0	0

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### -State Aid Dollars for Public Libraries-

State aid to public libraries is provided through the Information Access Montana Act (IAMA) passed by the Montana Legislature in 1989. The act is designed to broaden access to existing information by strengthening public libraries, augment and extend services provided by public libraries, and permit new types of library services based on local need. For fiscal year 2013, a total of \$102,830 was distributed amongst the state's 82 public libraries.

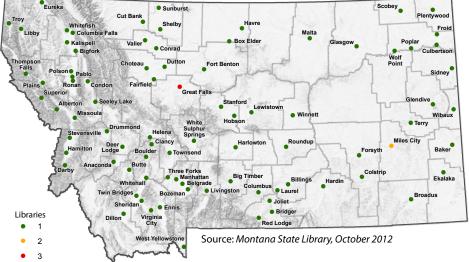
### State Aid for Montana Public Libraries (1999 - 2013)



	Per	PerSq	
State Aid for Public Libraries in Senate District 13	Capita \$	Mile \$	Total \$
Fairfield/Teton Public Library, Fairfield	165	62	226
Great Falls Public Library, Great Falls	7,096	235	7,331

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

## MontanaLibrary2Go Participating Libraries



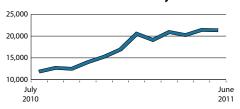
# Statewide Databases and HomeworkMT

Thanks to an allocation from the Montana legislature, the Montana State Library offers statewide periodical databases to all Montana library patrons. Access to this completely online collection - accessible in the library, at home, or on a mobile device - includes hundreds of journals and thousands of full text articles on everything from business resources to health information. Montanans performed nearly 6.5 million searches within the "Discover It" statewide search tool last year. Library patrons also have access to live tutors and online homework assistance through HomeworkMT. Montana students engaged in 8,102 live tutoring sessions and 3,715 online sessions to get assistance with math, science, social studies and the GED. Adults accessed the resource for assistance with computer and financial literacy, resumes, and helping children with homework.

### MontanaLibrary2Go

The ever increasing popularity of downloadable audio and e-books makes MontanaLibrary2Go a favorite of Montana library patrons. Participating libraries deliver a growing collection of downloadable audio and e-book titles to their patrons. Titles are available for download on a wide variety of mobile devices including Kindles, iPods, iPads, iPhones and Androids. Patrons from participating libraries downloaded 206,801 titles between July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012.

## MontanaLibrary2Go Circulation Activity



Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### **Ready 2 Read**

The Montana State Library's Ready 2 Read program is designed to help parents and caregivers understand the value of sharing language and literacy with their children and the importance these skills play throughout a person's life. The Ready 2 Read program has provided extensive early childhood training for Montana librarians; placed early childhood materials, including age-appropriate books and toys, into libraries throughout the state; and helped Montana libraries become community hubs for healthy child and family development, which provide all parents of young children access to age appropriate reading materials and a 21st Century learning environment that will reap rewards for society far into the future.

http://ready2readmontana.org/

### **Montana GIS Portal**



The Montana GIS Portal serves as Montana's primary online resource to discover geospatial data. The Portal provides online access to hundreds of datasets in a variety of formats for use in maps, web mapping applications and geospatial analyses.

http://gisportal.msl.mt.gov/

### **State Names Authority (SNA)**

The Montana State Library is responsible for representing the State of Montana to the US Board of Geographic Names (BGN). The SNA is notified when the BGN receives proposals for new names or changes to existing names recognized by the federal government for natural features such as streams and mountains in Montana. The SNA solicits opinions on the proposals from state and local agencies and from the public, then forwards these opinions, along with the State's recommendation, to the BGN. The SNA web site at <a href="http://msl.mt.gov/geonames">http://msl.mt.gov/geonames</a> has more information and a database of all proposals made for Montana since 2002.

# 

### **Statewide Library Training**

The Montana State Library's three consultants travel throughout Montana and meet one-on-one with librarians and library trustees across the state, assisting with everything from training and technology to applying Montana library law and fundraising basics. In the last fiscal year, MSL's consultants traveled over 37,505 miles, made over 2,830 contacts and completed over 167 visits with Montana's library community.



Number of trainings 29 Number of students at trainings 450

Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

Source: Montana State Library, October 2011 - September 2012

Montana Shared Catalog Participants

### **Montana Shared Catalog**

The Montana Shared Catalog helps more than 160 Montana libraries meet today's library users' demands. It gives Montanans a rich and easy-to-use catalog including more than 5 million items that patrons circulated 4,871,174 times from August 2011 to September 2012. Forty-two of the MSC member libraries have joined together in three separate groups to share their collections and patrons among their members. These resource sharing libraries are in the 4-Rivers Group (10 members in Southwestern Montana), BridgerNet Group (5 members in Gallatin County), and the Partners Group (27 members located across the state).

**Montana Shared Catalog Circulation** 

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 13	District 25	District 26
Circulation	4,871,174	5,052	0	5,052

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

# | Eureka | Plentywood | Provided |

### **State Publications Available Online!**

The Montana State Library is digitizing our legacy print state publications collection of 37,000+ publications dating from 1874. To date, over one million pages have been digitized. These publications are available online in a variety of formats at <a href="http://statepublications.mt.gov">http://statepublications.mt.gov</a>. Use of these online items is exponentially more frequent than traditional print usage.

### **Geographic Information**

### **Montana Land Information Act**

Montana Governments and Groups Receiving MLIA Grants The Montana Land FY 2008 Through FY 2013 Information Account is funded through document Fort Peck Tribes recording fees as described Chippewa Swan Valley School District LINCOLN in MCA 7-4-2637. The Cree Tribe account supplies funds FLATHEAD for work on statewide datasets, called the Montana Salish TETON **Spatial Data Infrastructure** Kootenai Tribe (MSDI), and provides funding for local, regional, and tribal efforts to build and support GIS capacity. The statewide datasets. such as cadastral (tax parcels), aerial photography, addressed structures, and wetlands are used by local, state, tribal, federal, and private sector GIS STILL-WATER YELLOWSTON practitioners. **Montana Land Information Account Funds to State Account By Year** 750.000 Tribal Governments Grants County Grants Counties with Multiple Grants 500,000 Cities and Other Eligible Entity Grants

### **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure**

\*FY06 does not include a June 06 collection month

FY10

FY08 FY09

Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

The Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure or MSDI contains 14 Framework layers that digitally represent the physical and cultural landscape of Montana. This information is developed with private sector, local, state, and tribal programs and in cooperation with the federal government. The State of Montana partners with all levels of government to create a complete standardized set of data for Montana base maps.

These 14 layers can help improve business inefficiencies; route traffic; study sensitive species after an oil spill; plan for future development; spur economic development; deliver necessary immunization services to children in your community and more.

# MSDI represent cana. This in, local, state, the federal swith all standardized The Montana Cadastral Mapping Application is a robust mapping tool that provides access to selected Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure layers, including information on public and private land ownership.

Montana Cadastral Application http://gis.mt.gov

Source: Montana State Library, August 2012

### **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure Layers**



250.000

Hydrography

























For more information, visit http://giscoordination.mt.gov

### Land

### **Land Ownership**

Senate District 13 ranks number 34 in size and is 279.257 square miles, or about 0% of Montana's total land area (146,926 square miles). The average senate district in Montana is 2,938 square miles and the average house district is 1,469 square miles.

	Montana		Senate Distric	t 13	House Distric	t 25	House District	: 26
	Area		Area		Area		Area	
Owner	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%
Private	95,080	65	250	90	58	94	192	88
Local Government	208	<1	2	<1	<1	<1	1	<1
Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks	648	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
State Trust Land	8,092	6	15	5	2	3	13	6
Other State Land	139	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
US Bureau of Land Management	12,505	9	<1	<1	0	0	<1	<1
US Fish and Wildlife Service	1,448	<1	11	4	2	3	9	4
US Forest Service	26,608	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
US National Park Service	1,853	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Federal Land	344	<1	2	<1	0	0	2	<1
Total	146,926		279		62		218	

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

### **Private Land Agricultural Use**

	Montana		Senate District 13		House District 25		House District 26	
Owner	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%
Continuous Crop	29,162	<1	410	<1	43	<1	368	<1
Fallow Crop	13,497,077	16	109,852	56	31,686	79	78,166	50
Farmstead	34,343	<1	243	<1	24	<1	219	<1
Grazing	51,274,975	62	64,437	33	8,453	21	55,984	36
Irrigated	1,891,718	2	20,965	11	0	0	20,965	13
Timber	15,346,749	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wild Hay	1,235,624	1	119	<1	0	0	119	<1
Total	83,309,648		196,027		40,205		155,822	

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Department of Revenue, September 2012

### **Conservation Easements (Acres)**

		Senate District	House District	House District
	Montana	13	25	26
Bitter Root Land Trust	2,624	0	0	0
City Government	601	0	0	0
Clark Fork-Pend Oreille Conservancy	208	0	0	0
County Government	528	0	0	0
Ducks Unlimited (Wetlands America Trust)	16,997	0	0	0
Five Valleys Land Trust	47,591	0	0	0
Flathead Land Trust	9,568	0	0	0
Gallatin Valley Land Trust	37,046	0	0	0
Humane Society Wildlife Land Trust	279	0	0	0
Montana Conservation Trust	736	0	0	0
Montana Department of Transportation	999	0	0	0
Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks	417,119	0	0	0
Montana Land Reliance	895,520	2,439	0	2,439
Mule Deer Foundation	155	0	0	0
National Wildlife Federation	20	0	0	0
Prickly Pear Land Trust	3,246	0	0	0
Rattlesnake Land Trust	190	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation	50,266	0	0	0
Salish and Kootenai Tribal Lands	222	0	0	0
The Bighorn Institute	1,443	0	0	0
The Conservation Fund	15,061	0	0	0
The Nature Conservancy	316,722	0	0	0
The Vital Ground Foundation	912	0	0	0
US Bureau of Reclamation	42	0	0	0
US Department of Agriculture	26,901	0	0	0
US Fish and Wildlife Service	241,264	0	0	0
US Forest Service	20,038	0	0	0
US Government	9,251	0	0	0
Total	2,115,548	2,439	0	2,439

### Montana Land Management Tool

To view more land management and conservation easement information, visit the Natural Heritage MapViewer at <a href="http://">http://</a> mtnhp.org/mapviewer. The MapViewer displays land management information (public lands, managed areas, and conservation easements); wildlife sightings (more than 1,300,000); land cover/land use; and, over 28,000 georeferenced photos from across Montana. It links directly into the Montana Field Guides for more information about Montana's animals, plants and habitats. The Natural Heritage Program is the state's source for reliable, objective information and expertise to support stewardship of our native species and habitats. http://mtnhp.org

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Natural Heritage Program, June 2012

### **Montana Ground Water Investigations Program**

- Investigates critical groundwater challenges such as groundwater/surfacewater interaction, impacts of land use change, development stress, and more.
- Results provide scientific basis for sound, informed, water-management decisions.

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/gwip/gwip.asp

### **Montana Ground Water Assessment Program**

- Maps groundwater quality and the distribution of Montana's aquifers
- Provides long-term groundwater quality and water-level monitoring
- Maintains the central repository for Montana's groundwater information

http://mbmggwic.mtech.edu/

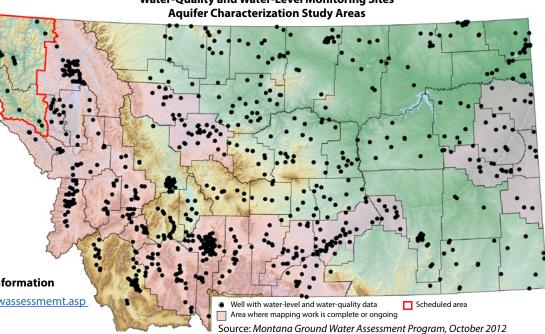
**Ground Water Assessment Program information** 

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/grw/grwassessmemt.asp

# **Ground Water Investigation Program Project Areas Map** Active or completed projects Next scheduled projects Unscheduled projects

Source: Montana Ground Water Investigation Program, September 2012

### **Water-Quality and Water-Level Monitoring Sites**



### **Montana Drought Resources**

The Montana Governor's Drought **Advisory Committee** is charged with monitoring, forecasting, and reporting water supply and moisture conditions, enabling



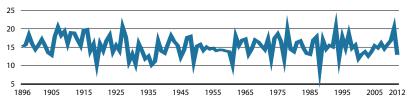
Montanans to make timely and informed decisions to mitigate drought impacts in a proactive manner.

For historic analysis, up-to-date information, and maps on Montana's current drought situation visit http://drought.mt.gov/.

### **Montana Digital Atlas**

Additional mapping and data capabilities are available through the Montana State Library at <a href="http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp">http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp</a>. The Montana Digital Atlas allows users to identify a place of interest and view an atlas of information about that place that includes a broad range of data categories such as land ownership and use, census data, water information and biological data.

### Montana Annual Precipitation in Inches (1895 - 2012)

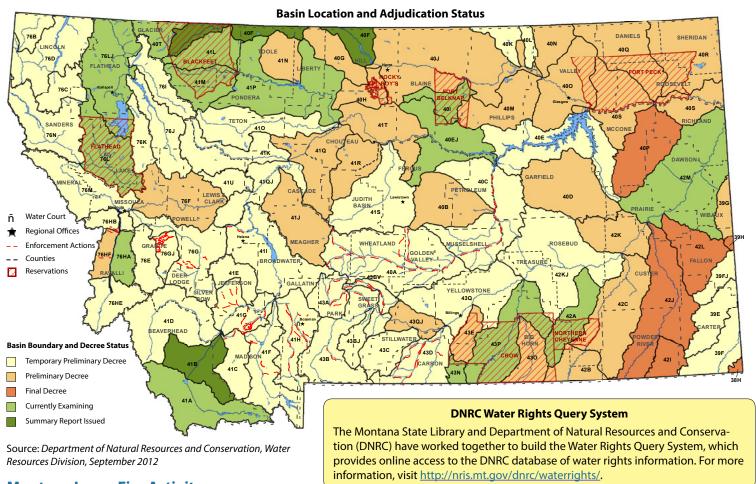


Source: NOAA National Climate Data Center, September 2012

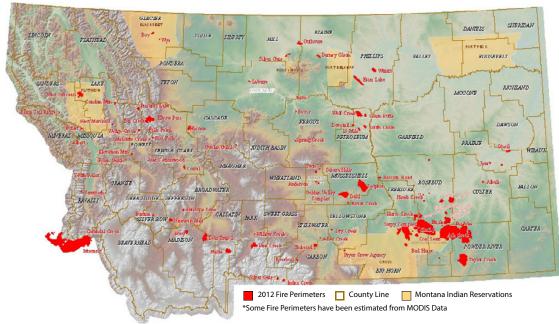
### Water/Fire

### **Water Rights**

The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation Water Adjudication Bureau assists the Montana Water Court in the adjudication of all claims to pre July 1, 1973 water rights. The Bureau examines all claims pursuant to Supreme Court rules and provides a summary report to the Water Court on each of the basins (85) in the state. Pursuant to legislation passed in 2005 the Bureau must complete the examination of the remaining 57,000 claims (as of 2005) by June 30, 2015. The map below shows the current status of the adjudication process. Visit <a href="http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/">http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/</a>.



### **Montana Large Fire Activity**



Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, Forestry Division, September 2012

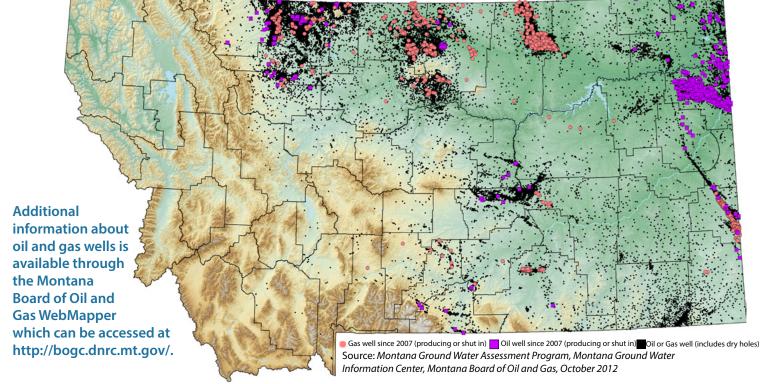
### Montana Fires 2002 - 2011 All Fires As Reported by All Agencies

Year	Count	Acreage
2002	1,372	110,309
2003	2,326	736,809
2004	1,447	18,445
2005	1,316	103,294
2006	2,302	1,047,118
2007	1,875	778,079
2008	1,424	166,842
2009	1,731	48,912
2010	1,050	56,711
2011	1,335	168,010

Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, September 2012

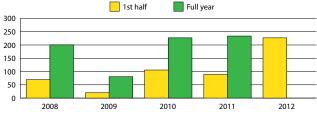
For additional information on Montana's fires, visit DNRC's online Fire Map at http://dnrc.mt.gov/gis/fire/.

### **Oil and Gas Wells**



Oil and Gas Wells in Montana

### Montana Oil Well Permits Issued (2008 - 2012)



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, August 2012

# Montana House Heating Fuel Occupied Housing Units

	6 .	
	Count	Percent
Utility gas	226,740	56.5%
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	51,713	12.9%
Electricity	78,582	18.8%
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	7,472	1.9%
Coal or coke	927	0.2%
Wood	33,481	8.3%
Solar energy	321	0.1%
Other fuel	4,234	1.1%
No fuel used	858	0.2%
Total	404,616	100.0%

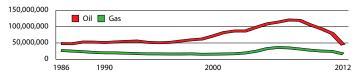
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### Oil and Gas Wells

		Senate District	House District	House District
	Montana	13	25	26
Coal Bed Methane, Active	1,073	0	0	0
Coal Bed Methane, Inactive	65	0	0	0
Gas, Active	7,238	0	0	0
Gas, Inactive	2,569	0	0	0
Gas Storage, Active	270	0	0	0
Gas Storage, Inactive	18	0	0	0
Injection, Active	1,135	0	0	0
Injection, Inactive	757	0	0	0
Oil, Active	7,554	0	0	0
Oil, Inactive	4,579	0	0	0
Oil & Gas, Active	1	0	0	0
Total	25,259	0	0	0

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Board of Oil and Gas, September 2012

### **Montana Annual Oil and Gas Production (Barrels)**



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, October 2012

### **Pipelines**

	Montana		Senate District 13		House District 25		House District 26	
	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles
Crude Oil	90	1,970	3	16	2	7	1	10
Natural Gas	360	3,301	4	24	2	13	2	10
Refined Product	47	805	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	24	402	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	521	6,477	7	40	4	20	3	20

Source: Montana State Library, Pipeline Intregrity Management Mapping Application, December 2006

### Wildlife and Recreation

Montana is blessed with a wealth of wildlife and habitat diversity. These resources provide exceptional opportunities for recreation and contribute substantially to the state's economy and quality of life. Good information is critical to maintain this valuable heritage as the state grows and develops.

### **Recreation Area (Acres)**

	Senate District 13
Fishing Access Sites	0
Fishing Conservation Areas	0
State Parks	0
Wildlife Conservation Easements	0
Wildlife Management Areas	0
Wildlife Protection Areas	0
Total	0

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks, September 2012

### **Big Game Distribution**



### **Animal Species Diversity**

		Senate District 13	% of Montana
	Montana (Count)	(Count)	Species
Amphibians	13	5	38
Birds	308	239	78
Fish	54	21	39
Mammals	103	60	58
Reptiles	17	12	71

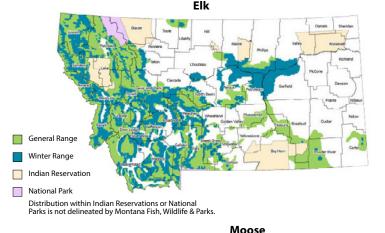
Source: Montana Natural Heritage Program, September 2012

### **Block Management Acreage**

There are a total of 9,093,377 acres of Block Management land (including Plum Creek\*) in the State of Montana. Senate District 13 contains 5.553 or 0% of those acres.

\*Plum Creek land in FWP's Regions 1 and 2 are included in these statistics. Although they are part of the Block Management Program, they are not traditional BMA's and are managed differently.

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012



### -Wildlife Highlights-

For more information on animals, plants, and habitats in your Senate District, visit the Montana Natural Heritage Program at <a href="http://mtnhp.org">http://mtnhp.org</a>. Resources include:

- Montana Field Guide an encyclopedia of the distribution, status, and biology of Montana's animals, plants, and biological communities
- MapViewer interactive maps of animals, plants, land cover, and land management

 Land Management Maps – public lands, conservation easements,

conservation easements, and special designations

- Wetland and riparian mapping information
- Reports on Montana's Species of Concern

 Quick responses to data requests and answers from expert scientists on Montana's plants, animals, and biological communities.

### **Common Yellowthroat**

Geothlypis trichas

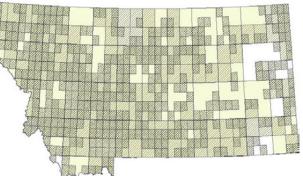
The Common Yellowthroat occupies thick vegetation, usually in and around wetland and riparian areas, throughout Montana.



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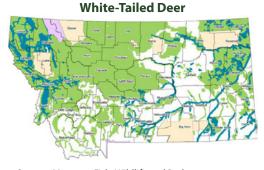






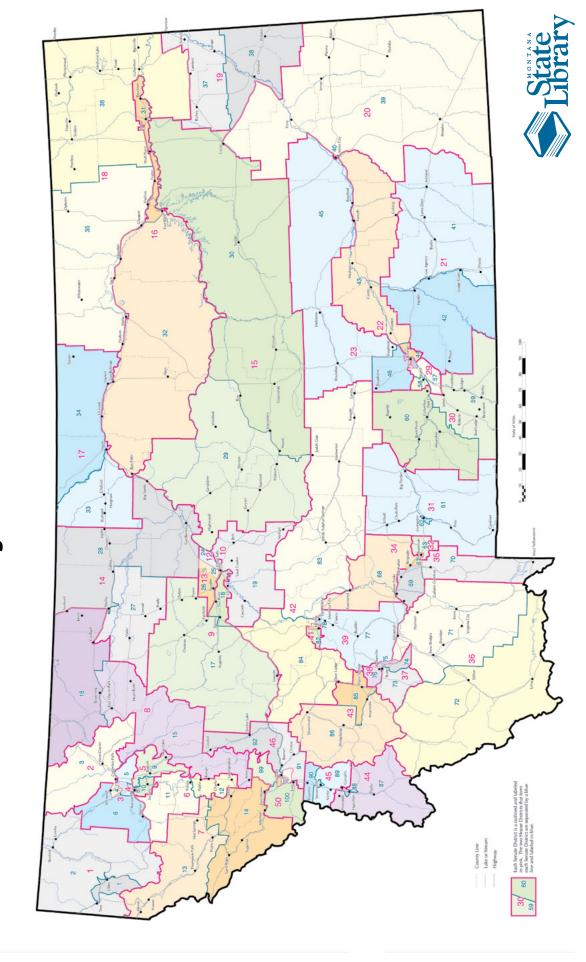
Source: Montana Natural Heritage Program, September 2012

### Mule Deer



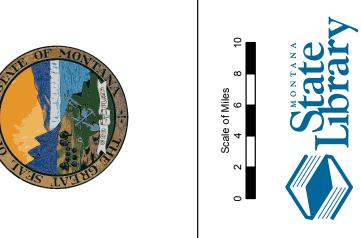
Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012

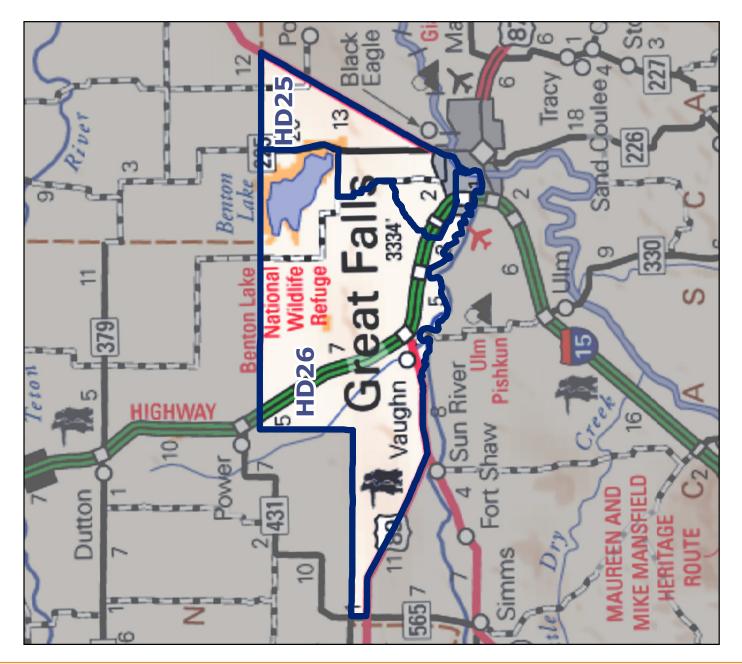
Montana Legislative District 2005 - 2014



# Montana Senate District 13







### **Online Resources Directory**

### **Montana State Library**

1515 East 6th Avenue PO Box 201800 Helena, MT 59620 (406) 444-3115

### http://msl.mt.gov



### **Statewide Library Resources**

- · Discover It! Montana State Library Catalog
- · Montana Library Directory

### http://mymontanalibrary.org

http://mtslr.org

http://msl.mt.gov/For Librarians/Library Directory

### **Montana State Digital Library**

- Library Information Services
  - MT.GOV Connect
  - · Montana State Publications Online
  - Find Resources Online
- MSL Geographic Information
  - Montana Geographic Information Clearinghouse
  - Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure
  - · Water Information System
- Natural Heritage Program
  - · Montana Field Guide
  - MapViewer
  - Species of Concern Reports Animals
  - Species of Concern Reports Plants

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/connect

http://statepublications.mt.gov

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/Find Resources Online

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/gis

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/msdi

http://msl.msl.gov/geoinfo/water

http://mtnhp.org

http://fieldguide.mt.gov

http://mtnhp.org/mapviewer

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=a

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=p

### **Montana Talking Book Library**

- Online catalogs and services WebOpac
- BARD Braille and Audio Reading Download

### http://msl.mt.gov/talking book library

http://www.klasweb.msl.mt.gov

https://nlsbard.loc.gov/mt1a

### **Montana State Library In-House Partners**

- Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks
- Natural Resources Conservation Service

http://fwp.mt.gov

http://www.mt.nrcs.usda.gov

### **Legislative Snapshot**

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative snapshot

# **Legislative Snapshot 2013**

Includes information for the State of Montana, Senate District 14, and House Districts 27 and 28.

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/



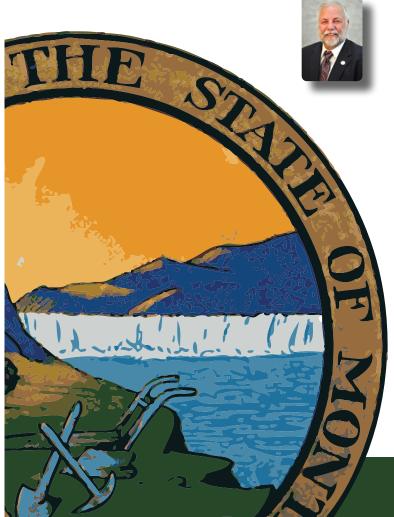


Senate District 14
Senator Llew Jones (R)
1102 4th Avenue SW
Conrad, MT 59425-1919

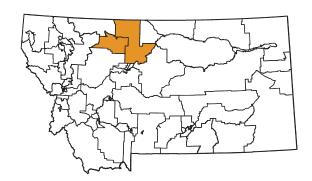


House District 27 **Representative Rob Cook (R)**223 1st Avenue SW

Conrad, MT 59425-1805



House District 28 **Representative Roy Hollandsworth (R)**1463 Prairie Drive
Brady, MT 59416-8928





### **Letter from the Montana State Librarian**

On behalf of the Montana State Library, I would like to welcome you to the 2013 legislative session. We appreciate your dedication and hard work on behalf of all Montanans. We hope that this information booklet, compiled by our information experts and full of data on issues of state and national importance, will help inform many of the decisions you have to make in the coming months.

The 2013 Legislative Snapshot includes a wide range of information on issues that affect Montanans. You will find information on our state's economy and the economic impact on your constituents. High-speed, broadband Internet access is essential in this information age and the Snapshot includes a current view of the availability of broadband and Internet services across the state. Education is always an important issue, and you will find relevant information on our state's public schools



and test scores. Throughout Montana, libraries serve as community anchors; we've highlighted the programs and services offered to Montanans through their local libraries. Finally, land, wildlife, and recreation will always be an important part of Montana life, and we've pulled several highlights from our collection that might help guide your decision-making this session. Based on feedback we received from legislators in 2011, we are pleased to make much more of the data available by legislative districts. And we are pleased to provide much of the information in mapped form. Using the Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure, a set of standardized geospatial data, these maps tell powerful stories that will further your understanding of the topics highlighted.

The Montana State Library is a small and very unique agency. We employ librarians, geographers, and natural resource specialists and we partner with botanists, zoologists and ecologists. We work closely with federal and state agencies and local and tribal governments. We manage an enormous collection of state government information in all formats, keeping Montanans informed about the work of their government. And we ensure that Montana's blind and physically disabled citizens have access to reading materials and information.

We also work on behalf of all of Montana's libraries to help them provide the latest and best information, technology and library services to their patrons – your constituents – whether it's downloadable ebooks, public access computers, online information resources, or the latest bestseller. Without the Montana State Library, Montana libraries would not be able to afford these resources and services for their patrons, all of which are being used in record numbers. In this age of information – most of which is only accessed online – the Montana State Library, through libraries across the state, provides a vital link that affects Montanans in a multitude of ways.

We created this booklet for you not only to provide vital information to help you make difficult decisions in the coming months, but to demonstrate the power of what a diverse staff with amazingly diverse skills can do to make information, in many different forms, available to every Montanan. Our work empowers Montanans by providing access to information, enhancing learning in families and communities, and building 21st Century skills. Knowing that our work makes a difference makes us very proud.

We hope that you use this Legislative Snapshot throughout the session. And we hope that you will stop by to see us – in person or virtually. Whether you visit us at our library or online, you will be able to browse our collection of government and natural resource information, get help to research a specific issue, or find a quiet place to work or meet with colleagues. We are located one block east of the Capitol, behind the Montana Historical Society, at the north end of the Justice building. And of course, our services are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week at <a href="http://msl.mt.gov">http://msl.mt.gov</a>.

Sincerely,

### Senate District 14 House District 27 House District 28

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Find additional Senate and House district data, interactive maps, and even more resources online at http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/.

Jennie Stapp

Juni Stepp

### The Montana Economy and Theories of Economic Growth

Source: Montana Department of Labor and Industries

It has been an interesting five years for the Montana and U.S. economies, including the deepest and longest U.S. recession since the Great Depression and a slow economic recovery. Montana outperformed the U.S. economy during the recession and recovery, losing only 4.4% of our pre-recession personal income peak compared to 5.6% nationally. Further, since hitting the trough in 2009, Montana's personal income growth has outpaced the U.S. by about 3 percentage points, while the state's payroll job growth has increased by 3.4% compared to 3.1% nationally. Montana's 2012 job growth promises to be strong. From June 2011 to June 2012, Montana added almost 9,800 jobs for an annual growth rate of 2.1% -- above forecasted expectations and above the long-term growth rate of 1.2%. Montana's economy is returning to growth despite the many national and international challenges.

The various forces causing the recession and slow recovery are evident in the quarterly personal income statistics in Figure 1. The national slowdown in the overall economy and particularly in the housing market was first noted in the summer of 2007, but personal income for both the U.S. and Montana continued to expand until the financial crisis in the third and fourth quarters of 2008. Wall Street losses translated into income and job losses on Main Streets in Montana. Although the U.S. recession officially ended in June 2009, Montana continued to lose income until the first quarter of 2010.



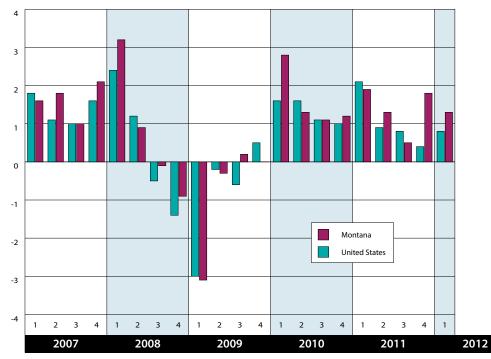
Then, just as the U.S. economy turned upward, global problems came to the forefront. The Eurozone's sovereign debt crisis moderated the U.S. recovery, with the first Greece bailout occurring in the second quarter of 2010. As one of America's largest export customers, Europe's economic slowdown reduced the demand for U.S. goods, in addition to increasing uncertainty and risk in the global financial system. In fact, overall global growth slowed from 5.2% in 2010 to 3.8% in 2011, while the advanced

economies that make up the majority of the U.S. export customers slowed from 3% in 2010 to 1.4% in 2011. The last few years have taught Montanans that our economic fortunes are strongly tied to the performance of global and national economies.

Domestic factors have also played a role in the slow emergence of the economy out of the recession. Throughout the 2007 to 2012 period, oil and gas price spikes caused temporary shocks to the economy. Higher fuel prices reduce the amount of discretionary dollars consumers have to spend in grocery stores, restaurants, and retail stores, thus slowing job growth. Also, during the summer of 2011, the federal debt ceiling increase debate increased the uncertainty about future government spending and the safety of U.S. financial instruments. With government spending equaling roughly 20% of the Gross Domestic Product, any large change to that spending would have an impact on the economy. Businesses are still in the shadow of this fiscal uncertainty. Current national fiscal plans call for spending cuts and tax increases equal to about 3.8% of GDP in January 2013, which would likely send the U.S. economy into a shallow recession.iii Businesses and consumers who are reliant on this spending are less likely to make decisions or take on risk in such an uncertain environment.

Like personal income, Montana's payroll employment was impacted by the financial crises, starting with employment losses in the fourth quarter of 2008. Job losses continued throughout 2009 and 2010 before starting recovery in 2011. Wages recovered earlier than employment growth, with the total amount

Figure 1: Montana and U.S. Personal Income Growth

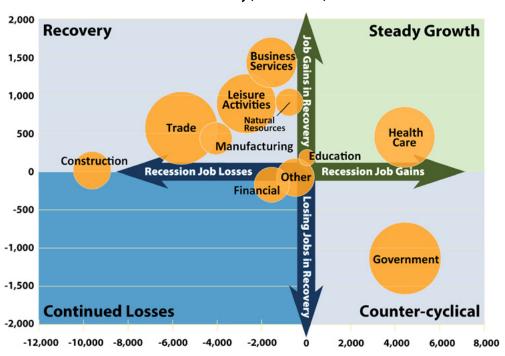


Source: Quarterly Personal Income Data, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

of wages paid to Montana workers starting to increase in the second quarter of 2010. These wage gains translated into job growth in 2011 as the spending of more wages stimulated demand in the high-employment consumer industries. The average annual wage increased by 3.5% in 2011, driving Montana's average annual wage over \$35,000 for the first time.

Payroll employment grew at about 0.9% in 2011, but private employment grew much faster at 1.4%. The job growth by industry is illustrated in Figure 2. The job change during the recession years of 2007 to 2010 is shown on the horizontal axis compared to the past year of recovery on the vertical axis. The size of the bubble indicates the size of the industry employment in 2011. Total job growth in recent years has been slower than private job growth because the government sector shed jobs in 2010 and 2011. Figure 2 includes all public employees in the government bubble, even though many public workers are in the education, health care, or construction industries. Public employment represents roughly 20% of total employment in 2011, with 11% of total employment in local government, 6% in state government, and 3% in the federal government. The government share of total employment has been slowly decreasing over time, although it increased a few percentage points during the recession. The government share returned to its downward trend in the last year. Government is placed in the counter-cyclical quadrant in Figure 2, as it added about 4,400 jobs during the recession and then lost about 1,100 jobs in 2011. Counter-cyclical government employment growth helps stabilize the economy during recessionary periods and helps accelerate the return to growth.

Figure 2: Industry Job Change during the Recession (2007 to 2010) and Recovery (2010 to 2011)



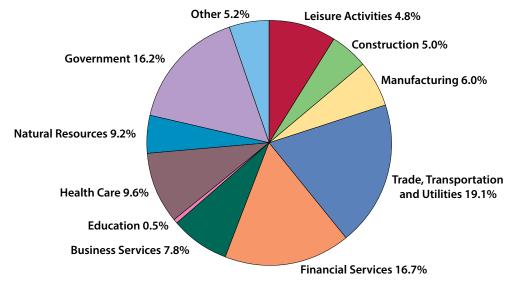
Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

The health care industry has added jobs throughout the recession and recovery, adding almost 5,000 jobs over the last five years. Only the financial services industry (which includes real estate) and other services posted employment losses in 2011, with all other industries in recovery with job gains. Business services, including administration and professional services, added the most jobs in 2011, followed by natural resources (including oil and gas mining) and the leisure activities sector

(which includes restaurants, bars, entertainment, and hotels). Trade, manufacturing, and construction posted the most losses during the recession, but all three industries are back on the recovery path with job gains in 2011. Wood product manufacturing and residential construction have been slow to recover in the aftermath of the national housing downturn, but other manufacturing and commercial and industrial construction posted job gains over the past year.

Figure 2 illustrates the size of each industry by the size of the industry's bubble, with trade, health care, government, and leisure activities employing the most workers. However, employment is only one way to contribute to the economy. Figure 3 illustrates the contribution of each industry to Montana's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Although health care represents 15% of Montana's total workforce, it contributes 10% of Montana's GDP. Similarly, the leisure activities sector comprises 13% of employment, but contributes only 5% of GDP. Other industries contribute more to GDP than to employment. The financial services industry, which includes real estate, contributes 17% of Montana's GDP, but only 5% of Montana's employment. The manufacturing and natural resource sectors also contribute significant GDP (15% combined), but are a small percentage of employment (7%). No industry is more important than another, but each industry has different roles to play in the economy.

Figure 3. Montana Gross Domestic Product by Industry, 2011



Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

Figure 4: Top 10 Exports from Montana to the Rest of the World (millions)

1.	Bulk Wheat	881.8
2.	Mineral Fuel, Oil, etc.	374.2
3.	Inorganic Chemicals	346.4
4.	Industrial Machinery (including computers)	197.9
5.	Vehicles, Parts, etc.	114.9
6.	Cereals	60.5
7.	Ores, Slag & Ash	60.2
8.	Salt, Sulfur, Earth & Stone	57.6
9.	Aircraft, Parts, etc.	40.3
10	Optic, Medical or Surgical Instruments	37.6

Source: Montana Department of Commerce, Office of Trade and International Relations, 2011

The manufacturing and natural resources industries are also important because of the amount of exports they provide for our economy. Exports bring new wealth into our economy, which then drives economic growth in all industries as the money is circulated through our economy. Figure 4 illustrates the top 10 Montana exports. Many are raw natural resources from the agriculture and mining industries, or manufacturing products that add value to the raw commodities. Overall, Montana's exports increased by 14% in 2011. Montana's largest export customers include other states, Canada, Asia, and Europe. Based on data from the first half of 2012, Montana exports may decrease slightly in 2012 because of slower economic growth in many of our non-U.S. global trading partners.v

The western portion of Montana was harder hit by the recession and global slowdown compared to the eastern portion of the state. 2011 unemployment rates by region are shown in Figure 5. The large job losses in wood product manufacturing had a disproportional effect in Northwestern Montana, while the large recessionary job losses in construction had the largest impact in both the Northwest and around the Bozeman region. These two areas continue to have the highest unemployment rates in 2011. In contrast, the Eastern portion of the state was less impacted by the recession because of a heavy reliance on energy, agriculture, health care, and government – all industries that performed relatively well during the recession. The unemployment rate in the East was only 4.7% in 2011. The development of the Bakken oil shale has brought a great deal of development into the

region, both in the primary oil and gas mining industry and in related business services, such as environmental engineering and employment firms. Although unemployment in the western portion of the state continues to be high, job growth has returned to all Montana regions. In fact, the Southwest region of the state (including Butte, Bozeman, Dillon, and Helena) has led the state in job gains as we have exited the recession, leading the Southwest region's unemployment rate to decrease slightly in 2011 to 6.1% from 6.6% in 2010.

All of Montana's regions are expected to post job gains in 2012, with continued growth expected in 2013. However, job growth is expected to remain slower than before the recession for several years. The Montana Department of Labor and Industry's job projections expect 1.4% job growth in 2012 and 2013, compared to the 2.2% annual growth that the state experienced from 2000 to 2007 prior to the recession. In many ways, the rapid economic growth prior to the recession was artificially high because of the low interest rates that caused a growth bubble. Slower expected growth is simply a result of being outside the bubble period.

Growth is also expected to be slower in the future because of cutbacks in government spending and slower growth in consumer spending as Americans save and try to reduce their debt loads. With government spending comprising about 20% and consumption comprising about 70% of aggregate demand, the slowdown in these sectors will translate into slower overall economic growth. Lower domestic demand from consumers and governments will lead many businesses to slow production or look abroad to foreign markets to supplement growth. Both alternatives may lead to slower employment growth domestically. Further, a slowing global economy will likely moderate Montana export growth in 2012 and 2013, although global demand is expected to return in later years.

Despite domestic and global challenges, Montana's economy has proven to be incredibly resilient in the last few years. Montana's economy is now in recovery, adding over 9,800 jobs in the last year, and posting over two years of personal income and wage gains. Although unemployment remains undesirably high, Montana's job growth has re-employed out-of-work Montanans and brought stronger wages back to workers and their families. Future years are expected to bring continued growth to our state as our industries continue recovery from the recession, and the Bakken development provides new opportunities for income growth and entrepreneurialism.

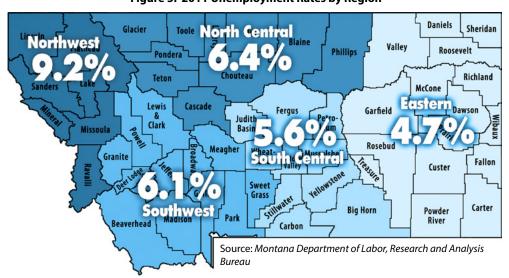


Figure 5: 2011 Unemployment Rates by Region

i The long-term growth rate of 1.2% for Montana's total employment growth is based on employment data from 1976 to 2011 using the Local Area Unemployment Statistics published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Montana Department of Labor and Industry (DLI). Job growth forecasts based on this series by DLI suggested job growth of only 0.9% in 2011.

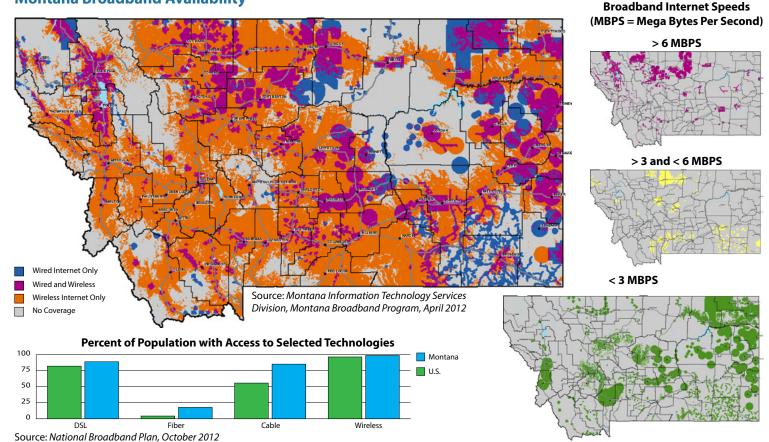
ii International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2012. www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2012/01/weodata/index.aspx.

iii Global Insight, "U.S. Economy: The Fiscal Cliff" June 28, 2012 and Congressional Budget Office, "An Update to the Budget and Economic Outlook: Fiscal Years 2012 to 2022" Aug. 22, 2012.

iv For more information on employment and wage growth, please see the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Labor Day Report 2012, available at <a href="http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913">http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913</a> LDR-12.pdf.

v WiserTrade, U.S. State Exports by NAICS Industry. At <u>www.wisertrade.org</u>. See footnote 2 for growth projections.

### **Montana Broadband Availability**



### **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program**

Under the Broadband Technologies Opportunities Program (BTOP) funded by the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA) and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the Montana State Library is partnering with 44 of Montana's public libraries to expand access to free, high-speed Internet to 86% of the state's population by 2013. Funds have supported: increased broadband speeds; decreased patron wait time; improved access by purchasing ADA compliant

software, hardware, and furniture, and through minor renovation projects aimed at increasing accessibility of computing center facilities; digital literacy training; and a mobile computer lab.

### **Highlights include:**

- Increased average statewide library broadband speeds from 3.55 mbps to 15 mbps
- Added 478 public workstations (212 desktops, 46 children's computers, 200 laptops, 17 touchscreens and 3 iMacs) for a total of 781

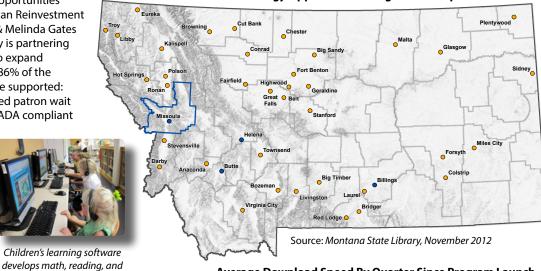
critical-thinking skills

- Decreased average wait time from 20 minutes to less than 5 minutes
- Provided digital literacy training to over 70,000 Montanans and 1,200 librarians on topics such as employment resources, tax filing, self-help law, Internet and email, and computer basics

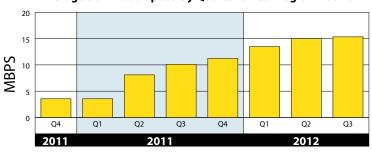
### **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program Participants**

Source: Montana Information Technology Services Division,

Montana Broadband Program, April 2012



### Average Download Speed By Quarter Since Program Launch



Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

### **2010 Poverty and Median Income Estimates**

		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	14	27	28
Median Household Income	43,872	40,860	39,446	41,813
% in Poverty All Ages	15	16	17	15
% in Poverty Ages Under 18	19	25	27	23

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

### Percent of Households With One or More Persons 65 Years and Over

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 14	District 27	District 28
One or More 65 and Over	25	32	32	32
One Person	10	15	15	14
Two Or More Persons	14	17	16	18
Family	14	17	16	17
Nonfamily	1	0	0	1

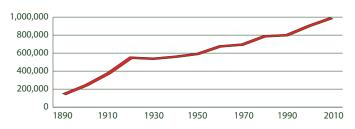
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### **Percent of Change in Number of Housing Units**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 14	District 27	District 28
2000 Census	412,633	8,784	4,307	4,477
2010 Census	482,825	8,596	4,105	4,491
Percent of Change	+ 17.0	2.1	4.7	+ 0.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Censes

### Montana Historic Population Growth 1890 - 2010 Censes

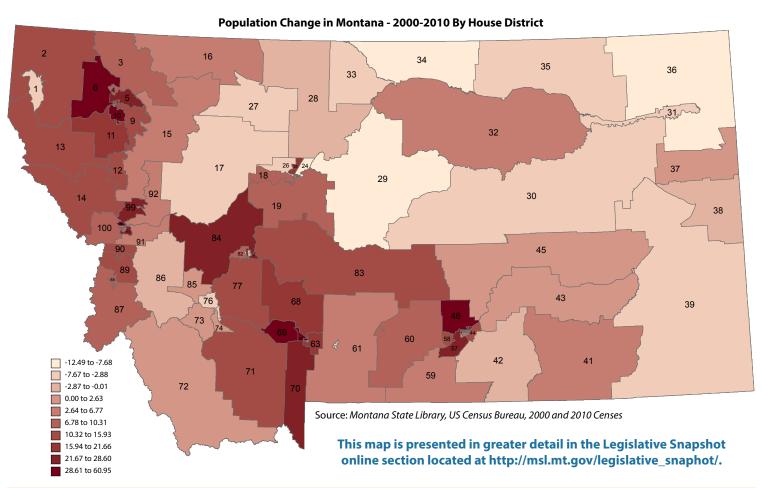


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1890 - 2010 Censes

### 2010 Census Data

	Total	Male	Female
United States	308,745,538	151,781,326	156,964,212
Under 5 years	20,201,362	10,319,427	9,881,935
Under 18 years	74,181,467	37,945,136	36,236,331
18 to 64 years	194,356,087	96,473,230	97,882,857
65 years and over	40,267,984	17,362,960	22,905,024
Montana	989,415	496,667	492,748
Under 5 years	62,423	32,129	30,294
Under 18 years	223,563	114,909	108,654
18 to 64 years	619,110	313,713	305,397
65 years and over	146,742	68,045	78,697

Source: US Census Bureau, 2010 Census



### **Demographics**

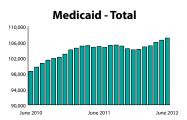
### **Veteran Population Projections**

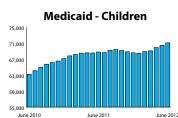
Montana is ranked second among the states for percent of the civilian population 18 years and over who are veterans. (12.3 percent, U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey)

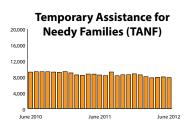
		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	14	27	28
Civilian population (>18)	746,963	13,866	6,604	7,262
Non Veterans	646,089	11,874	5,706	6,168
Veterans	100,874	1,992	898	1,094
% of Gulf War (>9/01)	9.0%	6%	2%	9%
% of Gulf War (8/90-8/01)	15%	9%	11%	7%
Vietnam era	37%	38%	37%	39%
Korean War	13%	15%	19%	11%
World War II	10%	12%	16%	9%

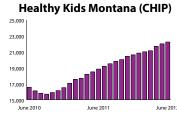
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services Selected Eligibles - Monthly Enrollment









Source: Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services, August 2012

### **Montana Median Income By Household Size**

Median Income for All Households: 43,872



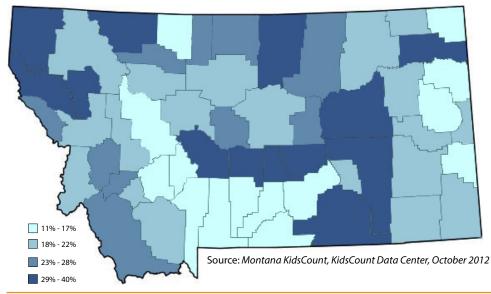
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### Percent of Individuals Below Poverty Level (12 Month Period)

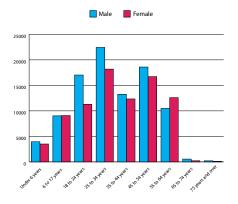
		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 14	District 27	District 28
Total (Count)	138,109	2,687	1,462	1,225
Males	46.2%	39.6%	37.2%	42.5%
Under 5 years	5.0%	3.2%	2.9%	3.6%
5 years	1.1%	2.3%	3.8%	0.5%
6 to 11 years	4.8%	5.1%	4.4%	6.0%
12 to 14 years	2.1%	2.0%	1.2%	2.9%
15 years	0.9%	1.4%	1.2%	1.6%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	1.6%	0.8%	2.7%
18 to 24 years	8.6%	4.7%	5.1%	4.3%
25 to 34 years	5.5%	4.2%	4.7%	3.6%
35 to 44 years	4.6%	3.6%	1.4%	6.1%
45 to 54 years	5.3%	6.0%	4.9%	7.2%
55 to 64 years	3.8%	3.1%	3.9%	2.0%
65 to 74 years	1.6%	1.5%	1.6%	1.2%
> 75 years	1.4%	1.0%	1.2%	0.8%
Females	53.8%	60.4%	62.8%	57.5%
Under 5 years	5.1%	8.0%	11.3%	4.0%
5 years	0.8%	1.3%	1.8%	0.7%
6 to 11 years	4.7%	5.2%	6.2%	4.0%
12 to 14 years	2.0%	2.8%	1.9%	3.8%
15 years	0.7%	1.7%	2.9%	0.2%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	1.9%	1.0%	2.9%
18 to 24 years	11.0%	10.8%	8.9%	13.1%
25 to 34 years	7.3%	5.6%	7.2%	3.8%
35 to 44 years	5.0%	5.8%	5.4%	6.2%
45 to 54 years	5.5%	5.8%	4.9%	7.0%
55 to 64 years	4.3%	3.5%	3.6%	3.3%
65 to 74 years	2.2%	1.6%	2.2%	1.0%
> 75 years	3.5%	6.4%	5.6%	7.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### Montana Child Poverty By County (Percent - 2009)



### **Montana Health Insurance Coverage Status**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey

### **Indexes**

Indexes				
Population	Montana	Senate District 14	House District 27	House District 28
Total population	989,415	18,201	8,795	9,406
Median age (years)	40	45	44	45
Total population - 65 years and over	146,742	3,406	1,670	1,736
Total population - 18 to 64 years	619,110	10,805	5,030	5,775
Total population - under 18 years	223,563	3,990	2,095	1,895
Total population - under 5 years	62,423	1,033	568	465
One race White	964,439 884,961	17,754 16,555	8,507 7,696	9,247 8,859
Black/African American	4,027	46	14	32
American Indian/Alaska Native	62,555	1,006	744	262
Asian	6,253	68	29	39
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	668	7	0	7
Some other race	5,975	72	24	48
Two or more races	24,976	447	288	159
Hispanic/Latino	28,565	289	150	139
Social	Montana	Senate District 14	House District 27	House District 28
Total households	401,328	7,125	3,533	3,592
Average household size	2	2	2	2
Average family size	3	3	3	3
Family households (families)	256,130	4,675	2,334	2,341
Male householder, no wife present, family	15,368	229	172	57
Male householder, no wife present, family - with own children under 18 years	9,016	130	94	36
Female householder, no husband present, family	33,651	465	289	176
Female householder, no husband present, family - with own children under 18 years	21,355	282	174	108
Nonfamily households	145,198	2,450	1,199	1,251
Householder living alone	116,779	2,310	1,118	1,192
Householder living alone - 65 years and over	41,923	1,046	542	504
Households with one or more people under 18 years	116,926	1,973	1,051	922
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	99,541	2,259	1,117	1,142
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	235,983	3,789	1,968	1,821
Nursery school, preschool	13,206	270	145	125
Kindergarten Elementary school (grades 1-8)	12,085 96,195	252 1,725	163 937	89
High school (grades 9-12)	52,304	1,723	509	788 574
College or graduate school	62,193	459	214	245
	02,193	439	214	243
Economic	Montana	Senate District 14	House District 27	House District 28
Employment status - population 16 years and over	778,518	14,469	6,847	7,622
Civilian labor force - employed	476,195	8,445	4,287	4,158
Civilian labor force - unemployed	28,683	184	146	38
Armed forces	3,737	7	7	0
Not in labor force Females 16 years and over in labor force	269,903 391,139	5,833 7,027	2,407 3,460	3,426 3,567
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18	7,027	3,460 14	3,367
Mean earnings (dollars)	55,129	50,262	49,251	51,227
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	15,179	15,250	15,328	15,179
Mean retirement income (dollars)	18,679	14,155	11,699	16,868
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	7,895	7,096	7,451	6,882
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	2,954	2,901	3,106	2,339
Median family income (dollars)	55,725	52,039	49,770	55,194
Mean family income (dollars)	68,016	62,091	58,787	65,385
Housing	Montana	Senate District 14	House District 27	House District 28
Total housing units	471,723	8,630	4,155	4,475
Occupied housing units	401,328	7,125	3,533	3,592
Vacant housing units	70,395	1,505	622	883
Homeowner vacancy rate	2	1	1	2
Rental vacancy rate	6	8	9	8
Built 2005 or later	18,895	64	63	1
Owner-occupied	277,023	4,819	2,486	2,333
Renter-occupied	124,305	2,306	1,047	1,259
Median (dollars)	173,300	88,500	82,100	100,700
Housing units with a mortgage	162.090	1.970	1.167	803

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census/2006-2010 American Community Survey

Housing units with a mortgage

Housing units without a mortgage

162,090

114,933

1,167

1,319

803

1,530

1,970

2,849

### **Accredited Schools**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 14	District 27	District 28
Elementaries	440	25	13	12
Middle Schools	49	1	1	0
Grades 7-8 Schools	164	6	2	4
High Schools	185	7	3	4
Total	838	39	19	20

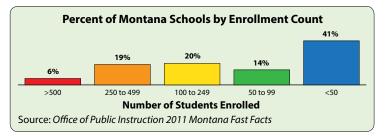
Source: Montana State Library, Montana Office of Public Instruction, September 2012

### **Montana School Libraries**

Per MCA 20-7-202, each school in Montana maintains a school library.

Average circulation per library per year	13,788
Access to Statewide Databases	100%
No summer library hours	83%

Source: 2012 Montana School Library Data Survey



### **Montana Test Scores - Achievement Levels**

### 4th Grade Reading

2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
31%	29%	25%	27%	27%
69%	71%	75%	73%	73%
65%	64%	61%	65%	64%
35%	36%	39%	35%	36%
	31% 69% 65%	31% 29% 69% 71% 65% 64%	31% 29% 25% 69% 71% 75% 65% 64% 61%	31% 29% 25% 27% 69% 71% 75% 73% 65% 64% 61% 65%

### 8th Grade Reading

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	18%	18%	15%	16%	14%
At or above basic	82%	82%	85%	84%	86%
Below proficient	63%	63%	61%	62%	58%
At or above proficient	37%	37%	39%	38%	42%

### 4th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	19%	15%	12%	12%	13%
At or above basic	81%	85%	88%	88%	87%
Below proficient	69%	62%	56%	55%	55%
At or above proficient	31%	38%	44%	45%	45%

### 8th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	21%	20%	21%	18%	17%
At or above basic	79%	80%	79%	82%	83%
Below proficient	65%	64%	62%	56%	54%
At or above proficient	35%	36%	38%	44%	46%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2012

# Montana High School Graduation Rates By High School District 0 - 59% 60 - 69% 70 - 79% 80 - 89% 90 - 100% Montana State Library, Montana Office of Public Instruction, October 2012

### 4th Graders Who Scored Below Proficient Reading Level

By Family Income	2011
Eligible for free/reduced school lunch	77%
Not eligible for free/reduced school lunch	55%

By Race and Hispanic Origin	2011
White	61%
Hispanic or Latino	77%
American Indian	86%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2011

### **Early Literacy**

For low-income children in particular, a "readiness gap" fuels much of what has become known as the achievement gap. The readiness gap grows exponentially between birth and kindergarten due to differences in children's resources and opportunities for physical, linguistic, cognitive, social, emotional, and behavioral development. This gap continues to grow as children attend K-12 school.

Nearly 2/3 of Montana's fourth graders cannot read at a proficient level. The fact is that the fourth-graders who cannot meet proficient levels in reading today are all too likely to become our nation's lowest-income, least-skilled, least-productive, and most costly citizens tomorrow. Low achievement in reading, which begins with opportunistic differences starting at birth, has important long-term consequences in terms of individual earning potential, global competitiveness, and general productivity.

Source: MontanaKidsCount, September 2011

# Montana Head Start Locations | Libby | Fluthead | Browning | Evolutions | Browning | Browning | Browning | Box Elder | Blaine | Persisten | Popular | Popul

There are 769 libraries in the Montana Library Directory. Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries. For more detailed information on Montana's libraries visit http://www.msl.mt.gov/For\_Librarians/Library\_Directory/. See the Education page for more information about Montana's school libraries.

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 14	District 27	District 28
Public	82	7	5	3
Branches	34	3	0	3
Bookmobiles	3	0	0	0
Academic	26	1	0	1
Institutional	2	0	0	0
School	562	32	17	18
Special	57	0	0	0
Other	3	0	0	0
Total	769	43	22	25

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### **Montana's Cultural Heritage**

In partnership with the Montana Historical Society and other organizations, the Montana State Library promotes preservation of and online

access to our state's cultural heritage. The Montana Memory Project website makes a variety of historic as well as contemporary resources available in digital format for education, business, pleasure, and lifelong learning.



Fire trucks at Presbyterian Church, Lewistown, MT

http://mtmemory.org/.

### **Connecting to Collections**

The Montana Historical Society and the Montana State Library partnered on a statewide project to assess the preservation needs of collections at Montana's more than 400 cultural organizations. The assessment documented the need for training, environmental

monitoring, on-site surveys of collections and facilities, and disaster preparedness assistance.

### **Montana Talking Book Library**

### Services for Montanans with Visual, Physical and Reading Disabilities

The Montana State Library supports free specialized and direct accessible library services to Montanans with visual and physical disabilities through the Montana Talking Book Library (MTBL). The number of veterans served has increased to 12.4% of all patrons. Overall patrons have increased by 15%. MTBL circulation has increased by 15.16%. The Patron Outreach Project is designed to connect more Montanans with MTBL services.

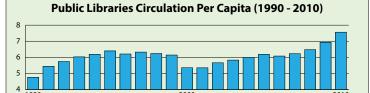
MTBL's local recordings and national digitization projects continue to progress and offer a wider variety of digital

audio books to patrons in both physical delivery and digital BARD (Braille and Audio Reading Download) delivery programs. These are designed to meet patrons' needs at their personal resource and skills level, including homebound patrons.

For more information: http://msl.mt.gov/tbl/ OR 1-800-332-3400

### **Montana Public Libraries Fast Facts**

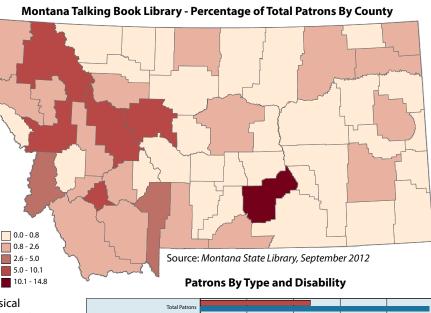
- Montana's public libraries hold 3,719,920 items.
- Montanans visited their public libraries an average of five times throughout the year, for a total of 4,599,660 visits in 2011.
- Montana library patrons checked out 7,519,019 items in 2011, about eight items per person.
- Librarians in Montana's public libraries fielded 465,036 reference questions in SFY 2011, or 8,934 questions per week.
- 100% of all Montana libraries provide Internet access to patrons
- Nearly half of all Montanans (467,303) have a library card.



Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### **Courier Project**

As access to quality information has become a vital part of our lives, the Montana State Library is partnering with libraries on a number of ways to share information and materials affordably and dependably. One of these methods is the Montana Courier Project, which uses a commercial courier service to ship library materials and resources around the state. As participation has grown, libraries are seeing increasingly significant savings in the cost of moving library materials around the state.



Deaf & Blind Disabilities

Physical Disability

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

Digital Users

Number of Patron

The Montana State Library works on behalf of all Montana libraries to help them provide the latest and best information and library services to their patrons - your constituents. We negotiate on behalf of libraries across the state to get the best rate on cutting-edge library products and services, keeping libraries relevant and engaged in their local communities. Our statewide suite of resource sharing tools through our unique group services contract with Online Computing Library Center (OCLC) enables patrons to borrow library materials from anywhere in the world and provides Montana collections to citizens of the world. Discover It, a new statewide search tool for libraries. makes the patron's discovery experience into a one stop, "Google-like" experience. Without statewide library projects, some of which are listed here, many Montanans would be left behind in this age of information.

### **Participating Libraries**

Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries that are participating in the following statewide projects.

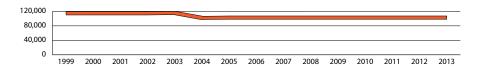
		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 14	District 27	District 28
Statewide Databases	769	43	22	25
OCLC	769	43	22	25
OCLC Group Services	252	13	5	9
Montana Shared Catalog	163	7	3	5
MontanaLibrary2Go	88	8	5	4
Ready2Read	72	6	2	4
Courier Project	46	0	0	0
Montana Memory Project	34	1	0	1

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### -State Aid Dollars for Public Libraries

State aid to public libraries is provided through the Information Access Montana Act (IAMA) passed by the Montana Legislature in 1989. The act is designed to broaden access to existing information by strengthening public libraries, augment and extend services provided by public libraries, and permit new types of library services based on local need. For fiscal year 2013, a total of \$102,830 was distributed amongst the state's 82 public libraries.

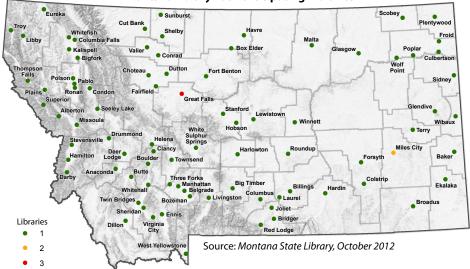
### State Aid for Montana Public Libraries (1999 - 2013)



Per	PerSq	
Capita \$	Mile \$	Total \$
527	360	887
386	102	488
129	48	178
1,214	271	1,485
212	130	341
482	173	655
171	45	217
	Capita \$ 527 386 129 1,214 212 482	Capita \$ Mile \$ 527 360 386 102 129 48 1,214 271 212 130 482 173

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### MontanaLibrary2Go Participating Libraries



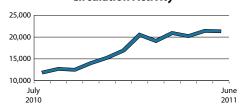
### Statewide Databases and HomeworkMT

Thanks to an allocation from the Montana legislature, the Montana State Library offers statewide periodical databases to all Montana library patrons. Access to this completely online collection - accessible in the library, at home, or on a mobile device - includes hundreds of journals and thousands of full text articles on everything from business resources to health information. Montanans performed nearly 6.5 million searches within the "Discover It" statewide search tool last year. Library patrons also have access to live tutors and online homework assistance through HomeworkMT. Montana students engaged in 8,102 live tutoring sessions and 3,715 online sessions to get assistance with math, science, social studies and the GED. Adults accessed the resource for assistance with computer and financial literacy, resumes, and helping children with homework.

### MontanaLibrary2Go

The ever increasing popularity of downloadable audio and e-books makes MontanaLibrary2Go a favorite of Montana library patrons. Participating libraries deliver a growing collection of downloadable audio and e-book titles to their patrons. Titles are available for download on a wide variety of mobile devices including Kindles, iPods, iPads, iPhones and Androids. Patrons from participating libraries downloaded 206,801 titles between July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012.

### MontanaLibrary2Go Circulation Activity



Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### **Ready 2 Read**

The Montana State Library's Ready 2 Read program is designed to help parents and caregivers understand the value of sharing language and literacy with their children and the importance these skills play throughout a person's life. The Ready 2 Read program has provided extensive early childhood training for Montana librarians; placed early childhood materials, including age-appropriate books and toys, into libraries throughout the state; and helped Montana libraries become community hubs for healthy child and family development, which provide all parents of young children access to age appropriate reading materials and a 21st Century learning environment that will reap rewards for society far into the future.

http://ready2readmontana.org/

### **Montana GIS Portal**



The Montana GIS Portal serves as Montana's primary online resource to discover geospatial data. The Portal provides online access to hundreds of datasets in a variety of formats for use in maps, web mapping applications and geospatial analyses.

http://gisportal.msl.mt.gov/

### **State Names Authority (SNA)**

The Montana State Library is responsible for representing the State of Montana to the US Board of Geographic Names (BGN). The SNA is notified when the BGN receives proposals for new names or changes to existing names recognized by the federal government for natural features such as streams and mountains in Montana. The SNA solicits opinions on the proposals from state and local agencies and from the public, then forwards these opinions, along with the State's recommendation, to the BGN. The SNA web site at <a href="http://msl.mt.gov/geonames">http://msl.mt.gov/geonames</a> has more information and a database of all proposals made for Montana since 2002.

### 

### **Statewide Library Training**

The Montana State Library's three consultants travel throughout Montana and meet one-on-one with librarians and library trustees across the state, assisting with everything from training and technology to applying Montana library law and fundraising basics. In the last fiscal year, MSL's consultants traveled over 37,505 miles, made over 2,830 contacts and completed over 167 visits with Montana's library community.



Number of trainings 29 Number of students at trainings 450

Source: Montana State Library, October 2011 - September 2012

### **Montana Shared Catalog**

The Montana Shared Catalog helps more than 160 Montana libraries meet today's library users' demands. It gives Montanans a rich and easy-to-use catalog including more than 5 million items that patrons circulated 4,871,174 times from August 2011 to September 2012. Forty-two of the MSC member libraries have joined together in three separate groups to share their collections and patrons among their members. These resource sharing libraries are in the 4-Rivers Group (10 members in Southwestern Montana), BridgerNet Group (5 members in Gallatin County), and the Partners Group (27 members located across the state).

**Montana Shared Catalog Circulation** 

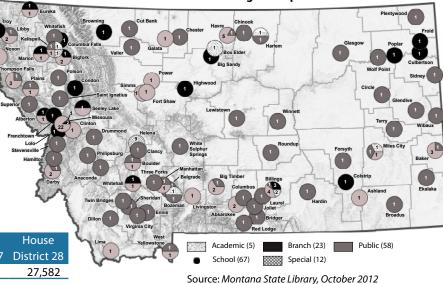
 Senate
 House
 House

 Montana
 District 14
 District 27
 District 28

 Circulation
 4,871,174
 57,252
 29,744
 27,582

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

### Montana Shared Catalog Participants



### **State Publications Available Online!**

The Montana State Library is digitizing our legacy print state publications collection of 37,000+ publications dating from 1874. To date, over one million pages have been digitized. These publications are available online in a variety of formats at <a href="http://statepublications.mt.gov">http://statepublications.mt.gov</a>. Use of these online items is exponentially more frequent than traditional print usage.

### **Geographic Information**

### **Montana Land Information Act**

Montana Governments and Groups Receiving MLIA Grants The Montana Land FY 2008 Through FY 2013 Information Account is funded through document Fort Peck Tribes recording fees as described Chippewa Swan Valley School District LINCOLN in MCA 7-4-2637. The Cree Tribe account supplies funds FLATHEAD for work on statewide datasets, called the Montana Salish TETON **Spatial Data Infrastructure** Kootenai Tribe (MSDI), and provides funding for local, regional, and tribal efforts to build and support GIS capacity. The statewide datasets. such as cadastral (tax parcels), aerial photography, addressed structures, and wetlands are used by local, state, tribal, federal, and private sector GIS STILL-WATER YELLOWSTON practitioners. **Montana Land Information Account Funds to State Account By Year** 750.000 Tribal Governments Grants County Grants Counties with Multiple Grants 500,000 Cities and Other Eligible Entity Grants

### **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure**

\*FY06 does not include a June 06 collection month

FY10

FY08 FY09

Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

The Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure or MSDI contains 14 Framework layers that digitally represent the physical and cultural landscape of Montana. This information is developed with private sector, local, state, and tribal programs and in cooperation with the federal government. The State of Montana partners with all levels of government to create a complete standardized set of data for Montana base maps.

These 14 layers can help improve business inefficiencies; route traffic; study sensitive species after an oil spill; plan for future development; spur economic development; deliver necessary immunization services to children in your community and more.

## MSDI represent cana. This in, local, state, the federal swith all standardized The Montana Cadastral Mapping Application is a robust mapping tool that provides access to selected Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure layers, including information on public and private land ownership.

Montana Cadastral Application http://gis.mt.gov

Source: Montana State Library, August 2012

### **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure Layers**



250.000

Hydrography

























For more information, visit http://giscoordination.mt.gov

### Land

### **Land Ownership**

Senate District 14 ranks number 9 in size and is 6,119.864 square miles, or about 4% of Montana's total land area (146,926 square miles). The average senate district in Montana is 2,938 square miles and the average house district is 1,469 square miles.

	Montana		Senate Distric	t 14	House Distric	t 27	House District	t 28
	Area		Area		Area		Area	
Owner	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%
Private	95,080	65	5,470	89	1,725	91	3,745	89
Local Government	208	<1	6	<1	2	<1	4	<1
Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks	648	<1	12	<1	11	<1	<1	<1
State Trust Land	8,092	6	477	8	116	6	361	9
Other State Land	139	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
US Bureau of Land Management	12,505	9	95	2	12	<1	83	2
US Fish and Wildlife Service	1,448	<1	9	<1	<1	<1	8	<1
US Forest Service	26,608	18	<1	<1	<1	<1	0	0
US National Park Service	1,853	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Federal Land	344	<1	50	<1	21	1	29	<1
Total	146,926		6,120		1,889		4,230	

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

### **Private Land Agricultural Use**

	Montana		Senate District	14	House District 2	27	House District 2	28
Owner	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%
Continuous Crop	29,162	<1	510	<1	359	<1	150	<1
Fallow Crop	13,497,077	16	2,518,143	66	720,934	61	1,797,209	68
Farmstead	34,343	<1	1,608	<1	623	<1	985	<1
Grazing	51,274,975	62	1,202,978	31	380,657	32	822,321	31
Irrigated	1,891,718	2	95,613	2	79,846	7	15,767	<1
Timber	15,346,749	18	3,614	<1	1,929	<1	1,686	<1
Wild Hay	1,235,624	1	20,679	<1	6,231	<1	14,448	<1
Total	83,309,648		3,843,144		1,190,578		2,652,566	

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Department of Revenue, September 2012

### **Conservation Easements (Acres)**

		Senate District	House District	House District
	Montana	14	27	28
Bitter Root Land Trust	2,624	0	0	0
City Government	601	0	0	0
Clark Fork-Pend Oreille Conservancy	208	0	0	0
County Government	528	0	0	0
Ducks Unlimited (Wetlands America Trust)	16,997	0	0	0
Five Valleys Land Trust	47,591	0	0	0
Flathead Land Trust	9,568	0	0	0
Gallatin Valley Land Trust	37,046	0	0	0
Humane Society Wildlife Land Trust	279	0	0	0
Montana Conservation Trust	736	0	0	0
Montana Department of Transportation	999	100	100	0
Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks	417,119	0	0	0
Montana Land Reliance	895,520	2,865	1,966	899
Mule Deer Foundation	155	0	0	0
National Wildlife Federation	20	0	0	0
Prickly Pear Land Trust	3,246	0	0	0
Rattlesnake Land Trust	190	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation	50,266	2,266	2,265	0
Salish and Kootenai Tribal Lands	222	0	0	0
The Bighorn Institute	1,443	0	0	0
The Conservation Fund	15,061	0	0	0
The Nature Conservancy	316,722	6,929	6,929	0
The Vital Ground Foundation	912	0	0	0
US Bureau of Reclamation	42	42	42	0
US Department of Agriculture	26,901	0	0	0
US Fish and Wildlife Service	241,264	17,330	8,092	9,238
US Forest Service	20,038	0	0	0
US Government	9,251	0	0	0
Total	2,115,548	29,530	19,392	10,137

### Montana Land Management Tool

To view more land management and conservation easement information, visit the Natural Heritage MapViewer at <a href="http://">http://</a> mtnhp.org/mapviewer. The MapViewer displays land management information (public lands, managed areas, and conservation easements); wildlife sightings (more than 1,300,000); land cover/land use; and, over 28,000 georeferenced photos from across Montana. It links directly into the Montana Field Guides for more information about Montana's animals, plants and habitats. The Natural Heritage Program is the state's source for reliable, objective information and expertise to support stewardship of our native species and habitats. http://mtnhp.org

### **Montana Ground Water Investigations Program**

- Investigates critical groundwater challenges such as groundwater/surfacewater interaction, impacts of land use change, development stress, and more.
- Results provide scientific basis for sound, informed, water-management decisions.

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/gwip/gwip.asp

### **Montana Ground Water Assessment Program**

- Maps groundwater quality and the distribution of Montana's aquifers
- Provides long-term groundwater quality and water-level monitoring
- Maintains the central repository for Montana's groundwater information

http://mbmggwic.mtech.edu/

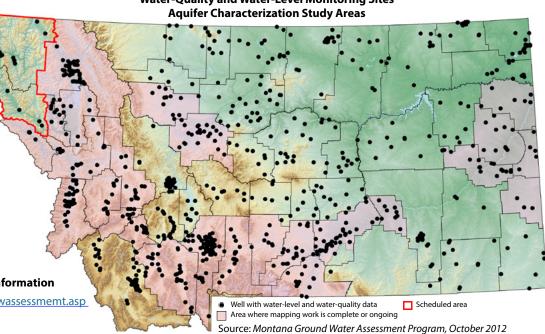
**Ground Water Assessment Program information** 

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/grw/grwassessmemt.asp

### **Ground Water Investigation Program Project Areas Map** Active or completed projects Next scheduled projects Unscheduled projects

Source: Montana Ground Water Investigation Program, September 2012

### **Water-Quality and Water-Level Monitoring Sites**



### **Montana Drought Resources**

The Montana Governor's Drought **Advisory Committee** is charged with monitoring, forecasting, and reporting water supply and moisture conditions, enabling



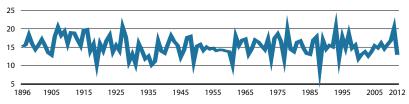
Montanans to make timely and informed decisions to mitigate drought impacts in a proactive manner.

For historic analysis, up-to-date information, and maps on Montana's current drought situation visit http://drought.mt.gov/.

### **Montana Digital Atlas**

Additional mapping and data capabilities are available through the Montana State Library at <a href="http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp">http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp</a>. The Montana Digital Atlas allows users to identify a place of interest and view an atlas of information about that place that includes a broad range of data categories such as land ownership and use, census data, water information and biological data.

### Montana Annual Precipitation in Inches (1895 - 2012)

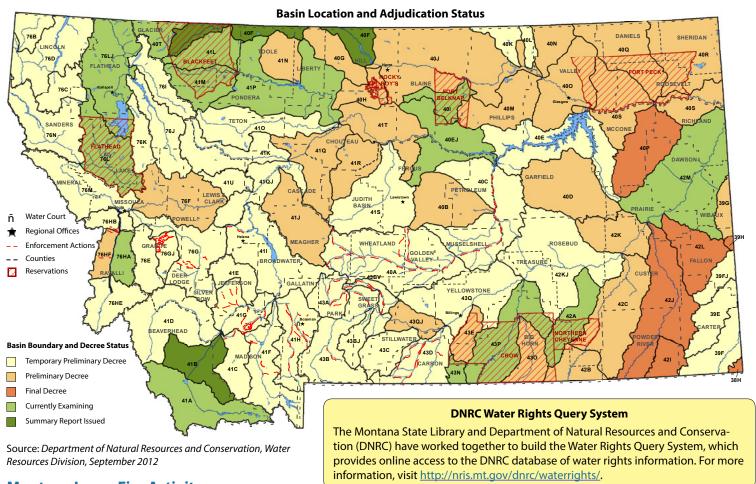


Source: NOAA National Climate Data Center, September 2012

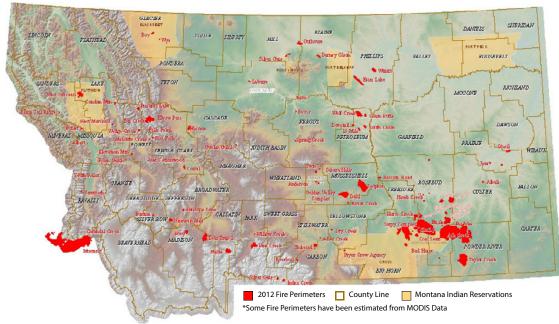
### Water/Fire

### **Water Rights**

The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation Water Adjudication Bureau assists the Montana Water Court in the adjudication of all claims to pre July 1, 1973 water rights. The Bureau examines all claims pursuant to Supreme Court rules and provides a summary report to the Water Court on each of the basins (85) in the state. Pursuant to legislation passed in 2005 the Bureau must complete the examination of the remaining 57,000 claims (as of 2005) by June 30, 2015. The map below shows the current status of the adjudication process. Visit <a href="http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/">http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/</a>.



### **Montana Large Fire Activity**



Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, Forestry Division, September 2012

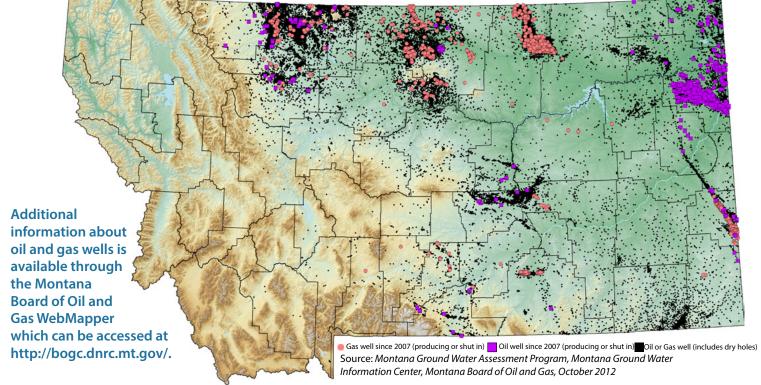
### Montana Fires 2002 - 2011 All Fires As Reported by All Agencies

Year	Count	Acreage
2002	1,372	110,309
2003	2,326	736,809
2004	1,447	18,445
2005	1,316	103,294
2006	2,302	1,047,118
2007	1,875	778,079
2008	1,424	166,842
2009	1,731	48,912
2010	1,050	56,711
2011	1,335	168,010

Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, September 2012

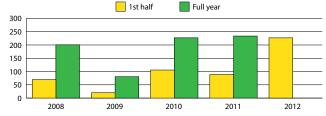
For additional information on Montana's fires, visit DNRC's online Fire Map at http://dnrc.mt.gov/gis/fire/.

### **Oil and Gas Wells**



Oil and Gas Wells in Montana

Montana Oil Well Permits Issued (2008 - 2012)



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, August 2012

### Montana House Heating Fuel Occupied Housing Units

	Count	Percent
Utility gas	226,740	56.5%
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	51,713	12.9%
Electricity	78,582	18.8%
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	7,472	1.9%
Coal or coke	927	0.2%
Wood	33,481	8.3%
Solar energy	321	0.1%
Other fuel	4,234	1.1%
No fuel used	858	0.2%
Total	404,616	100.0%

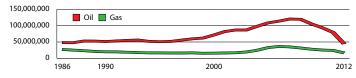
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### Oil and Gas Wells

		Senate District	House District	House District
	Montana	14	27	28
Coal Bed Methane, Active	1,073	0	0	0
Coal Bed Methane, Inactive	65	0	0	0
Gas, Active	7,238	1,219	239	980
Gas, Inactive	2,569	544	126	418
Gas Storage, Active	270	3	0	3
Gas Storage, Inactive	18	0	0	0
Injection, Active	1,135	169	92	77
Injection, Inactive	757	149	123	26
Oil, Active	7,554	1,770	536	1,234
Oil, Inactive	4,579	1,224	298	926
Oil & Gas, Active	1	0	0	0
Total	25,259	5,078	1,414	3,664

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Board of Oil and Gas, September 2012

### **Montana Annual Oil and Gas Production (Barrels)**



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, October 2012

### **Pipelines**

	Montana		Senate Dis	Senate District 14		House District 27		House District 28	
	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	
Crude Oil	90	1,970	9	201	4	111	5	90	
Natural Gas	360	3,301	34	373	5	103	29	270	
Refined Product	47	805	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	24	402	5	49	2	16	3	33	
Total	521	6,477	48	623	11	230	37	393	

Source: Montana State Library, Pipeline Intregrity Management Mapping Application, December 2006

### Wildlife and Recreation

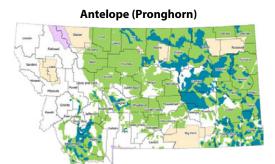
Montana is blessed with a wealth of wildlife and habitat diversity. These resources provide exceptional opportunities for recreation and contribute substantially to the state's economy and quality of life. Good information is critical to maintain this valuable heritage as the state grows and develops.

### **Recreation Area (Acres)**

	Senate District 14
Fishing Access Sites	25
Fishing Conservation Areas	0
State Parks	0
Wildlife Conservation Easements	0
Wildlife Management Areas	7,349
Wildlife Protection Areas	0
Total	7,374

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks, September 2012

### **Big Game Distribution**



### **Animal Species Diversity**

		Senate District 14	% of Montana
	Montana (Count)	(Count)	Species
Amphibians	13	10	77
Birds	308	278	90
Fish	54	36	67
Mammals	103	85	83
Reptiles	17	13	76

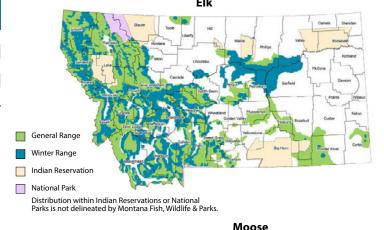
Source: Montana Natural Heritage Program, September 2012

### **Block Management Acreage**

There are a total of 9,093,377 acres of Block Management land (including Plum Creek\*) in the State of Montana. Senate District 14 contains 332.104 or 4% of those acres.

\*Plum Creek land in FWP's Regions 1 and 2 are included in these statistics. Although they are part of the Block Management Program, they are not traditional BMA's and are managed differently.

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012



### -Wildlife Highlights-

For more information on animals, plants, and habitats in your Senate District, visit the Montana Natural Heritage Program at <a href="http://mtnhp.org">http://mtnhp.org</a>. Resources include:

- Montana Field Guide an encyclopedia of the distribution, status, and biology of Montana's animals, plants, and biological communities
- MapViewer interactive maps of animals, plants, land cover, and land management
- Land Management Maps public lands,

conservation easements, and special designations

- Wetland and riparian mapping information
- Reports on Montana's Species of Concern
- Quick responses to data requests and answers from expert scientists on Montana's plants, animals, and biological communities.

### **Northern Pygmy Owl**

Glaucidium gnoma

Weighing in at just two to three ounces, the Northern Pygmy Owl is a fierce hunter of small birds, mammals and insects.



## Out of the state o

Mule Deer

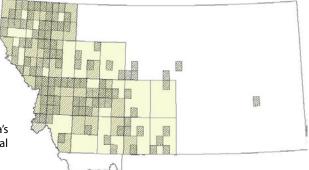


### **White-Tailed Deer**



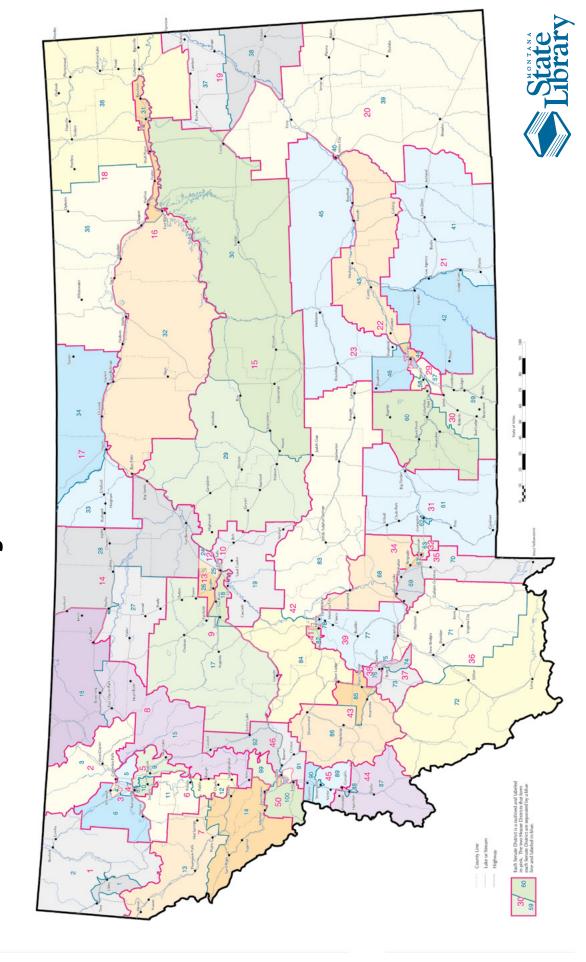
Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012





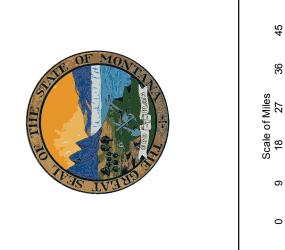
Source: Montana Natural Heritage Program, September 2012

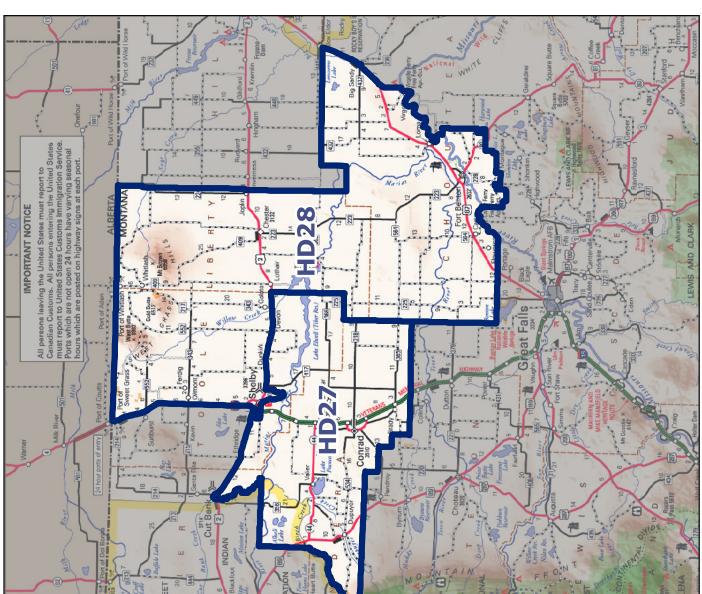
Montana Legislative District 2005 - 2014



### Montana Senate District 14







### **Online Resources Directory**

### **Montana State Library**

1515 East 6th Avenue PO Box 201800 Helena, MT 59620 (406) 444-3115

### http://msl.mt.gov



### **Statewide Library Resources**

- · Discover It! Montana State Library Catalog
- · Montana Library Directory

### http://mymontanalibrary.org

http://mtslr.org

http://msl.mt.gov/For Librarians/Library Directory

### **Montana State Digital Library**

- Library Information Services
  - MT.GOV Connect
  - · Montana State Publications Online
  - Find Resources Online
- MSL Geographic Information
  - Montana Geographic Information Clearinghouse
  - Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure
  - · Water Information System
- Natural Heritage Program
  - · Montana Field Guide
  - MapViewer
  - Species of Concern Reports Animals
  - Species of Concern Reports Plants

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/connect

http://statepublications.mt.gov

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/Find Resources Online

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/gis

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/msdi

http://msl.msl.gov/geoinfo/water

http://mtnhp.org

http://fieldguide.mt.gov

http://mtnhp.org/mapviewer

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=a

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=p

### **Montana Talking Book Library**

- Online catalogs and services WebOpac
- BARD Braille and Audio Reading Download

### http://msl.mt.gov/talking book library

http://www.klasweb.msl.mt.gov https://nlsbard.loc.gov/mt1a

### **Montana State Library In-House Partners**

- · Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks
- Natural Resources Conservation Service

http://fwp.mt.gov

http://www.mt.nrcs.usda.gov

### **Legislative Snapshot**

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative snapshot

### **Legislative Snapshot 2013**

Includes information for the State of Montana, Senate District 15, and House Districts 29 and 30.

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/

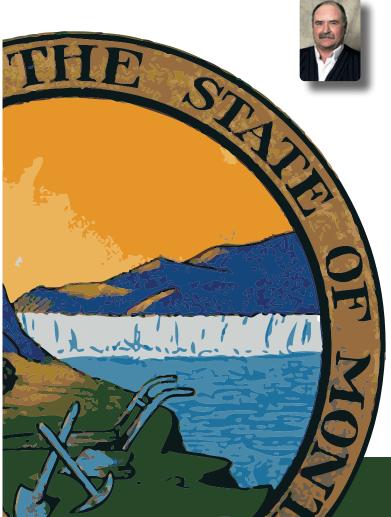




Senate District 15
Senator Jim Peterson (R)
501 Peterson Ranch Lane
Buffalo, MT 59418-8134

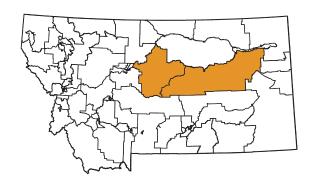


House District 29 **Representative Ryan Osmundson (R)**1394 S Buffalo Canyon Road
Buffalo, MT 59418-8005



House District 30 **Representative Bill Harris (R)**PO Box 205

Winnett, MT 59087-0205





### **Letter from the Montana State Librarian**

On behalf of the Montana State Library, I would like to welcome you to the 2013 legislative session. We appreciate your dedication and hard work on behalf of all Montanans. We hope that this information booklet, compiled by our information experts and full of data on issues of state and national importance, will help inform many of the decisions you have to make in the coming months.

The 2013 Legislative Snapshot includes a wide range of information on issues that affect Montanans. You will find information on our state's economy and the economic impact on your constituents. High-speed, broadband Internet access is essential in this information age and the Snapshot includes a current view of the availability of broadband and Internet services across the state. Education is always an important issue, and you will find relevant information on our state's public schools



and test scores. Throughout Montana, libraries serve as community anchors; we've highlighted the programs and services offered to Montanans through their local libraries. Finally, land, wildlife, and recreation will always be an important part of Montana life, and we've pulled several highlights from our collection that might help guide your decision-making this session. Based on feedback we received from legislators in 2011, we are pleased to make much more of the data available by legislative districts. And we are pleased to provide much of the information in mapped form. Using the Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure, a set of standardized geospatial data, these maps tell powerful stories that will further your understanding of the topics highlighted.

The Montana State Library is a small and very unique agency. We employ librarians, geographers, and natural resource specialists and we partner with botanists, zoologists and ecologists. We work closely with federal and state agencies and local and tribal governments. We manage an enormous collection of state government information in all formats, keeping Montanans informed about the work of their government. And we ensure that Montana's blind and physically disabled citizens have access to reading materials and information.

We also work on behalf of all of Montana's libraries to help them provide the latest and best information, technology and library services to their patrons – your constituents – whether it's downloadable ebooks, public access computers, online information resources, or the latest bestseller. Without the Montana State Library, Montana libraries would not be able to afford these resources and services for their patrons, all of which are being used in record numbers. In this age of information – most of which is only accessed online – the Montana State Library, through libraries across the state, provides a vital link that affects Montanans in a multitude of ways.

We created this booklet for you not only to provide vital information to help you make difficult decisions in the coming months, but to demonstrate the power of what a diverse staff with amazingly diverse skills can do to make information, in many different forms, available to every Montanan. Our work empowers Montanans by providing access to information, enhancing learning in families and communities, and building 21st Century skills. Knowing that our work makes a difference makes us very proud.

We hope that you use this Legislative Snapshot throughout the session. And we hope that you will stop by to see us – in person or virtually. Whether you visit us at our library or online, you will be able to browse our collection of government and natural resource information, get help to research a specific issue, or find a quiet place to work or meet with colleagues. We are located one block east of the Capitol, behind the Montana Historical Society, at the north end of the Justice building. And of course, our services are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week at <a href="http://msl.mt.gov">http://msl.mt.gov</a>.

Sincerely,

### Senate District 15 House District 29 House District 30

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Find additional Senate and House district data, interactive maps, and even more resources online at http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/.

Jennie Stapp

Juni Stepp

### The Montana Economy and Theories of Economic Growth

Source: Montana Department of Labor and Industries

It has been an interesting five years for the Montana and U.S. economies, including the deepest and longest U.S. recession since the Great Depression and a slow economic recovery. Montana outperformed the U.S. economy during the recession and recovery, losing only 4.4% of our pre-recession personal income peak compared to 5.6% nationally. Further, since hitting the trough in 2009, Montana's personal income growth has outpaced the U.S. by about 3 percentage points, while the state's payroll job growth has increased by 3.4% compared to 3.1% nationally. Montana's 2012 job growth promises to be strong. From June 2011 to June 2012, Montana added almost 9,800 jobs for an annual growth rate of 2.1% -- above forecasted expectations and above the long-term growth rate of 1.2%. Montana's economy is returning to growth despite the many national and international challenges.

The various forces causing the recession and slow recovery are evident in the quarterly personal income statistics in Figure 1. The national slowdown in the overall economy and particularly in the housing market was first noted in the summer of 2007, but personal income for both the U.S. and Montana continued to expand until the financial crisis in the third and fourth quarters of 2008. Wall Street losses translated into income and job losses on Main Streets in Montana. Although the U.S. recession officially ended in June 2009, Montana continued to lose income until the first quarter of 2010.



Then, just as the U.S. economy turned upward, global problems came to the forefront. The Eurozone's sovereign debt crisis moderated the U.S. recovery, with the first Greece bailout occurring in the second quarter of 2010. As one of America's largest export customers, Europe's economic slowdown reduced the demand for U.S. goods, in addition to increasing uncertainty and risk in the global financial system. In fact, overall global growth slowed from 5.2% in 2010 to 3.8% in 2011, while the advanced

economies that make up the majority of the U.S. export customers slowed from 3% in 2010 to 1.4% in 2011. The last few years have taught Montanans that our economic fortunes are strongly tied to the performance of global and national economies.

Domestic factors have also played a role in the slow emergence of the economy out of the recession. Throughout the 2007 to 2012 period, oil and gas price spikes caused temporary shocks to the economy. Higher fuel prices reduce the amount of discretionary dollars consumers have to spend in grocery stores, restaurants, and retail stores, thus slowing job growth. Also, during the summer of 2011, the federal debt ceiling increase debate increased the uncertainty about future government spending and the safety of U.S. financial instruments. With government spending equaling roughly 20% of the Gross Domestic Product, any large change to that spending would have an impact on the economy. Businesses are still in the shadow of this fiscal uncertainty. Current national fiscal plans call for spending cuts and tax increases equal to about 3.8% of GDP in January 2013, which would likely send the U.S. economy into a shallow recession.iii Businesses and consumers who are reliant on this spending are less likely to make decisions or take on risk in such an uncertain environment.

Like personal income, Montana's payroll employment was impacted by the financial crises, starting with employment losses in the fourth quarter of 2008. Job losses continued throughout 2009 and 2010 before starting recovery in 2011. Wages recovered earlier than employment growth, with the total amount

Figure 1: Montana and U.S. Personal Income Growth

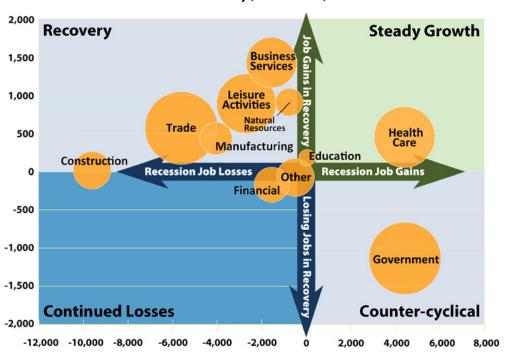


Source: Quarterly Personal Income Data, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

of wages paid to Montana workers starting to increase in the second quarter of 2010. These wage gains translated into job growth in 2011 as the spending of more wages stimulated demand in the high-employment consumer industries. The average annual wage increased by 3.5% in 2011, driving Montana's average annual wage over \$35,000 for the first time.iv

Payroll employment grew at about 0.9% in 2011, but private employment grew much faster at 1.4%. The job growth by industry is illustrated in Figure 2. The job change during the recession years of 2007 to 2010 is shown on the horizontal axis compared to the past year of recovery on the vertical axis. The size of the bubble indicates the size of the industry employment in 2011. Total job growth in recent years has been slower than private job growth because the government sector shed jobs in 2010 and 2011. Figure 2 includes all public employees in the government bubble, even though many public workers are in the education, health care, or construction industries. Public employment represents roughly 20% of total employment in 2011, with 11% of total employment in local government, 6% in state government, and 3% in the federal government. The government share of total employment has been slowly decreasing over time, although it increased a few percentage points during the recession. The government share returned to its downward trend in the last year. Government is placed in the counter-cyclical quadrant in Figure 2, as it added about 4,400 jobs during the recession and then lost about 1,100 jobs in 2011. Counter-cyclical government employment growth helps stabilize the economy during recessionary periods and helps accelerate the return to growth.

Figure 2: Industry Job Change during the Recession (2007 to 2010) and Recovery (2010 to 2011)



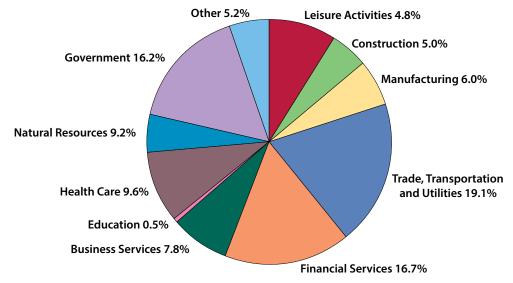
Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

The health care industry has added jobs throughout the recession and recovery, adding almost 5,000 jobs over the last five years. Only the financial services industry (which includes real estate) and other services posted employment losses in 2011, with all other industries in recovery with job gains. Business services, including administration and professional services, added the most jobs in 2011, followed by natural resources (including oil and gas mining) and the leisure activities sector

(which includes restaurants, bars, entertainment, and hotels). Trade, manufacturing, and construction posted the most losses during the recession, but all three industries are back on the recovery path with job gains in 2011. Wood product manufacturing and residential construction have been slow to recover in the aftermath of the national housing downturn, but other manufacturing and commercial and industrial construction posted job gains over the past year.

Figure 2 illustrates the size of each industry by the size of the industry's bubble, with trade, health care, government, and leisure activities employing the most workers. However, employment is only one way to contribute to the economy. Figure 3 illustrates the contribution of each industry to Montana's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Although health care represents 15% of Montana's total workforce, it contributes 10% of Montana's GDP. Similarly, the leisure activities sector comprises 13% of employment, but contributes only 5% of GDP. Other industries contribute more to GDP than to employment. The financial services industry, which includes real estate, contributes 17% of Montana's GDP, but only 5% of Montana's employment. The manufacturing and natural resource sectors also contribute significant GDP (15% combined), but are a small percentage of employment (7%). No industry is more important than another, but each industry has different roles to play in the economy.

Figure 3. Montana Gross Domestic Product by Industry, 2011



Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

Figure 4: Top 10 Exports from Montana to the Rest of the World (millions)

1.	Bulk Wheat	881.8
2.	Mineral Fuel, Oil, etc.	374.2
3.	Inorganic Chemicals	346.4
4.	Industrial Machinery (including computers)	197.9
5.	Vehicles, Parts, etc.	114.9
6.	Cereals	60.5
7.	Ores, Slag & Ash	60.2
8.	Salt, Sulfur, Earth & Stone	57.6
9.	Aircraft, Parts, etc.	40.3
10	Optic, Medical or Surgical Instruments	37.6

Source: Montana Department of Commerce, Office of Trade and International Relations, 2011

The manufacturing and natural resources industries are also important because of the amount of exports they provide for our economy. Exports bring new wealth into our economy, which then drives economic growth in all industries as the money is circulated through our economy. Figure 4 illustrates the top 10 Montana exports. Many are raw natural resources from the agriculture and mining industries, or manufacturing products that add value to the raw commodities. Overall, Montana's exports increased by 14% in 2011. Montana's largest export customers include other states, Canada, Asia, and Europe. Based on data from the first half of 2012, Montana exports may decrease slightly in 2012 because of slower economic growth in many of our non-U.S. global trading partners.v

The western portion of Montana was harder hit by the recession and global slowdown compared to the eastern portion of the state. 2011 unemployment rates by region are shown in Figure 5. The large job losses in wood product manufacturing had a disproportional effect in Northwestern Montana, while the large recessionary job losses in construction had the largest impact in both the Northwest and around the Bozeman region. These two areas continue to have the highest unemployment rates in 2011. In contrast, the Eastern portion of the state was less impacted by the recession because of a heavy reliance on energy, agriculture, health care, and government – all industries that performed relatively well during the recession. The unemployment rate in the East was only 4.7% in 2011. The development of the Bakken oil shale has brought a great deal of development into the

region, both in the primary oil and gas mining industry and in related business services, such as environmental engineering and employment firms. Although unemployment in the western portion of the state continues to be high, job growth has returned to all Montana regions. In fact, the Southwest region of the state (including Butte, Bozeman, Dillon, and Helena) has led the state in job gains as we have exited the recession, leading the Southwest region's unemployment rate to decrease slightly in 2011 to 6.1% from 6.6% in 2010.

All of Montana's regions are expected to post job gains in 2012, with continued growth expected in 2013. However, job growth is expected to remain slower than before the recession for several years. The Montana Department of Labor and Industry's job projections expect 1.4% job growth in 2012 and 2013, compared to the 2.2% annual growth that the state experienced from 2000 to 2007 prior to the recession. In many ways, the rapid economic growth prior to the recession was artificially high because of the low interest rates that caused a growth bubble. Slower expected growth is simply a result of being outside the bubble period.

Growth is also expected to be slower in the future because of cutbacks in government spending and slower growth in consumer spending as Americans save and try to reduce their debt loads. With government spending comprising about 20% and consumption comprising about 70% of aggregate demand, the slowdown in these sectors will translate into slower overall economic growth. Lower domestic demand from consumers and governments will lead many businesses to slow production or look abroad to foreign markets to supplement growth. Both alternatives may lead to slower employment growth domestically. Further, a slowing global economy will likely moderate Montana export growth in 2012 and 2013, although global demand is expected to return in later years.

Despite domestic and global challenges, Montana's economy has proven to be incredibly resilient in the last few years. Montana's economy is now in recovery, adding over 9,800 jobs in the last year, and posting over two years of personal income and wage gains. Although unemployment remains undesirably high, Montana's job growth has re-employed out-of-work Montanans and brought stronger wages back to workers and their families. Future years are expected to bring continued growth to our state as our industries continue recovery from the recession, and the Bakken development provides new opportunities for income growth and entrepreneurialism.

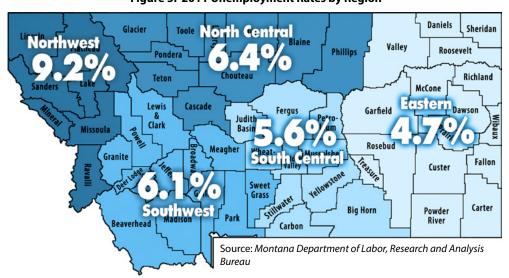


Figure 5: 2011 Unemployment Rates by Region

i The long-term growth rate of 1.2% for Montana's total employment growth is based on employment data from 1976 to 2011 using the Local Area Unemployment Statistics published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Montana Department of Labor and Industry (DLI). Job growth forecasts based on this series by DLI suggested job growth of only 0.9% in 2011.

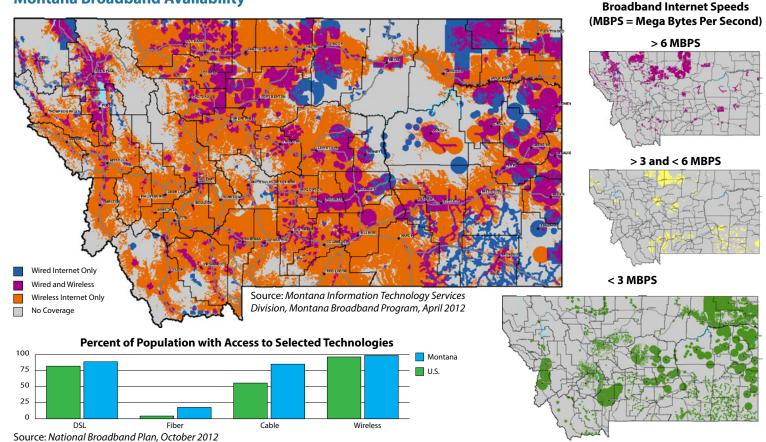
ii International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2012. www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2012/01/weodata/index.aspx.

iii Global Insight, "U.S. Economy: The Fiscal Cliff" June 28, 2012 and Congressional Budget Office, "An Update to the Budget and Economic Outlook: Fiscal Years 2012 to 2022" Aug. 22, 2012.

iv For more information on employment and wage growth, please see the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Labor Day Report 2012, available at <a href="http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913">http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913</a> LDR-12.pdf.

v WiserTrade, U.S. State Exports by NAICS Industry. At <u>www.wisertrade.org</u>. See footnote 2 for growth projections.

### **Montana Broadband Availability**



### **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program**

Under the Broadband Technologies Opportunities Program (BTOP) funded by the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA) and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the Montana State Library is partnering with 44 of Montana's public libraries to expand access to free, high-speed Internet to 86% of the state's population by 2013. Funds have supported: increased broadband speeds; decreased patron wait time; improved access by purchasing ADA compliant

software, hardware, and furniture, and through minor renovation projects aimed at increasing accessibility of computing center facilities; digital literacy training; and a mobile computer lab.

### **Highlights include:**

- Increased average statewide library broadband speeds from 3.55 mbps to 15 mbps
- Added 478 public workstations (212 desktops, 46 children's computers, 200 laptops, 17 touchscreens and 3 iMacs) for a total of 781

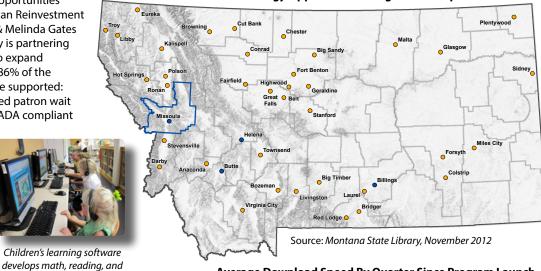
critical-thinking skills

- Decreased average wait time from 20 minutes to less than 5 minutes
- Provided digital literacy training to over 70,000 Montanans and 1,200 librarians on topics such as employment resources, tax filing, self-help law, Internet and email, and computer basics

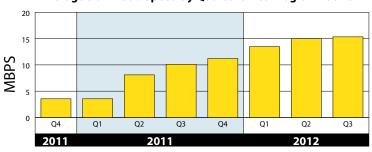
### **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program Participants**

Source: Montana Information Technology Services Division,

Montana Broadband Program, April 2012



### Average Download Speed By Quarter Since Program Launch



Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

### **2010 Poverty and Median Income Estimates**

		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	15	29	30
Median Household Income	43,872	39,510	35,566	41,953
% in Poverty All Ages	15	13	14	13
% in Poverty Ages Under 18	19	21	19	22

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

### Percent of Households With One or More Persons 65 Years and Over

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 15	District 29	District 30
One or More 65 and Over	25	34	36	32
One Person	10	15	16	14
Two Or More Persons	14	19	20	17
Family	14	18	19	17
Nonfamily	1	1	1	0

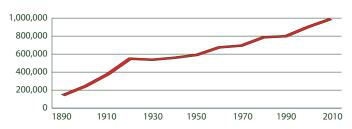
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### **Percent of Change in Number of Housing Units**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 15	District 29	District 30
2000 Census	412,633	9,570	4,636	4,934
2010 Census	482,825	9,723	4,653	5,070
Percent of Change	+ 17.0	+ 1.6	+ 0.4	+ 2.8

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Censes

### Montana Historic Population Growth 1890 - 2010 Censes

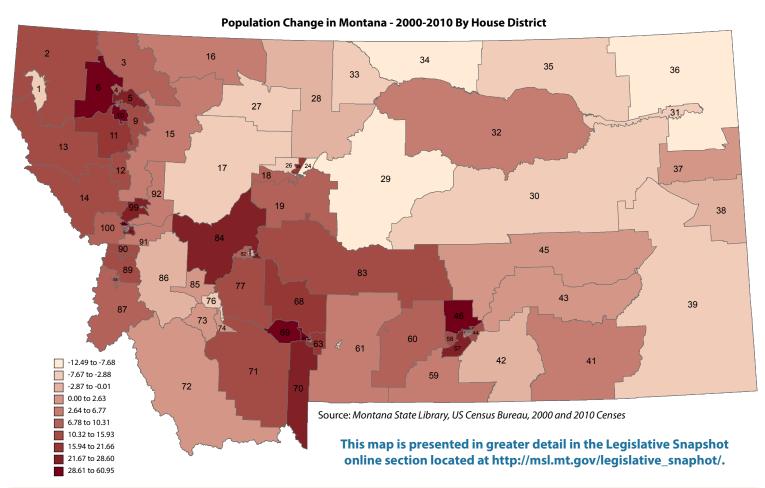


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1890 - 2010 Censes

### 2010 Census Data

	Total	Male	Female
United States	308,745,538	151,781,326	156,964,212
Under 5 years	20,201,362	10,319,427	9,881,935
Under 18 years	74,181,467	37,945,136	36,236,331
18 to 64 years	194,356,087	96,473,230	97,882,857
65 years and over	40,267,984	17,362,960	22,905,024
Montana	989,415	496,667	492,748
Under 5 years	62,423	32,129	30,294
Under 18 years	223,563	114,909	108,654
18 to 64 years	619,110	313,713	305,397
65 years and over	146,742	68,045	78,697
		·	

Source: US Census Bureau, 2010 Census



### **Demographics**

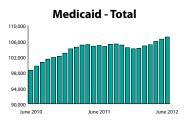
### **Veteran Population Projections**

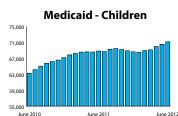
Montana is ranked second among the states for percent of the civilian population 18 years and over who are veterans. (12.3 percent, U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey)

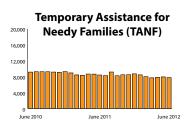
		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	15	29	30
Civilian population (>18)	746,963	14,090	6,542	7,548
Non Veterans	646,089	12,020	5,635	6,385
Veterans	100,874	2,070	907	1,163
% of Gulf War (>9/01)	9.0%	6%	5%	7%
% of Gulf War (8/90-8/01)	15%	8%	5%	10%
Vietnam era	37%	36%	31%	40%
Korean War	13%	17%	17%	17%
World War II	10%	12%	15%	9%

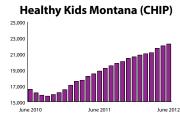
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services Selected Eligibles - Monthly Enrollment





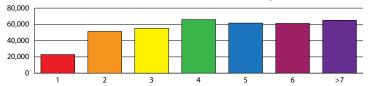




Source: Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services, August 2012

### **Montana Median Income By Household Size**

Median Income for All Households: 43,872



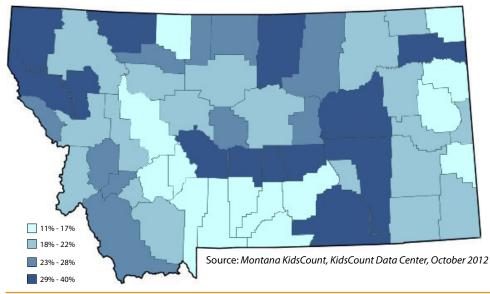
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### Percent of Individuals Below Poverty Level (12 Month Period)

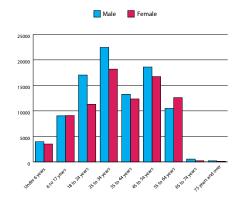
		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 15	District 29	District 30
Total (Count)	138,109	2,314	1,129	1,185
Males	46.2%	51.9%	51.6%	52.2%
Under 5 years	5.0%	5.1%	1.8%	8.4%
5 years	1.1%	0.8%	1.2%	0.4%
6 to 11 years	4.8%	5.0%	4.9%	5.1%
12 to 14 years	2.1%	6.3%	9.2%	3.5%
15 years	0.9%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	0.7%	1.0%	0.5%
18 to 24 years	8.6%	3.0%	3.4%	2.6%
25 to 34 years	5.5%	7.0%	6.6%	7.3%
35 to 44 years	4.6%	7.7%	8.1%	7.3%
45 to 54 years	5.3%	5.5%	8.9%	2.2%
55 to 64 years	3.8%	4.6%	4.9%	4.3%
65 to 74 years	1.6%	2.5%	0.8%	4.2%
> 75 years	1.4%	3.2%	0.3%	5.9%
Females	53.8%	48.1%	48.4%	47.8%
Under 5 years	5.1%	2.0%	2.2%	1.8%
5 years	0.8%	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%
6 to 11 years	4.7%	4.8%	3.4%	6.2%
12 to 14 years	2.0%	2.9%	0.4%	5.2%
15 years	0.7%	0.2%	0.4%	0.1%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	3.9%	5.4%	2.5%
18 to 24 years	11.0%	1.6%	1.2%	2.0%
25 to 34 years	7.3%	7.7%	4.6%	10.6%
35 to 44 years	5.0%	3.6%	6.2%	1.2%
45 to 54 years	5.5%	7.0%	8.5%	5.7%
55 to 64 years	4.3%	4.8%	5.3%	4.3%
65 to 74 years	2.2%	3.6%	6.1%	1.3%
> 75 years	3.5%	5.5%	4.4%	6.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### **Montana Child Poverty By County (Percent - 2009)**



### **Montana Health Insurance Coverage Status**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey

### **Indexes**

Indexes				
Population	Montana	Senate District 15	House District 29	House District 30
Total population	989,415	17,708	8,625	9,083
Median age (years)	40	48	47	49
Total population - 65 years and over	146,742	3,712	1,691	2,021
Total population - 18 to 64 years	619,110	10,334	5,103	5,231
Total population - under 18 years	223,563	3,662	1,831	1,831
Total population - under 5 years	62,423	963	472	491
One race White	964,439 884,961	17,477 17,199	8,523 8,389	8,954 8,810
Black/African American	4,027	33	12	21
American Indian/Alaska Native	62,555	181	94	87
Asian	6,253	35	15	20
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	668	1	1	0
Some other race	5,975	28	12	16
Two or more races	24,976	231	102	129
Hispanic/Latino	28,565	215	122	93
Social	Montana	Senate District 15	House District 29	House District 30
Total households	401,328	7,618	3,501	4,117
Average household size	2	2	2	2
Average family size	3	3	3	3
Family households (families)	256,130	4,984	2,367	2,617
Male householder, no wife present, family	15,368	186	132	54
Male householder, no wife present, family - with own children under 18 years	9,016	151	100	51
Female householder, no husband present, family	33,651	387	306	81
Female householder, no husband present, family - with own children under 18 years	21,355	217	186	31
Nonfamily households	145,198	2,634	1,134	1,500
Householder living alone	116,779	2,406	1,040	1,366
Householder living alone - 65 years and over	41,923	1,143	547	596
Households with one or more people under 18 years	116,926	1,976	1,027	949
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	99,541	2,557	1,243	1,314
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	235,983	3,600	2,000	1,600
Nursery school, preschool	13,206	121	72	49
Kindergarten	12,085	154	56	98
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	96,195	1,586	892	694
High school (grades 9-12)	52,304 62,193	1,098 641	692 288	406 353
College or graduate school	02,193	041	200	333
Economic	Montana	Senate District 15	House District 29	House District 30
Employment status - population 16 years and over	778,518	14,716	6,919	7,797
Civilian labor force - employed	476,195	8,795	3,849	4,946
Civilian labor force - unemployed	28,683	289	96 0	193
Armed forces Not in labor force	3,737 269,903	5.632	2,974	0
Females 16 years and over in labor force	391,139	5,632 7,259	3,548	2,658 3,711
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18	15	3,348 17	13
Mean earnings (dollars)	55,129	50,691	47,657	53,165
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	15,179	14,948	14,858	15,038
Mean retirement income (dollars)	18,679	14,471	12,417	16,867
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	7,895	8,684	10,710	5,511
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	2,954	2,104	1,843	2,304
Median family income (dollars)	55,725	49,817	46,378	51,917
Mean family income (dollars)	68,016	61,790	56,959	66,160
Housing	Montana	Senate District 15	House District 29	House District 30
Total housing units	471,723	9,860	4,537	5,323
Occupied housing units	401,328	7,618	3,501	4,117
Vacant housing units	70,395	2,242	1,036	1,206
Homeowner vacancy rate	2	1	0	2
Rental vacancy rate	6	5	10	1
Built 2005 or later	18,895	83	32	51
Owner-occupied	277,023	5,592	2,734	2,858
Renter-occupied	124,305	2,026	767	1,259
Median (dollars)	173,300	101,600	90,000	114,200
Housing units with a mortgage	162,090	2,297	1,107	1,190

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census/2006-2010 American Community Survey

Housing units with a mortgage

Housing units without a mortgage

162,090

114,933

2,297

3,295

1,107

1,627

1,190

1,668

### **Accredited Schools**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 15	District 29	District 30
Elementaries	440	28	13	15
Middle Schools	49	1	1	0
Grades 7-8 Schools	164	11	6	5
High Schools	185	14	8	6
Total	838	54	28	26

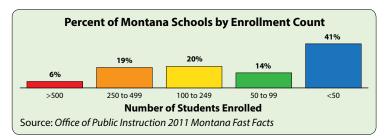
Source: Montana State Library, Montana Office of Public Instruction, September 2012

### **Montana School Libraries**

Per MCA 20-7-202, each school in Montana maintains a school library.

Average circulation per library per year	13,788
Access to Statewide Databases	100%
No summer library hours	83%

Source: 2012 Montana School Library Data Survey



### **Montana Test Scores - Achievement Levels**

### 4th Grade Reading

2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
31%	29%	25%	27%	27%
69%	71%	75%	73%	73%
65%	64%	61%	65%	64%
35%	36%	39%	35%	36%
	31% 69% 65%	31% 29% 69% 71% 65% 64%	31% 29% 25% 69% 71% 75% 65% 64% 61%	31% 29% 25% 27% 69% 71% 75% 73% 65% 64% 61% 65%

### 8th Grade Reading

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	18%	18%	15%	16%	14%
At or above basic	82%	82%	85%	84%	86%
Below proficient	63%	63%	61%	62%	58%
At or above proficient	37%	37%	39%	38%	42%

### 4th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	19%	15%	12%	12%	13%
At or above basic	81%	85%	88%	88%	87%
Below proficient	69%	62%	56%	55%	55%
At or above proficient	31%	38%	44%	45%	45%

### 8th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	21%	20%	21%	18%	17%
At or above basic	79%	80%	79%	82%	83%
Below proficient	65%	64%	62%	56%	54%
At or above proficient	35%	36%	38%	44%	46%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2012

# Montana High School Graduation Rates By High School District 0 - 59% 60 - 69% 70 - 79% 80 - 89% 90 - 100% Montana State Library, Montana Office of Public Instruction, October 2012

### 4th Graders Who Scored Below Proficient Reading Level

By Family Income	2011
Eligible for free/reduced school lunch	77%
Not eligible for free/reduced school lunch	55%

By Race and Hispanic Origin	2011
White	61%
Hispanic or Latino	77%
American Indian	86%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2011

### **Early Literacy**

For low-income children in particular, a "readiness gap" fuels much of what has become known as the achievement gap. The readiness gap grows exponentially between birth and kindergarten due to differences in children's resources and opportunities for physical, linguistic, cognitive, social, emotional, and behavioral development. This gap continues to grow as children attend K-12 school.

Nearly 2/3 of Montana's fourth graders cannot read at a proficient level. The fact is that the fourth-graders who cannot meet proficient levels in reading today are all too likely to become our nation's lowest-income, least-skilled, least-productive, and most costly citizens tomorrow. Low achievement in reading, which begins with opportunistic differences starting at birth, has important long-term consequences in terms of individual earning potential, global competitiveness, and general productivity.

Source: MontanaKidsCount, September 2011

# Montana Head Start Locations Libby Flathead Browning Toole Harry Box Elder Ronan Ronan Ronan Ronan Rosewitt Great Falls Vel. Revealt And Crants Browning Rosewitter Rosewitte

There are 769 libraries in the Montana Library Directory. Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries. For more detailed information on Montana's libraries visit http://www.msl.mt.gov/ For\_Librarians/Library\_Directory/. See the Education page for more information about Montana's school libraries.

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 15	District 29	District 30
Public	82	11	7	6
Branches	34	5	4	2
Bookmobiles	3	0	0	0
Academic	26	2	1	1
Institutional	2	0	0	0
School	562	48	26	30
Special	57	1	1	0
Other	3	0	0	0
Total	769	67	39	39

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### **Montana's Cultural Heritage**

In partnership with the Montana Historical Society and other organizations, the Montana State Library promotes preservation of and online

access to our state's cultural heritage. The Montana Memory Project website makes a variety of historic as well as contemporary resources available in digital format for education, business, pleasure, and lifelong learning.



Fire trucks at Presbyterian Church, Lewistown, MT

http://mtmemory.org/.

### **Connecting to Collections**

The Montana Historical Society and the Montana State Library partnered on a statewide project to assess the preservation needs of collections at Montana's more than 400 cultural organizations. The assessment documented the need for training, environmental monitoring, on-site surveys of collections and facilities,

and disaster preparedness assistance.

### **Montana Talking Book Library**

### Services for Montanans with Visual, Physical and Reading Disabilities

The Montana State Library supports free specialized and direct accessible library services to Montanans with visual and physical disabilities through the Montana Talking Book Library (MTBL). The number of veterans served has increased to 12.4% of all patrons. Overall patrons have increased by 15%. MTBL circulation has increased by 15.16%. The Patron Outreach Project is designed to connect more Montanans with MTBL services.

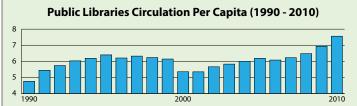
MTBL's local recordings and national digitization projects continue to progress and offer a wider variety of digital

audio books to patrons in both physical delivery and digital BARD (Braille and Audio Reading Download) delivery programs. These are designed to meet patrons' needs at their personal resource and skills level, including homebound patrons.

For more information: http://msl.mt.gov/tbl/ OR 1-800-332-3400

### **Montana Public Libraries Fast Facts**

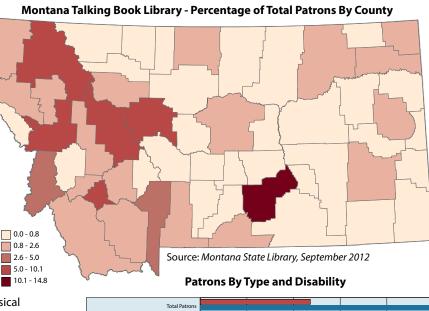
- Montana's public libraries hold 3,719,920 items.
- Montanans visited their public libraries an average of five times throughout the year, for a total of 4,599,660 visits in 2011.
- Montana library patrons checked out 7,519,019 items in 2011, about eight items per person.
- Librarians in Montana's public libraries fielded 465,036 reference questions in SFY 2011, or 8,934 questions per week.
- 100% of all Montana libraries provide Internet access to patrons
- Nearly half of all Montanans (467,303) have a library card.

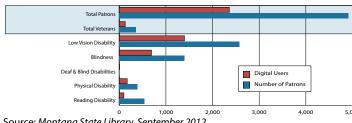


Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### **Courier Project**

As access to quality information has become a vital part of our lives, the Montana State Library is partnering with libraries on a number of ways to share information and materials affordably and dependably. One of these methods is the Montana Courier Project, which uses a commercial courier service to ship library materials and resources around the state. As participation has grown, libraries are seeing increasingly significant savings in the cost of moving library materials around the state.





The Montana State Library works on behalf of all Montana libraries to help them provide the latest and best information and library services to their patrons - your constituents. We negotiate on behalf of libraries across the state to get the best rate on cutting-edge library products and services, keeping libraries relevant and engaged in their local communities. Our statewide suite of resource sharing tools through our unique group services contract with Online Computing Library Center (OCLC) enables patrons to borrow library materials from anywhere in the world and provides Montana collections to citizens of the world. Discover It, a new statewide search tool for libraries. makes the patron's discovery experience into a one stop, "Google-like" experience. Without statewide library projects, some of which are listed here, many Montanans would be left behind in this age of information.

### **Participating Libraries**

Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries that are participating in the following statewide projects.

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 15	District 29	District 30
Statewide Databases	769	67	39	39
OCLC	769	67	39	39
OCLC Group Services	252	20	13	10
Montana Shared Catalog	163	8	4	5
MontanaLibrary2Go	88	8	5	5
Ready2Read	72	11	8	4
Courier Project	46	0	0	0
Montana Memory Project	34	3	1	3

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### State Aid Dollars for Public Libraries

State aid to public libraries is provided through the Information Access Montana Act (IAMA) passed by the Montana Legislature in 1989. The act is designed to broaden access to existing information by strengthening public libraries, augment and extend services provided by public libraries, and permit new types of library services based on local need. For fiscal year 2013, a total of \$102,830 was distributed amongst the state's 82 public libraries.

### State Aid for Montana Public Libraries (1999 - 2013) 120,000 80,000 40,000 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013

	Per	PerSq	
State Aid for Public Libraries in Senate District 15	Capita \$	Mile \$	Total \$
Belt Public Library, Belt	132	4	137
Chouteau County Library, Fort Benton	527	360	887
Denton Public Library, Denton	50	19	69
Dorothy Asbjornson Community Library, Winifred	46	17	63
Garfield County Library, Jordan	109	423	532
George McCone Memorial County Library, Circle	157	239	397
Judith Basin County Free Library, Stanford	188	169	357
Lewistown Public Library, Lewistown	908	340	1,248
Moore Public Library, Moore	45	17	62
Petroleum County School-Community Library, Winnett	45	150	195
Roosevelt County Library, Wolf Point	945	213	1,158

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### MontanaLibrary2Go Participating Libraries



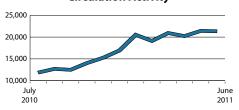
### Statewide Databases and HomeworkMT

Thanks to an allocation from the Montana legislature, the Montana State Library offers statewide periodical databases to all Montana library patrons. Access to this completely online collection - accessible in the library, at home, or on a mobile device - includes hundreds of journals and thousands of full text articles on everything from business resources to health information. Montanans performed nearly 6.5 million searches within the "Discover It" statewide search tool last year. Library patrons also have access to live tutors and online homework assistance through HomeworkMT. Montana students engaged in 8,102 live tutoring sessions and 3,715 online sessions to get assistance with math, science, social studies and the GED. Adults accessed the resource for assistance with computer and financial literacy, resumes, and helping children with homework.

### MontanaLibrary2Go

The ever increasing popularity of downloadable audio and e-books makes MontanaLibrary2Go a favorite of Montana library patrons. Participating libraries deliver a growing collection of downloadable audio and e-book titles to their patrons. Titles are available for download on a wide variety of mobile devices including Kindles, iPods, iPads, iPhones and Androids. Patrons from participating libraries downloaded 206,801 titles between July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012.

### MontanaLibrary2Go Circulation Activity



Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### **Ready 2 Read**

The Montana State Library's Ready 2 Read program is designed to help parents and caregivers understand the value of sharing language and literacy with their children and the importance these skills play throughout a person's life. The Ready 2 Read program has provided extensive early childhood training for Montana librarians; placed early childhood materials, including age-appropriate books and toys, into libraries throughout the state; and helped Montana libraries become community hubs for healthy child and family development, which provide all parents of young children access to age appropriate reading materials and a 21st Century learning environment that will reap rewards for society far into the future.

http://ready2readmontana.org/

### **Montana GIS Portal**



The Montana GIS Portal serves as Montana's primary online resource to discover geospatial data. The Portal provides online access to hundreds of datasets in a variety of formats for use in maps, web mapping applications and geospatial analyses.

http://gisportal.msl.mt.gov/

### **State Names Authority (SNA)**

The Montana State Library is responsible for representing the State of Montana to the US Board of Geographic Names (BGN). The SNA is notified when the BGN receives proposals for new names or changes to existing names recognized by the federal government for natural features such as streams and mountains in Montana. The SNA solicits opinions on the proposals from state and local agencies and from the public, then forwards these opinions, along with the State's recommendation, to the BGN. The SNA web site at <a href="http://msl.mt.gov/geonames">http://msl.mt.gov/geonames</a> has more information and a database of all proposals made for Montana since 2002.

### 

### **Statewide Library Training**

The Montana State Library's three consultants travel throughout Montana and meet one-on-one with librarians and library trustees across the state, assisting with everything from training and technology to applying Montana library law and fundraising basics. In the last fiscal year, MSL's consultants traveled over 37,505 miles, made over 2,830 contacts and completed over 167 visits with Montana's library community.



Number of trainings 29 Number of students at trainings 450

Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

Source: Montana State Library, October 2011 - September 2012

### **Montana Shared Catalog**

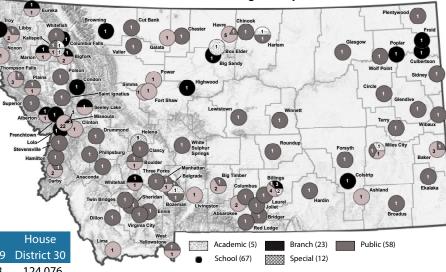
The Montana Shared Catalog helps more than 160 Montana libraries meet today's library users' demands. It gives Montanans a rich and easy-to-use catalog including more than 5 million items that patrons circulated 4,871,174 times from August 2011 to September 2012. Forty-two of the MSC member libraries have joined together in three separate groups to share their collections and patrons among their members. These resource sharing libraries are in the 4-Rivers Group (10 members in Southwestern Montana), BridgerNet Group (5 members in Gallatin County), and the Partners Group (27 members located across the state).

### **Montana Shared Catalog Circulation**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 15	District 29	District 30
Circulation	4,871,174	132,044	89,648	124,076

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

### **Montana Shared Catalog Participants**



### **State Publications Available Online!**

The Montana State Library is digitizing our legacy print state publications collection of 37,000+ publications dating from 1874. To date, over one million pages have been digitized. These publications are available online in a variety of formats at <a href="http://statepublications.mt.gov">http://statepublications.mt.gov</a>. Use of these online items is exponentially more frequent than traditional print usage.

### **Geographic Information**

### **Montana Land Information Act**

Montana Governments and Groups Receiving MLIA Grants The Montana Land FY 2008 Through FY 2013 Information Account is funded through document Fort Peck Tribes recording fees as described Chippewa Swan Valley School District LINCOLN in MCA 7-4-2637. The Cree Tribe account supplies funds FLATHEAD for work on statewide datasets, called the Montana Salish TETON **Spatial Data Infrastructure** Kootenai Tribe (MSDI), and provides funding for local, regional, and tribal efforts to build and support GIS capacity. The statewide datasets. such as cadastral (tax parcels), aerial photography, addressed structures, and wetlands are used by local, state, tribal, federal, and private sector GIS STILL-WATER YELLOWSTON practitioners. **Montana Land Information Account Funds to State Account By Year** 750.000 Tribal Governments Grants County Grants Counties with Multiple Grants 500,000 Cities and Other Eligible Entity Grants

### **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure**

\*FY06 does not include a June 06 collection month

FY10

FY08 FY09

Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

The Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure or MSDI contains 14 Framework layers that digitally represent the physical and cultural landscape of Montana. This information is developed with private sector, local, state, and tribal programs and in cooperation with the federal government. The State of Montana partners with all levels of government to create a complete standardized set of data for Montana base maps.

These 14 layers can help improve business inefficiencies; route traffic; study sensitive species after an oil spill; plan for future development; spur economic development; deliver necessary immunization services to children in your community and more.

## MSDI represent cana. This in, local, state, the federal swith all standardized The Montana Cadastral Mapping Application is a robust mapping tool that provides access to selected Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure layers, including information on public and private land ownership.

Montana Cadastral Application http://gis.mt.gov

Source: Montana State Library, August 2012

### **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure Layers**



250.000

Hydrography

























For more information, visit http://giscoordination.mt.gov

### Land

### **Land Ownership**

Senate District 15 ranks number 1 in size and is 17,328.134 square miles, or about 12% of Montana's total land area (146,926 square miles). The average senate district in Montana is 2,938 square miles and the average house district is 1,469 square miles.

Montana		Senate District 15		House District 29		House District 30		
	Area		Area		Area		Area	
Owner	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%
Private	95,080	65	12,591	73	4,513	73	8,077	72
Local Government	208	<1	12	<1	2	<1	11	<1
Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks	648	<1	24	<1	24	<1	<1	<1
State Trust Land	8,092	6	1,147	7	567	9	580	5
Other State Land	139	<1	1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
US Bureau of Land Management	12,505	9	2,300	13	496	8	1,803	16
US Fish and Wildlife Service	1,448	<1	589	3	32	<1	557	5
US Forest Service	26,608	18	662	4	514	8	147	1
US National Park Service	1,853	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Federal Land	344	<1	2	<1	<1	<1	2	<1
Total	146,926		17,328		6,150		11,178	

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

### **Private Land Agricultural Use**

	Montana		Senate District	Senate District 15		House District 29		House District 30	
Owner	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%	
Continuous Crop	29,162	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fallow Crop	13,497,077	16	1,907,211	21	972,481	28	934,730	16	
Farmstead	34,343	<1	3,092	<1	1,533	<1	1,559	<1	
Grazing	51,274,975	62	6,430,884	69	1,934,322	55	4,496,562	79	
Irrigated	1,891,718	2	51,339	<1	21,589	<1	29,751	<1	
Timber	15,346,749	18	560,119	6	422,816	12	137,303	2	
Wild Hay	1,235,624	1	308,124	3	183,307	5	124,817	2	
Total	83,309,648		9,260,769		3,536,047		5,724,721		

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Department of Revenue, September 2012

### **Conservation Easements (Acres)**

and the second second		Senate District	House District	House District
	Montana	15	29	30
Bitter Root Land Trust	2,624	0	0	0
City Government	601	0	0	0
Clark Fork-Pend Oreille Conservancy	208	0	0	0
County Government	528	0	0	0
Ducks Unlimited (Wetlands America Trust)	16,997	517	517	0
Five Valleys Land Trust	47,591	0	0	0
Flathead Land Trust	9,568	0	0	0
Gallatin Valley Land Trust	37,046	0	0	0
Humane Society Wildlife Land Trust	279	0	0	0
Montana Conservation Trust	736	0	0	0
Montana Department of Transportation	999	8	0	8
Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks	417,119	15,804	15,730	74
Montana Land Reliance	895,520	81,373	47,663	33,710
Mule Deer Foundation	155	0	0	0
National Wildlife Federation	20	0	0	0
Prickly Pear Land Trust	3,246	0	0	0
Rattlesnake Land Trust	190	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation	50,266	0	0	0
Salish and Kootenai Tribal Lands	222	0	0	0
The Bighorn Institute	1,443	0	0	0
The Conservation Fund	15,061	0	0	0
The Nature Conservancy	316,722	0	0	0
The Vital Ground Foundation	912	0	0	0
US Bureau of Reclamation	42	0	0	0
US Department of Agriculture	26,901	264	264	0
US Fish and Wildlife Service	241,264	561	0	561
US Forest Service	20,038	0	0	0
US Government	9,251	0	0	0
Total	2,115,548	98,527	64,173	34,354

### Montana Land Management Tool

To view more land management and conservation easement information, visit the Natural Heritage MapViewer at <a href="http://">http://</a> mtnhp.org/mapviewer. The MapViewer displays land management information (public lands, managed areas, and conservation easements); wildlife sightings (more than 1,300,000); land cover/land use; and, over 28,000 georeferenced photos from across Montana. It links directly into the Montana Field Guides for more information about Montana's animals, plants and habitats. The Natural Heritage Program is the state's source for reliable, objective information and expertise to support stewardship of our native species and habitats. http://mtnhp.org

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Natural Heritage Program, June 2012

### **Montana Ground Water Investigations Program**

- Investigates critical groundwater challenges such as groundwater/surfacewater interaction, impacts of land use change, development stress, and more.
- Results provide scientific basis for sound, informed, water-management decisions.

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/gwip/gwip.asp

### **Montana Ground Water Assessment Program**

- Maps groundwater quality and the distribution of Montana's aquifers
- Provides long-term groundwater quality and water-level monitoring
- Maintains the central repository for Montana's groundwater information

http://mbmggwic.mtech.edu/

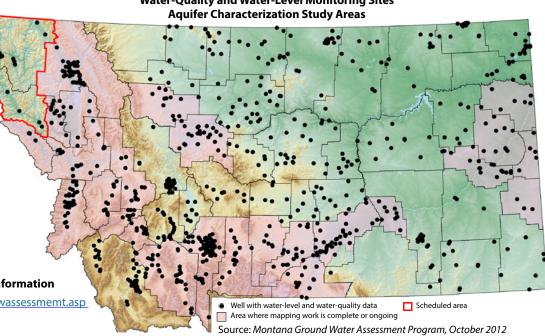
**Ground Water Assessment Program information** 

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/grw/grwassessmemt.asp

### **Ground Water Investigation Program Project Areas Map** Active or completed projects Next scheduled projects Unscheduled projects

Source: Montana Ground Water Investigation Program, September 2012

### **Water-Quality and Water-Level Monitoring Sites**



### **Montana Drought Resources**

The Montana Governor's Drought **Advisory Committee** is charged with monitoring, forecasting, and reporting water supply and moisture conditions, enabling



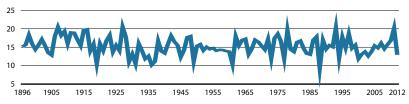
Montanans to make timely and informed decisions to mitigate drought impacts in a proactive manner.

For historic analysis, up-to-date information, and maps on Montana's current drought situation visit http://drought.mt.gov/.

### **Montana Digital Atlas**

Additional mapping and data capabilities are available through the Montana State Library at <a href="http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp">http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp</a>. The Montana Digital Atlas allows users to identify a place of interest and view an atlas of information about that place that includes a broad range of data categories such as land ownership and use, census data, water information and biological data.

### Montana Annual Precipitation in Inches (1895 - 2012)

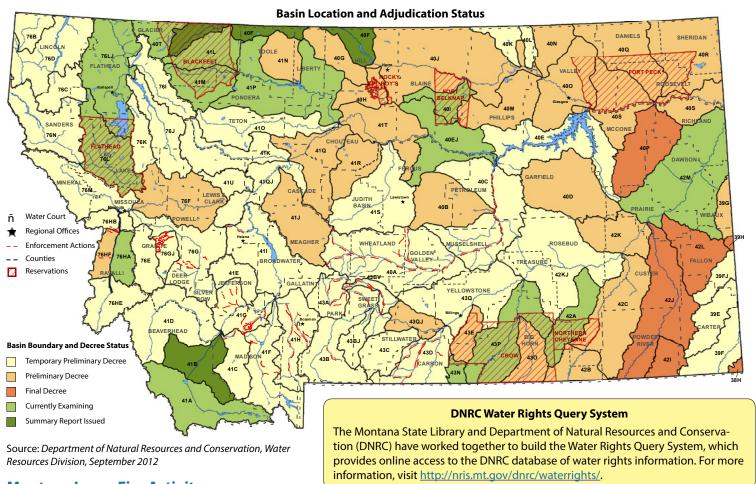


Source: NOAA National Climate Data Center, September 2012

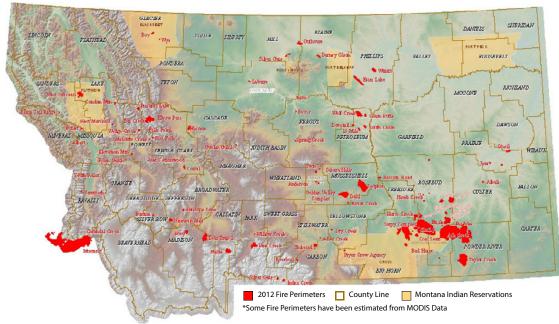
#### Water/Fire

#### **Water Rights**

The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation Water Adjudication Bureau assists the Montana Water Court in the adjudication of all claims to pre July 1, 1973 water rights. The Bureau examines all claims pursuant to Supreme Court rules and provides a summary report to the Water Court on each of the basins (85) in the state. Pursuant to legislation passed in 2005 the Bureau must complete the examination of the remaining 57,000 claims (as of 2005) by June 30, 2015. The map below shows the current status of the adjudication process. Visit <a href="http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/">http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/</a>.



#### **Montana Large Fire Activity**



Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, Forestry Division, September 2012

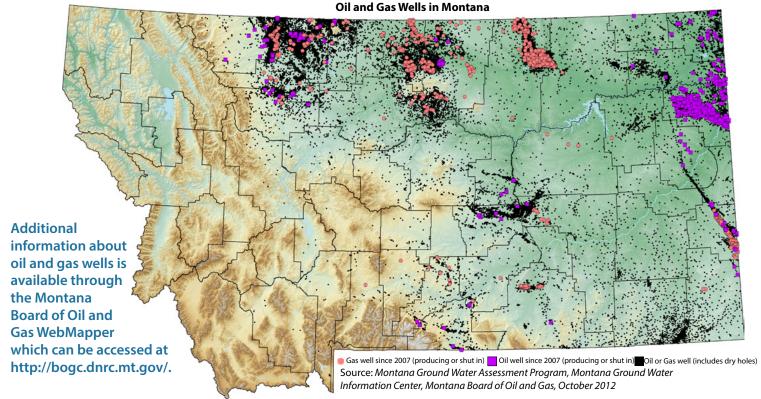
#### Montana Fires 2002 - 2011 All Fires As Reported by All Agencies

Year	Count	Acreage
2002	1,372	110,309
2003	2,326	736,809
2004	1,447	18,445
2005	1,316	103,294
2006	2,302	1,047,118
2007	1,875	778,079
2008	1,424	166,842
2009	1,731	48,912
2010	1,050	56,711
2011	1,335	168,010

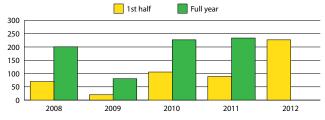
Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, September 2012

For additional information on Montana's fires, visit DNRC's online Fire Map at http://dnrc.mt.gov/gis/fire/.

#### **Oil and Gas Wells**



#### Montana Oil Well Permits Issued (2008 - 2012)



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, August 2012

# Montana House Heating Fuel Occupied Housing Units

	Count	Percent
Utility gas	226,740	56.5%
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	51,713	12.9%
Electricity	78,582	18.8%
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	7,472	1.9%
Coal or coke	927	0.2%
Wood	33,481	8.3%
Solar energy	321	0.1%
Other fuel	4,234	1.1%
No fuel used	858	0.2%
Total	404,616	100.0%

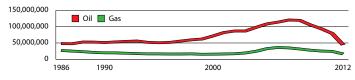
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

#### Oil and Gas Wells

		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	15	29	30
Coal Bed Methane, Active	1,073	0	0	0
Coal Bed Methane, Inactive	65	0	0	0
Gas, Active	7,238	172	170	2
Gas, Inactive	2,569	75	69	6
Gas Storage, Active	270	0	0	0
Gas Storage, Inactive	18	0	0	0
Injection, Active	1,135	16	0	16
Injection, Inactive	757	44	0	44
Oil, Active	7,554	113	3	110
Oil, Inactive	4,579	276	0	276
Oil & Gas, Active	1	0	0	0
Total	25,259	696	242	454

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Board of Oil and Gas, September 2012

#### **Montana Annual Oil and Gas Production (Barrels)**



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, October 2012

#### **Pipelines**

	Montana		Senate District 15		House Dis	House District 29		House District 30	
	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	
Crude Oil	90	1,970	9	254	5	208	4	46	
Natural Gas	360	3,301	13	103	7	46	6	57	
Refined Product	47	805	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	24	402	1	6	1	6	0	0	
Total	521	6,477	23	362	13	260	10	103	

Source: Montana State Library, Pipeline Intregrity Management Mapping Application, December 2006

#### Wildlife and Recreation

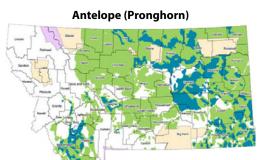
Montana is blessed with a wealth of wildlife and habitat diversity. These resources provide exceptional opportunities for recreation and contribute substantially to the state's economy and quality of life. Good information is critical to maintain this valuable heritage as the state grows and develops.

#### **Recreation Area (Acres)**

	Senate District 15
Fishing Access Sites	768
Fishing Conservation Areas	0
State Parks	487
Wildlife Conservation Easements	9,971
Wildlife Management Areas	16,036
Wildlife Protection Areas	0
Total	27,262

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks, September 2012

#### **Big Game Distribution**



# Animal Species Diversity Senate District 15 % of Monta Montana (Count) (Count) Species Amphibians 13 8 62

		Seriate District 15	70 OI MOIItaria
	Montana (Count)	(Count)	Species
<b>Amphibians</b>	13	8	62
Birds	308	272	88
Fish	54	41	76
Mammals	103	81	79
Reptiles	17	15	88

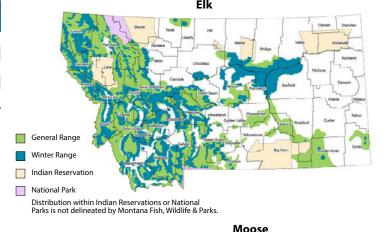
Source: Montana Natural Heritage Program, September 2012

#### **Block Management Acreage**

There are a total of 9,093,377 acres of Block Management land (including Plum Creek\*) in the State of Montana. Senate District 15 contains 1,194,206 or 13% of those acres.

\*Plum Creek land in FWP's Regions 1 and 2 are included in these statistics. Although they are part of the Block Management Program, they are not traditional BMA's and are managed differently.

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012



#### -Wildlife Highlights-

For more information on animals, plants, and habitats in your Senate District, visit the Montana Natural Heritage Program at <a href="http://mtnhp.org">http://mtnhp.org</a>. Resources include:

- Montana Field Guide an encyclopedia of the distribution, status, and biology of Montana's animals, plants, and biological communities
- MapViewer interactive maps of animals, plants, land cover, and land management
- Land Management Maps public lands, conservation easements,

and special designationsWetland and riparian mapping information

- Reports on Montana's Species of Concern
- Quick responses to data requests and answers from expert scientists on Montana's plants, animals, and biological communities.

#### **Northern Leopard Frog**

Lithobates pipiens

Northern Leopard Frogs are active during both the day and night and can be found in a variety of freshwater habitats.



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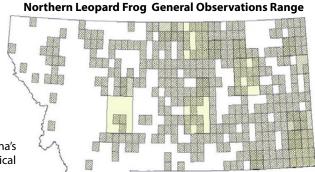
Mule Deer



White-Tailed Deer

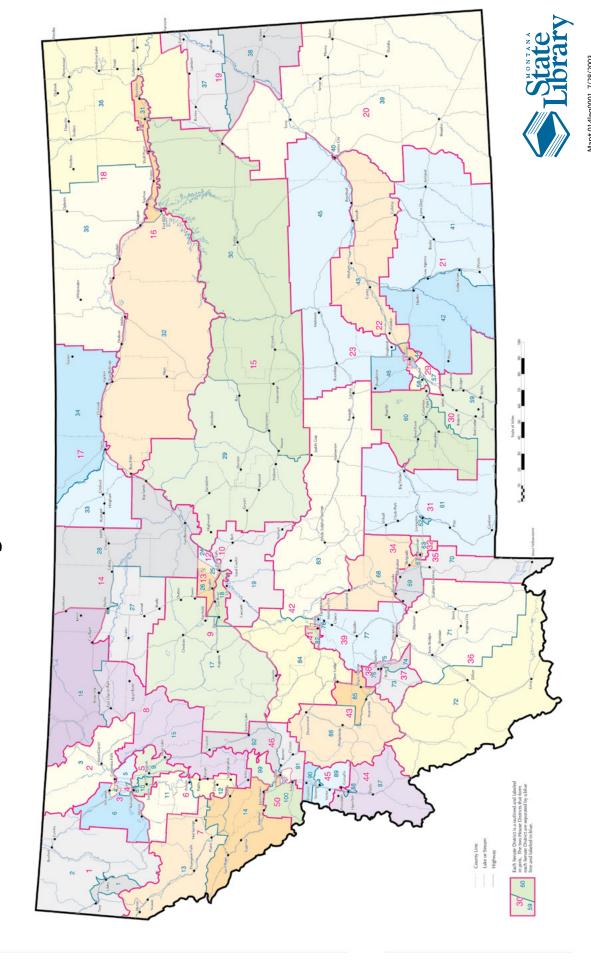


Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012



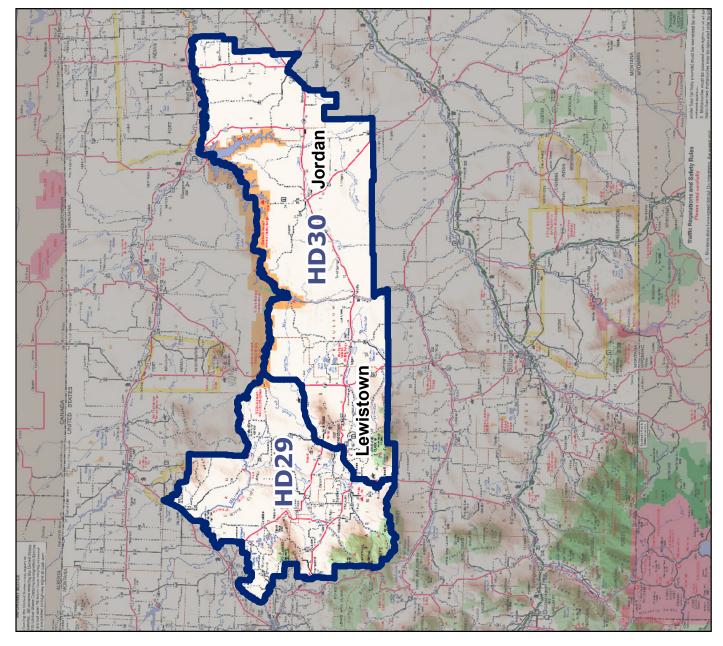
Source: Montana Natural Heritage Program, September 2012

Montana Legislative District 2005 - 2014



# Montana Senate District 15





#### **Online Resources Directory**

#### **Montana State Library**

1515 East 6th Avenue PO Box 201800 Helena, MT 59620 (406) 444-3115

#### http://msl.mt.gov



#### **Statewide Library Resources**

- Discover It! Montana State Library Catalog
- · Montana Library Directory

#### http://mymontanalibrary.org

http://mtslr.org

http://msl.mt.gov/For Librarians/Library Directory

#### **Montana State Digital Library**

- Library Information Services
  - MT.GOV Connect
  - Montana State Publications Online
  - Find Resources Online
- MSL Geographic Information
  - Montana Geographic Information Clearinghouse
  - Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure
  - · Water Information System
- Natural Heritage Program
  - · Montana Field Guide
  - MapViewer
  - Species of Concern Reports Animals
  - Species of Concern Reports Plants

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/connect

http://statepublications.mt.gov

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/Find Resources Online

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/gis

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/msdi

http://msl.msl.gov/geoinfo/water

http://mtnhp.org

http://fieldguide.mt.gov

http://mtnhp.org/mapviewer

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=a

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=p

#### **Montana Talking Book Library**

- Online catalogs and services WebOpac
- BARD Braille and Audio Reading Download

#### http://msl.mt.gov/talking book library

http://www.klasweb.msl.mt.gov

https://nlsbard.loc.gov/mt1a

#### **Montana State Library In-House Partners**

- · Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks
- Natural Resources Conservation Service

http://fwp.mt.gov

http://www.mt.nrcs.usda.gov

**Legislative Snapshot** 

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative snapshot

# **Legislative Snapshot 2013**

Includes information for the State of Montana, Senate District 16, and House Districts 31 and 32.

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/





Senate District 16

Senator Jonathan Windy Boy (D)

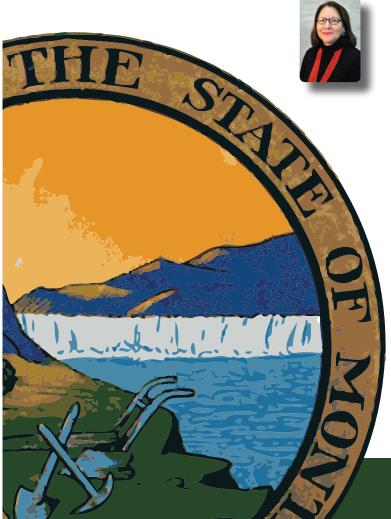
PO Box 269

Box Elder, MT 59521-0269



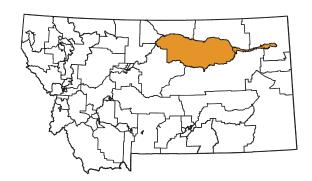
House District 31 **Representative Bridget Smith (D)**516 Hill Street

Wolf Point, MT 59201-1245



House District 32 **Representative Clarena Brockie (D)**PO Box 173

Harlem, MT 59526-0173





#### **Letter from the Montana State Librarian**

On behalf of the Montana State Library, I would like to welcome you to the 2013 legislative session. We appreciate your dedication and hard work on behalf of all Montanans. We hope that this information booklet, compiled by our information experts and full of data on issues of state and national importance, will help inform many of the decisions you have to make in the coming months.

The 2013 Legislative Snapshot includes a wide range of information on issues that affect Montanans. You will find information on our state's economy and the economic impact on your constituents. High-speed, broadband Internet access is essential in this information age and the Snapshot includes a current view of the availability of broadband and Internet services across the state. Education is always an important issue, and you will find relevant information on our state's public schools



and test scores. Throughout Montana, libraries serve as community anchors; we've highlighted the programs and services offered to Montanans through their local libraries. Finally, land, wildlife, and recreation will always be an important part of Montana life, and we've pulled several highlights from our collection that might help guide your decision-making this session. Based on feedback we received from legislators in 2011, we are pleased to make much more of the data available by legislative districts. And we are pleased to provide much of the information in mapped form. Using the Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure, a set of standardized geospatial data, these maps tell powerful stories that will further your understanding of the topics highlighted.

The Montana State Library is a small and very unique agency. We employ librarians, geographers, and natural resource specialists and we partner with botanists, zoologists and ecologists. We work closely with federal and state agencies and local and tribal governments. We manage an enormous collection of state government information in all formats, keeping Montanans informed about the work of their government. And we ensure that Montana's blind and physically disabled citizens have access to reading materials and information.

We also work on behalf of all of Montana's libraries to help them provide the latest and best information, technology and library services to their patrons – your constituents – whether it's downloadable ebooks, public access computers, online information resources, or the latest bestseller. Without the Montana State Library, Montana libraries would not be able to afford these resources and services for their patrons, all of which are being used in record numbers. In this age of information – most of which is only accessed online – the Montana State Library, through libraries across the state, provides a vital link that affects Montanans in a multitude of ways.

We created this booklet for you not only to provide vital information to help you make difficult decisions in the coming months, but to demonstrate the power of what a diverse staff with amazingly diverse skills can do to make information, in many different forms, available to every Montanan. Our work empowers Montanans by providing access to information, enhancing learning in families and communities, and building 21st Century skills. Knowing that our work makes a difference makes us very proud.

We hope that you use this Legislative Snapshot throughout the session. And we hope that you will stop by to see us – in person or virtually. Whether you visit us at our library or online, you will be able to browse our collection of government and natural resource information, get help to research a specific issue, or find a quiet place to work or meet with colleagues. We are located one block east of the Capitol, behind the Montana Historical Society, at the north end of the Justice building. And of course, our services are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week at <a href="http://msl.mt.gov">http://msl.mt.gov</a>.

Sincerely,

#### Senate District 16 House District 31 House District 32

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Find additional Senate and House district data, interactive maps, and even more resources online at http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/.

Page 1

Jennie Stapp

Juni Stepp

#### The Montana Economy and Theories of Economic Growth

Source: Montana Department of Labor and Industries

It has been an interesting five years for the Montana and U.S. economies, including the deepest and longest U.S. recession since the Great Depression and a slow economic recovery. Montana outperformed the U.S. economy during the recession and recovery, losing only 4.4% of our pre-recession personal income peak compared to 5.6% nationally. Further, since hitting the trough in 2009, Montana's personal income growth has outpaced the U.S. by about 3 percentage points, while the state's payroll job growth has increased by 3.4% compared to 3.1% nationally. Montana's 2012 job growth promises to be strong. From June 2011 to June 2012, Montana added almost 9,800 jobs for an annual growth rate of 2.1% -- above forecasted expectations and above the long-term growth rate of 1.2%. Montana's economy is returning to growth despite the many national and international challenges.

The various forces causing the recession and slow recovery are evident in the quarterly personal income statistics in Figure 1. The national slowdown in the overall economy and particularly in the housing market was first noted in the summer of 2007, but personal income for both the U.S. and Montana continued to expand until the financial crisis in the third and fourth quarters of 2008. Wall Street losses translated into income and job losses on Main Streets in Montana. Although the U.S. recession officially ended in June 2009, Montana continued to lose income until the first quarter of 2010.



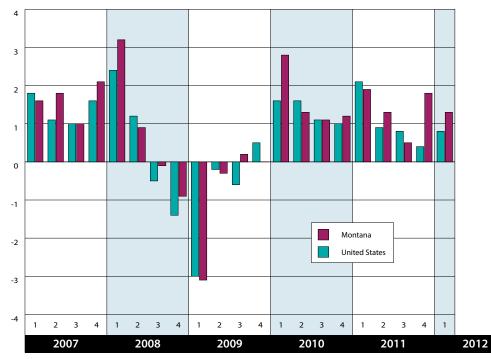
Then, just as the U.S. economy turned upward, global problems came to the forefront. The Eurozone's sovereign debt crisis moderated the U.S. recovery, with the first Greece bailout occurring in the second quarter of 2010. As one of America's largest export customers, Europe's economic slowdown reduced the demand for U.S. goods, in addition to increasing uncertainty and risk in the global financial system. In fact, overall global growth slowed from 5.2% in 2010 to 3.8% in 2011, while the advanced

economies that make up the majority of the U.S. export customers slowed from 3% in 2010 to 1.4% in 2011. The last few years have taught Montanans that our economic fortunes are strongly tied to the performance of global and national economies.

Domestic factors have also played a role in the slow emergence of the economy out of the recession. Throughout the 2007 to 2012 period, oil and gas price spikes caused temporary shocks to the economy. Higher fuel prices reduce the amount of discretionary dollars consumers have to spend in grocery stores, restaurants, and retail stores, thus slowing job growth. Also, during the summer of 2011, the federal debt ceiling increase debate increased the uncertainty about future government spending and the safety of U.S. financial instruments. With government spending equaling roughly 20% of the Gross Domestic Product, any large change to that spending would have an impact on the economy. Businesses are still in the shadow of this fiscal uncertainty. Current national fiscal plans call for spending cuts and tax increases equal to about 3.8% of GDP in January 2013, which would likely send the U.S. economy into a shallow recession.iii Businesses and consumers who are reliant on this spending are less likely to make decisions or take on risk in such an uncertain environment.

Like personal income, Montana's payroll employment was impacted by the financial crises, starting with employment losses in the fourth quarter of 2008. Job losses continued throughout 2009 and 2010 before starting recovery in 2011. Wages recovered earlier than employment growth, with the total amount

Figure 1: Montana and U.S. Personal Income Growth

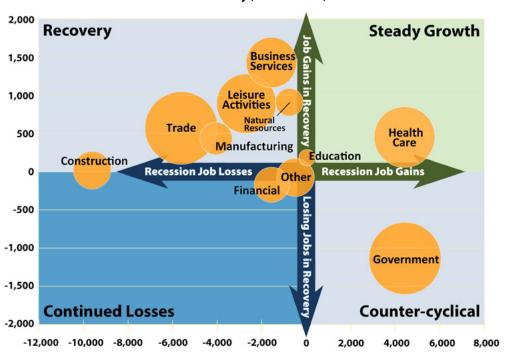


Source: Quarterly Personal Income Data, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

of wages paid to Montana workers starting to increase in the second quarter of 2010. These wage gains translated into job growth in 2011 as the spending of more wages stimulated demand in the high-employment consumer industries. The average annual wage increased by 3.5% in 2011, driving Montana's average annual wage over \$35,000 for the first time.

Payroll employment grew at about 0.9% in 2011, but private employment grew much faster at 1.4%. The job growth by industry is illustrated in Figure 2. The job change during the recession years of 2007 to 2010 is shown on the horizontal axis compared to the past year of recovery on the vertical axis. The size of the bubble indicates the size of the industry employment in 2011. Total job growth in recent years has been slower than private job growth because the government sector shed jobs in 2010 and 2011. Figure 2 includes all public employees in the government bubble, even though many public workers are in the education, health care, or construction industries. Public employment represents roughly 20% of total employment in 2011, with 11% of total employment in local government, 6% in state government, and 3% in the federal government. The government share of total employment has been slowly decreasing over time, although it increased a few percentage points during the recession. The government share returned to its downward trend in the last year. Government is placed in the counter-cyclical quadrant in Figure 2, as it added about 4,400 jobs during the recession and then lost about 1,100 jobs in 2011. Counter-cyclical government employment growth helps stabilize the economy during recessionary periods and helps accelerate the return to growth.

Figure 2: Industry Job Change during the Recession (2007 to 2010) and Recovery (2010 to 2011)



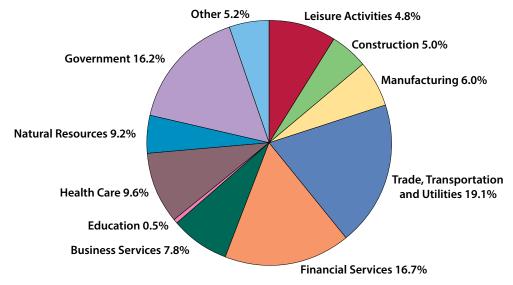
Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

The health care industry has added jobs throughout the recession and recovery, adding almost 5,000 jobs over the last five years. Only the financial services industry (which includes real estate) and other services posted employment losses in 2011, with all other industries in recovery with job gains. Business services, including administration and professional services, added the most jobs in 2011, followed by natural resources (including oil and gas mining) and the leisure activities sector

(which includes restaurants, bars, entertainment, and hotels). Trade, manufacturing, and construction posted the most losses during the recession, but all three industries are back on the recovery path with job gains in 2011. Wood product manufacturing and residential construction have been slow to recover in the aftermath of the national housing downturn, but other manufacturing and commercial and industrial construction posted job gains over the past year.

Figure 2 illustrates the size of each industry by the size of the industry's bubble, with trade, health care, government, and leisure activities employing the most workers. However, employment is only one way to contribute to the economy. Figure 3 illustrates the contribution of each industry to Montana's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Although health care represents 15% of Montana's total workforce, it contributes 10% of Montana's GDP. Similarly, the leisure activities sector comprises 13% of employment, but contributes only 5% of GDP. Other industries contribute more to GDP than to employment. The financial services industry, which includes real estate, contributes 17% of Montana's GDP, but only 5% of Montana's employment. The manufacturing and natural resource sectors also contribute significant GDP (15% combined), but are a small percentage of employment (7%). No industry is more important than another, but each industry has different roles to play in the economy.

Figure 3. Montana Gross Domestic Product by Industry, 2011



Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

Figure 4: Top 10 Exports from Montana to the Rest of the World (millions)

1.	Bulk Wheat	881.8
2.	Mineral Fuel, Oil, etc.	374.2
3.	Inorganic Chemicals	346.4
4.	Industrial Machinery (including computers)	197.9
5.	Vehicles, Parts, etc.	114.9
6.	Cereals	60.5
7.	Ores, Slag & Ash	60.2
8.	Salt, Sulfur, Earth & Stone	57.6
9.	Aircraft, Parts, etc.	40.3
10	Optic, Medical or Surgical Instruments	37.6

Source: Montana Department of Commerce, Office of Trade and International Relations, 2011

The manufacturing and natural resources industries are also important because of the amount of exports they provide for our economy. Exports bring new wealth into our economy, which then drives economic growth in all industries as the money is circulated through our economy. Figure 4 illustrates the top 10 Montana exports. Many are raw natural resources from the agriculture and mining industries, or manufacturing products that add value to the raw commodities. Overall, Montana's exports increased by 14% in 2011. Montana's largest export customers include other states, Canada, Asia, and Europe. Based on data from the first half of 2012, Montana exports may decrease slightly in 2012 because of slower economic growth in many of our non-U.S. global trading partners.v

The western portion of Montana was harder hit by the recession and global slowdown compared to the eastern portion of the state. 2011 unemployment rates by region are shown in Figure 5. The large job losses in wood product manufacturing had a disproportional effect in Northwestern Montana, while the large recessionary job losses in construction had the largest impact in both the Northwest and around the Bozeman region. These two areas continue to have the highest unemployment rates in 2011. In contrast, the Eastern portion of the state was less impacted by the recession because of a heavy reliance on energy, agriculture, health care, and government – all industries that performed relatively well during the recession. The unemployment rate in the East was only 4.7% in 2011. The development of the Bakken oil shale has brought a great deal of development into the

region, both in the primary oil and gas mining industry and in related business services, such as environmental engineering and employment firms. Although unemployment in the western portion of the state continues to be high, job growth has returned to all Montana regions. In fact, the Southwest region of the state (including Butte, Bozeman, Dillon, and Helena) has led the state in job gains as we have exited the recession, leading the Southwest region's unemployment rate to decrease slightly in 2011 to 6.1% from 6.6% in 2010.

All of Montana's regions are expected to post job gains in 2012, with continued growth expected in 2013. However, job growth is expected to remain slower than before the recession for several years. The Montana Department of Labor and Industry's job projections expect 1.4% job growth in 2012 and 2013, compared to the 2.2% annual growth that the state experienced from 2000 to 2007 prior to the recession. In many ways, the rapid economic growth prior to the recession was artificially high because of the low interest rates that caused a growth bubble. Slower expected growth is simply a result of being outside the bubble period.

Growth is also expected to be slower in the future because of cutbacks in government spending and slower growth in consumer spending as Americans save and try to reduce their debt loads. With government spending comprising about 20% and consumption comprising about 70% of aggregate demand, the slowdown in these sectors will translate into slower overall economic growth. Lower domestic demand from consumers and governments will lead many businesses to slow production or look abroad to foreign markets to supplement growth. Both alternatives may lead to slower employment growth domestically. Further, a slowing global economy will likely moderate Montana export growth in 2012 and 2013, although global demand is expected to return in later years.

Despite domestic and global challenges, Montana's economy has proven to be incredibly resilient in the last few years. Montana's economy is now in recovery, adding over 9,800 jobs in the last year, and posting over two years of personal income and wage gains. Although unemployment remains undesirably high, Montana's job growth has re-employed out-of-work Montanans and brought stronger wages back to workers and their families. Future years are expected to bring continued growth to our state as our industries continue recovery from the recession, and the Bakken development provides new opportunities for income growth and entrepreneurialism.

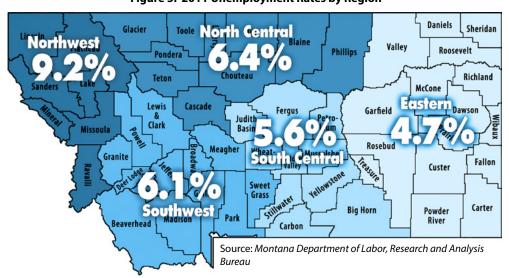


Figure 5: 2011 Unemployment Rates by Region

i The long-term growth rate of 1.2% for Montana's total employment growth is based on employment data from 1976 to 2011 using the Local Area Unemployment Statistics published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Montana Department of Labor and Industry (DLI). Job growth forecasts based on this series by DLI suggested job growth of only 0.9% in 2011.

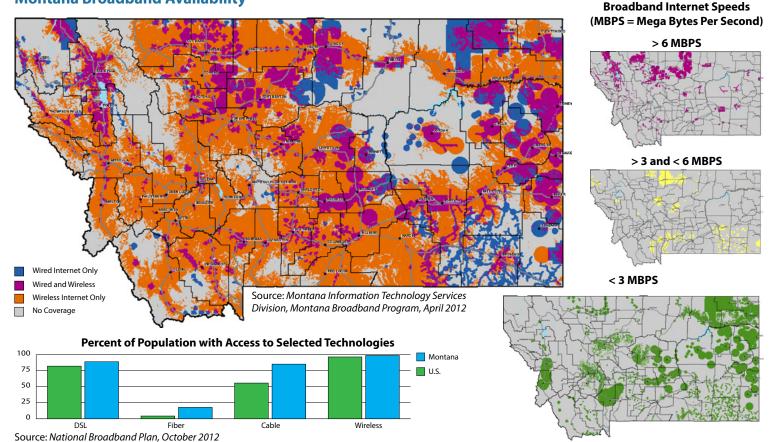
ii International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2012. <a href="www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2012/01/weodata/index.aspx">www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2012/01/weodata/index.aspx</a>.

iii Global Insight, "U.S. Economy: The Fiscal Cliff" June 28, 2012 and Congressional Budget Office, "An Update to the Budget and Economic Outlook: Fiscal Years 2012 to 2022" Aug. 22, 2012.

iv For more information on employment and wage growth, please see the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Labor Day Report 2012, available at <a href="http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913">http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913</a> LDR-12.pdf.

v WiserTrade, U.S. State Exports by NAICS Industry. At <u>www.wisertrade.org</u>. See footnote 2 for growth projections.

#### **Montana Broadband Availability**



#### **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program**

Under the Broadband Technologies Opportunities Program (BTOP) funded by the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA) and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the Montana State Library is partnering with 44 of Montana's public libraries to expand access to free, high-speed Internet to 86% of the state's population by 2013. Funds have supported: increased broadband speeds; decreased patron wait time; improved access by purchasing ADA compliant

software, hardware, and furniture, and through minor renovation projects aimed at increasing accessibility of computing center facilities; digital literacy training; and a mobile computer lab.

#### **Highlights include:**

- Increased average statewide library broadband speeds from 3.55 mbps to 15 mbps
- Added 478 public workstations (212 desktops, 46 children's computers, 200 laptops, 17 touchscreens and 3 iMacs) for a total of 781

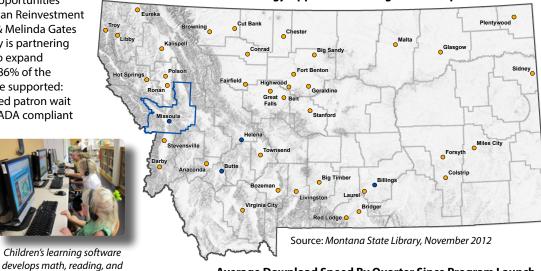
critical-thinking skills

- Decreased average wait time from 20 minutes to less than 5 minutes
- Provided digital literacy training to over 70,000 Montanans and 1,200 librarians on topics such as employment resources, tax filing, self-help law, Internet and email, and computer basics

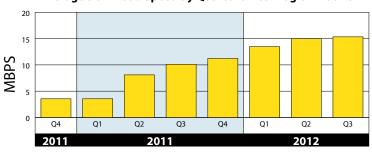
#### **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program Participants**

Source: Montana Information Technology Services Division,

Montana Broadband Program, April 2012



#### Average Download Speed By Quarter Since Program Launch



Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

#### **Demographics**

#### **2010 Poverty and Median Income Estimates**

		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	16	31	32
Median Household Income	43,872	36,955	33,922	40,341
% in Poverty All Ages	15	28	27	29
% in Poverty Ages Under 18	19	38	38	39

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

## Percent of Households With One or More Persons 65 Years and Over

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 16	District 31	District 32
One or More 65 and Over	25	21	22	19
One Person	10	8	10	6
Two Or More Persons	14	13	13	13
Family	14	13	13	13
Nonfamily	1	0	0	0

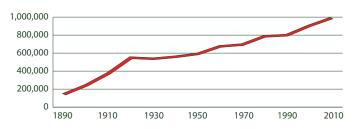
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

#### **Percent of Change in Number of Housing Units**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 16	District 31	District 32
2000 Census	412,633	6,922	3,318	3,604
2010 Census	482,825	7,137	3,349	3,788
Percent of Change	+ 17.0	+ 3.1	+ 0.9	+ 5.1

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Censes

## Montana Historic Population Growth 1890 - 2010 Censes

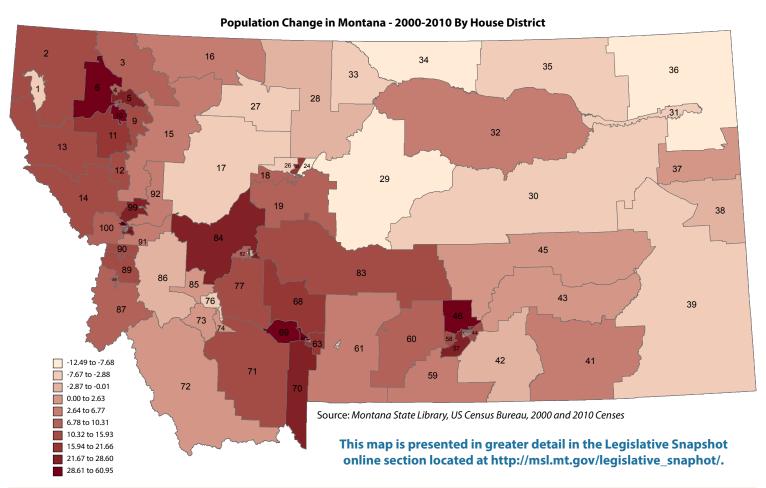


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1890 - 2010 Censes

#### 2010 Census Data

	Total	Male	Female
United States	308,745,538	151,781,326	156,964,212
Under 5 years	20,201,362	10,319,427	9,881,935
Under 18 years	74,181,467	37,945,136	36,236,331
18 to 64 years	194,356,087	96,473,230	97,882,857
65 years and over	40,267,984	17,362,960	22,905,024
Montana	989,415	496,667	492,748
Under 5 years	62,423	32,129	30,294
Under 18 years	223,563	114,909	108,654
18 to 64 years	619,110	313,713	305,397
65 years and over	146,742	68,045	78,697

Source: US Census Bureau, 2010 Census



#### **Demographics**

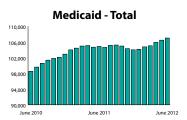
#### **Veteran Population Projections**

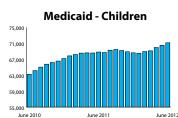
Montana is ranked second among the states for percent of the civilian population 18 years and over who are veterans. (12.3 percent, U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey)

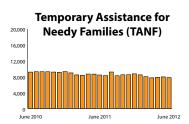
		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	16	31	32
Civilian population (>18)	746,963	12,116	5,737	6,379
Non Veterans	646,089	10,836	5,207	5,629
Veterans	100,874	1,280	530	750
% of Gulf War (>9/01)	9.0%	15%	21%	11%
% of Gulf War (8/90-8/01)	15%	19%	27%	13%
Vietnam era	37%	32%	25%	37%
Korean War	13%	10%	7%	13%
World War II	10%	8%	7%	8%

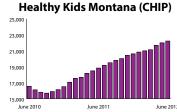
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

# Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services Selected Eligibles - Monthly Enrollment





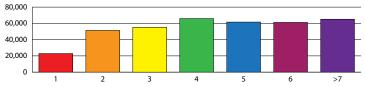




Source: Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services, August 2012

#### **Montana Median Income By Household Size**

Median Income for All Households: 43,872



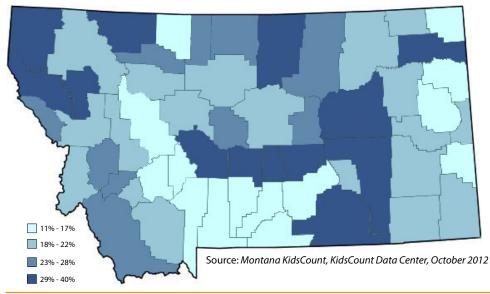
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

# Percent of Individuals Below Poverty Level (12 Month Period)

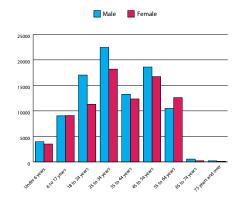
		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 16	District 31	District 32
Total (Count)	138,109	4,927	2,297	2,630
Males	46.2%	49.8%	48.0%	51.3%
Under 5 years	5.0%	5.2%	4.3%	6.0%
5 years	1.1%	1.6%	1.3%	1.8%
6 to 11 years	4.8%	8.0%	6.7%	9.0%
12 to 14 years	2.1%	3.7%	4.2%	3.2%
15 years	0.9%	1.5%	1.6%	1.3%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	3.5%	4.9%	2.2%
18 to 24 years	8.6%	6.9%	8.0%	6.0%
25 to 34 years	5.5%	5.4%	2.9%	7.5%
35 to 44 years	4.6%	5.6%	5.4%	5.7%
45 to 54 years	5.3%	4.6%	5.1%	4.3%
55 to 64 years	3.8%	2.7%	2.3%	3.0%
65 to 74 years	1.6%	0.8%	0.9%	0.8%
> 75 years	1.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.5%
Females	53.8%	50.2%	52.0%	48.7%
Under 5 years	5.1%	8.3%	8.3%	8.4%
5 years	0.8%	0.8%	0.3%	1.2%
6 to 11 years	4.7%	7.2%	7.2%	7.1%
12 to 14 years	2.0%	3.1%	3.7%	2.5%
15 years	0.7%	0.9%	1.7%	0.3%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	0.7%	1.0%	0.4%
18 to 24 years	11.0%	5.9%	6.1%	5.7%
25 to 34 years	7.3%	6.2%	5.5%	6.8%
35 to 44 years	5.0%	6.3%	6.9%	5.7%
45 to 54 years	5.5%	6.0%	6.4%	5.7%
55 to 64 years	4.3%	1.9%	1.7%	2.1%
65 to 74 years	2.2%	1.6%	1.6%	1.7%
> 75 years	3.5%	1.3%	1.7%	1.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

#### **Montana Child Poverty By County (Percent - 2009)**



#### **Montana Health Insurance Coverage Status**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey

#### **Indexes**

Indexes				
Population	Montana	Senate District 16	House District 31	House District 32
Total population	989,415	18,529	9,191	9,338
Median age (years)	40	30	30	30
Total population - 65 years and over	146,742	1,765	854	911
Total population - 18 to 64 years	619,110	10,516	5,272	5,244
Total population - under 18 years	223,563	6,248	3,065	3,183
Total population - under 5 years	62,423	1,828	930	898
One race	964,439	18,150	8,945	9,205
White	884,961	5,388	2,378	3,010
Black/African American	4,027	12	7	5
American Indian/Alaska Native	62,555	12,669	6,509	6,160
Asian	6,253	48	39	9
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	668	2	2	0
Some other race	5,975	31	10	21
Two or more races	24,976	379	246	133
Hispanic/Latino	28,565	317	115	202
Social	Montana	Senate District 16	House District 31	House District 32
Total households	401,328	5,738	2,670	3,068
Average household size	2	3	3	3
Average family size	3	4	4	3
Family households (families)	256,130	3,997	1,689	2,308
Male householder, no wife present, family	15,368	447	148	299
Male householder, no wife present, family - with own children under 18 years	9,016	291	99	192
Female householder, no husband present, family	33,651	946	489	457
Female householder, no husband present, family - with own children under 18 years	21,355	505	282	223
Nonfamily households	145,198	1,741	981	760
Householder living alone	116,779	1,546	890	656
Householder living alone - 65 years and over	41,923	446	255	191
Households with one or more people under 18 years	116,926	2,386	1,007	1,379
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	99,541	1,178	595	583
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	235,983	5,560	2,730	2,830
Nursery school, preschool	13,206	357	152	205
Kindergarten	12,085	285	114	171
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	96,195	2,783	1,369	1,414
High school (grades 9-12)	52,304	1,314	619	695
College or graduate school	62,193	821	476	345
Economic	Montana	Senate District 16	House District 31	House District 32
Employment status - population 16 years and over	778,518	12,689	5,976	6,713
Civilian labor force - employed	476,195	6,865	3,340	3,525
Civilian labor force - unemployed	28,683	765	416	349
Armed forces	3,737	0	0	0
Not in labor force	269,903	5,059	2,220	2,839
Females 16 years and over in labor force	391,139	6,338	3,198	3,140
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18	14	12	16
Mean earnings (dollars)	55,129	48,519	45,910	50,589
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	15,179	12,828	14,709	11,180
Mean retirement income (dollars)	18,679	18,219	20,350	16,375
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	7,895	8,048	8,113	7,956
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	2,954	4,768	5,316	4,267
Median family income (dollars)	55,725	43,534	44,507	43,168
Mean family income (dollars)	68,016	52,176	50,545	53,370
Housing	Montana	Senate District 16	House District 31	House District 32
Total housing units	471,723	7,064	3,209	3,855
Occupied housing units	401,328	5,738	2,670	3,068
Vacant housing units	70,395	1,326	539	787
Homeowner vacancy rate	2	1	1	0
Rental vacancy rate	6	5	7	2
Built 2005 or later	18,895	59	14	45
Owner-occupied	277,023	3,369	1,557	1,812
Renter-occupied	124,305	2,369	1,113	1,256
Median (dollars)	173,300	74,200	61,000	91,000
Housing units with a mortgage	162.090	1.248	565	683

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census/2006-2010 American Community Survey

Housing units with a mortgage

Housing units without a mortgage

162,090

114,933

565

992

683

1,129

1,248

2,121

#### **Accredited Schools**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 16	District 31	District 32
Elementaries	440	13	7	6
Middle Schools	49	0	0	0
Grades 7-8 Schools	164	8	5	3
High Schools	185	7	4	3
Total	838	28	16	12

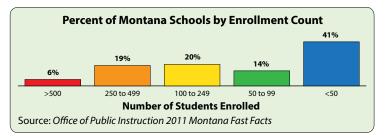
Source: Montana State Library, Montana Office of Public Instruction, September 2012

#### **Montana School Libraries**

Per MCA 20-7-202, each school in Montana maintains a school library.

Average circulation per library per year	13,788
Access to Statewide Databases	100%
No summer library hours	83%

Source: 2012 Montana School Library Data Survey



#### **Montana Test Scores - Achievement Levels**

#### 4th Grade Reading

2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
31%	29%	25%	27%	27%
69%	71%	75%	73%	73%
65%	64%	61%	65%	64%
35%	36%	39%	35%	36%
	31% 69% 65%	31% 29% 69% 71% 65% 64%	31% 29% 25% 69% 71% 75% 65% 64% 61%	31% 29% 25% 27% 69% 71% 75% 73% 65% 64% 61% 65%

#### 8th Grade Reading

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	18%	18%	15%	16%	14%
At or above basic	82%	82%	85%	84%	86%
Below proficient	63%	63%	61%	62%	58%
At or above proficient	37%	37%	39%	38%	42%

#### 4th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	19%	15%	12%	12%	13%
At or above basic	81%	85%	88%	88%	87%
Below proficient	69%	62%	56%	55%	55%
At or above proficient	31%	38%	44%	45%	45%

#### 8th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	21%	20%	21%	18%	17%
At or above basic	79%	80%	79%	82%	83%
Below proficient	65%	64%	62%	56%	54%
At or above proficient	35%	36%	38%	44%	46%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2012

# 0 - 59% 60 - 69% 70 - 79% Source: Montana State Library, Montana Office of Public 80 - 89% Instruction, October 2012 **Montana Head Start Locations**

**Montana High School Graduation Rates By High School District** 

#### 4th Graders Who Scored **Below Proficient Reading Level**

By Family Income	2011
Eligible for free/reduced school lunch	77%
Not eligible for free/reduced school lunch	55%

By Race and Hispanic Origin	2011
White	61%
Hispanic or Latino	77%
American Indian	86%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2011

#### **Early Literacy**

90 - 100%

For low-income children in particular, a "readiness gap" fuels much of what has become known as the achievement gap. The readiness gap grows exponentially between birth and kindergarten due to differences in children's resources and opportunities for physical, linguistic, cognitive, social, emotional, and behavioral development. This gap continues to grow as children attend K-12 school.

Nearly 2/3 of Montana's fourth graders cannot read at a proficient level. The fact is that the fourth-graders who cannot meet proficient levels in reading today are all too likely to become our nation's lowest-income, least-skilled, least-productive, and most costly citizens tomorrow. Low achievement in reading, which begins with opportunistic differences starting at birth, has important long-term consequences in terms of individual earning potential, global competitiveness, and general productivity.

Source: MontanaKidsCount, September 2011

# Location star indicates main office. Source: Montana Kids Count, 2010 Headstart Collaboration Needs Assessment

#### Libraries

There are 769 libraries in the Montana Library Directory. Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries. For more detailed information on Montana's libraries visit http://www.msl.mt.gov/ For\_Librarians/Library\_Directory/. See the Education page for more information about Montana's school libraries.

	Montana	Senate District 16	House District 31	House District 32
	MONITARIA	District 10	District 51	District 32
Public	82	6	2	5
Branches	34	5	2	3
Bookmobiles	3	0	0	0
Academic	26	4	1	3
Institutional	2	0	0	0
School	562	43	15	32
Special	57	0	0	0
Other	3	0	0	0
Total	769	58	20	43

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

#### **Montana's Cultural Heritage**

In partnership with the Montana Historical Society and other organizations, the Montana State Library promotes preservation of and online

access to our state's cultural heritage. The Montana Memory Project website makes a variety of historic as well as contemporary resources available in digital format for education, business, pleasure, and lifelong learning.



Fire trucks at Presbyterian Church, Lewistown, MT

http://mtmemory.org/.

#### **Connecting to Collections**

The Montana Historical Society and the Montana State Library partnered on a statewide project to assess the preservation needs of collections at Montana's more than 400 cultural organizations. The assessment documented the need for training, environmental monitoring, on-site surveys of collections and facilities,

and disaster preparedness assistance.

#### **Montana Talking Book Library**

#### Services for Montanans with Visual, Physical and Reading Disabilities

The Montana State Library supports free specialized and direct accessible library services to Montanans with visual and physical disabilities through the Montana Talking Book Library (MTBL). The number of veterans served has increased to 12.4% of all patrons. Overall patrons have increased by 15%. MTBL circulation has increased by 15.16%. The Patron Outreach Project is designed to connect more Montanans with MTBL services.

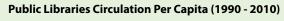
MTBL's local recordings and national digitization projects continue to progress and offer a wider variety of digital

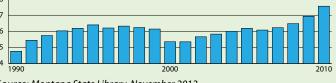
audio books to patrons in both physical delivery and digital BARD (Braille and Audio Reading Download) delivery programs. These are designed to meet patrons' needs at their personal resource and skills level, including homebound patrons.

For more information: http://msl.mt.gov/tbl/ OR 1-800-332-3400

#### **Montana Public Libraries Fast Facts**

- Montana's public libraries hold 3,719,920 items.
- Montanans visited their public libraries an average of five times throughout the year, for a total of 4,599,660 visits in 2011.
- Montana library patrons checked out 7,519,019 items in 2011, about eight items per person.
- Librarians in Montana's public libraries fielded 465,036 reference questions in SFY 2011, or 8,934 questions per week.
- 100% of all Montana libraries provide Internet access to patrons
- Nearly half of all Montanans (467,303) have a library card.

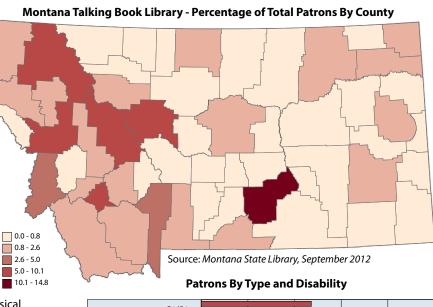


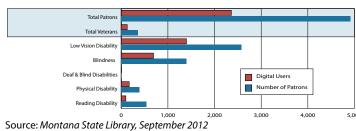


Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

#### **Courier Project**

As access to quality information has become a vital part of our lives, the Montana State Library is partnering with libraries on a number of ways to share information and materials affordably and dependably. One of these methods is the Montana Courier Project, which uses a commercial courier service to ship library materials and resources around the state. As participation has grown, libraries are seeing increasingly significant savings in the cost of moving library materials around the state.





#### Libraries

The Montana State Library works on behalf of all Montana libraries to help them provide the latest and best information and library services to their patrons - your constituents. We negotiate on behalf of libraries across the state to get the best rate on cutting-edge library products and services, keeping libraries relevant and engaged in their local communities. Our statewide suite of resource sharing tools through our unique group services contract with Online Computing Library Center (OCLC) enables patrons to borrow library materials from anywhere in the world and provides Montana collections to citizens of the world. Discover It, a new statewide search tool for libraries. makes the patron's discovery experience into a one stop, "Google-like" experience. Without statewide library projects, some of which are listed here, many Montanans would be left behind in this age of information.

#### **Participating Libraries**

Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries that are participating in the following statewide projects.

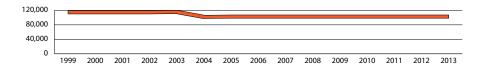
		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 16	District 31	District 32
Statewide Databases	769	58	20	43
OCLC	769	58	20	43
OCLC Group Services	252	21	5	17
Montana Shared Catalog	163	15	4	12
MontanaLibrary2Go	88	7	4	4
Ready2Read	72	9	3	7
Courier Project	46	1	0	1
Montana Memory Project	34	2	1	1

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

#### State Aid Dollars for Public Libraries

State aid to public libraries is provided through the Information Access Montana Act (IAMA) passed by the Montana Legislature in 1989. The act is designed to broaden access to existing information by strengthening public libraries, augment and extend services provided by public libraries, and permit new types of library services based on local need. For fiscal year 2013, a total of \$102,830 was distributed amongst the state's 82 public libraries.

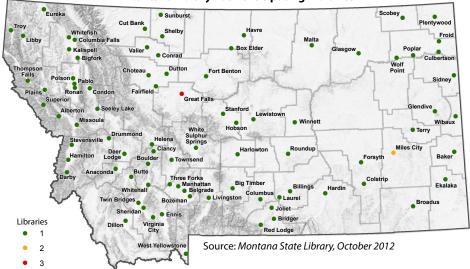
#### State Aid for Montana Public Libraries (1999 - 2013)



	Per	PerSq	
State Aid for Public Libraries in Senate District 16	Capita \$	Mile \$	Total \$
Blaine County Library, Chinook	357	232	589
Glasgow City-County Library, Glasgow	668	446	1,113
Harlem Public Library, Harlem	232	151	382
Havre-Hill County Library, Havre	1,458	262	1,721
Phillips County Library, Malta	385	466	851
Roosevelt County Library, Wolf Point	945	213	1,158

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

#### MontanaLibrary2Go Participating Libraries



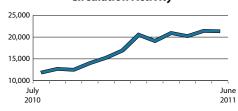
## Statewide Databases and HomeworkMT

Thanks to an allocation from the Montana legislature, the Montana State Library offers statewide periodical databases to all Montana library patrons. Access to this completely online collection - accessible in the library, at home, or on a mobile device - includes hundreds of journals and thousands of full text articles on everything from business resources to health information. Montanans performed nearly 6.5 million searches within the "Discover It" statewide search tool last year. Library patrons also have access to live tutors and online homework assistance through HomeworkMT. Montana students engaged in 8,102 live tutoring sessions and 3,715 online sessions to get assistance with math, science, social studies and the GED. Adults accessed the resource for assistance with computer and financial literacy, resumes, and helping children with homework.

#### MontanaLibrary2Go

The ever increasing popularity of downloadable audio and e-books makes MontanaLibrary2Go a favorite of Montana library patrons. Participating libraries deliver a growing collection of downloadable audio and e-book titles to their patrons. Titles are available for download on a wide variety of mobile devices including Kindles, iPods, iPads, iPhones and Androids. Patrons from participating libraries downloaded 206,801 titles between July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012.

### MontanaLibrary2Go Circulation Activity



Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

#### **Libraries**

#### **Ready 2 Read**

The Montana State Library's Ready 2 Read program is designed to help parents and caregivers understand the value of sharing language and literacy with their children and the importance these skills play throughout a person's life. The Ready 2 Read program has provided extensive early childhood training for Montana librarians; placed early childhood materials, including age-appropriate books and toys, into libraries throughout the state; and helped Montana libraries become community hubs for healthy child and family development, which provide all parents of young children access to age appropriate reading materials and a 21st Century learning environment that will reap rewards for society far into the future.

http://ready2readmontana.org/

#### **Montana GIS Portal**



The Montana GIS Portal serves as Montana's primary online resource to discover geospatial data. The Portal provides online access to hundreds of datasets in a variety of formats for use in maps, web mapping applications and geospatial analyses.

http://gisportal.msl.mt.gov/

#### **State Names Authority (SNA)**

The Montana State Library is responsible for representing the State of Montana to the US Board of Geographic Names (BGN). The SNA is notified when the BGN receives proposals for new names or changes to existing names recognized by the federal government for natural features such as streams and mountains in Montana. The SNA solicits opinions on the proposals from state and local agencies and from the public, then forwards these opinions, along with the State's recommendation, to the BGN. The SNA web site at <a href="http://msl.mt.gov/geonames">http://msl.mt.gov/geonames</a> has more information and a database of all proposals made for Montana since 2002.

# 

#### **Statewide Library Training**

The Montana State Library's three consultants travel throughout Montana and meet one-on-one with librarians and library trustees across the state, assisting with everything from training and technology to applying Montana library law and fundraising basics. In the last fiscal year, MSL's consultants traveled over 37,505 miles, made over 2,830 contacts and completed over 167 visits with Montana's library community.



Number of trainings 29 Number of students at trainings 450

Source: Montana State Library, October 2011 - September 2012

#### **Montana Shared Catalog**

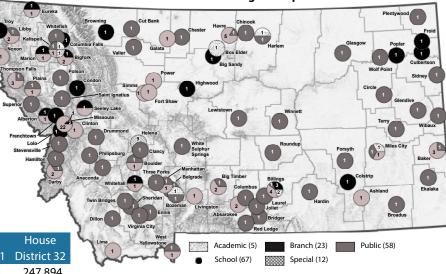
The Montana Shared Catalog helps more than 160 Montana libraries meet today's library users' demands. It gives Montanans a rich and easy-to-use catalog including more than 5 million items that patrons circulated 4,871,174 times from August 2011 to September 2012. Forty-two of the MSC member libraries have joined together in three separate groups to share their collections and patrons among their members. These resource sharing libraries are in the 4-Rivers Group (10 members in Southwestern Montana), BridgerNet Group (5 members in Gallatin County), and the Partners Group (27 members located across the state).

#### **Montana Shared Catalog Circulation**

		Senate	House	House	ţ
	Montana	District 16	District 31	District 32	
Circulation	4,871,174	289,986	84,011	247,894	

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

#### Montana Shared Catalog Participants



Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

#### **State Publications Available Online!**

The Montana State Library is digitizing our legacy print state publications collection of 37,000+ publications dating from 1874. To date, over one million pages have been digitized. These publications are available online in a variety of formats at <a href="http://statepublications.mt.gov">http://statepublications.mt.gov</a>. Use of these online items is exponentially more frequent than traditional print usage.

#### **Geographic Information**

#### **Montana Land Information Act**

Montana Governments and Groups Receiving MLIA Grants The Montana Land FY 2008 Through FY 2013 Information Account is funded through document Fort Peck Tribes recording fees as described Chippewa Swan Valley School District LINCOLN in MCA 7-4-2637. The Cree Tribe account supplies funds FLATHEAD for work on statewide datasets, called the Montana Salish TETON **Spatial Data Infrastructure** Kootenai Tribe (MSDI), and provides funding for local, regional, and tribal efforts to build and support GIS capacity. The statewide datasets. such as cadastral (tax parcels), aerial photography, addressed structures, and wetlands are used by local, state, tribal, federal, and private sector GIS STILL-WATER YELLOWSTON practitioners. **Montana Land Information Account Funds to State Account By Year** 750.000 Tribal Governments Grants County Grants Counties with Multiple Grants 500,000 Cities and Other Eligible Entity Grants

#### **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure**

\*FY06 does not include a June 06 collection month

FY10

FY08 FY09

Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

The Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure or MSDI contains 14 Framework layers that digitally represent the physical and cultural landscape of Montana. This information is developed with private sector, local, state, and tribal programs and in cooperation with the federal government. The State of Montana partners with all levels of government to create a complete standardized set of data for Montana base maps.

These 14 layers can help improve business inefficiencies; route traffic; study sensitive species after an oil spill; plan for future development; spur economic development; deliver necessary immunization services to children in your community and more.

# MSDI represent cana. This in, local, state, the federal swith all standardized The Montana Cadastral Mapping Application is a robust mapping tool that provides access to selected Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure layers, including information on public and private land ownership.

Montana Cadastral Application http://gis.mt.gov

Source: Montana State Library, August 2012

#### **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure Layers**



250.000

Hydrography

























For more information, visit http://giscoordination.mt.gov

#### Land

#### **Land Ownership**

Senate District 16 ranks number 5 in size and is 8,409.850 square miles, or about 6% of Montana's total land area (146,926 square miles). The average senate district in Montana is 2,938 square miles and the average house district is 1,469 square miles.

	Montana		Senate District 16		House District 31		House District 32	
	Area		Area		Area		Area	
Owner	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%
Private	95,080	65	5,005	60	465	98	4,539	57
Local Government	208	<1	28	<1	3	<1	26	<1
Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks	648	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
State Trust Land	8,092	6	453	5	3	<1	450	6
Other State Land	139	<1	19	<1	<1	<1	19	<1
US Bureau of Land Management	12,505	9	2,273	27	<1	<1	2,272	29
US Fish and Wildlife Service	1,448	<1	597	7	3	<1	594	7
US Forest Service	26,608	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
US National Park Service	1,853	1	<1	<1	0	0	<1	<1
Other Federal Land	344	<1	34	<1	2	<1	32	<1
Total	146,926		8,410		476		7,934	

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

#### **Private Land Agricultural Use**

	Montana		Senate District 16		House District 31		House District 32	
Owner	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%
Continuous Crop	29,162	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fallow Crop	13,497,077	16	576,499	15	110,244	51	466,255	13
Farmstead	34,343	<1	1,028	<1	180	<1	848	<1
Grazing	51,274,975	62	3,072,902	79	74,923	35	2,997,979	82
Irrigated	1,891,718	2	110,364	3	29,234	13	81,130	2
Timber	15,346,749	18	69,638	2	0	0	69,638	2
Wild Hay	1,235,624	1	46,271	1	2,167	<1	44,104	1
Total	83,309,648		3,876,703		216,749		3,659,954	

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Department of Revenue, September 2012

#### **Conservation Easements (Acres)**

		Senate District	House District	House District
	Montana	16	31	32
Bitter Root Land Trust	2,624	0	0	0
City Government	601	0	0	0
Clark Fork-Pend Oreille Conservancy	208	0	0	0
County Government	528	0	0	0
Ducks Unlimited (Wetlands America Trust)	16,997	0	0	0
Five Valleys Land Trust	47,591	0	0	0
Flathead Land Trust	9,568	0	0	0
Gallatin Valley Land Trust	37,046	0	0	0
Humane Society Wildlife Land Trust	279	0	0	0
Montana Conservation Trust	736	0	0	0
Montana Department of Transportation	999	0	0	0
Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks	417,119	26,702	0	26,702
Montana Land Reliance	895,520	13,103	0	13,103
Mule Deer Foundation	155	0	0	0
National Wildlife Federation	20	0	0	0
Prickly Pear Land Trust	3,246	0	0	0
Rattlesnake Land Trust	190	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation	50,266	0	0	0
Salish and Kootenai Tribal Lands	222	0	0	0
The Bighorn Institute	1,443	0	0	0
The Conservation Fund	15,061	0	0	0
The Nature Conservancy	316,722	1,480	0	1,480
The Vital Ground Foundation	912	0	0	0
US Bureau of Reclamation	42	0	0	0
US Department of Agriculture	26,901	0	0	0
US Fish and Wildlife Service	241,264	16,199	0	16,199
US Forest Service	20,038	0	0	0
US Government	9,251	592	0	592
Total	2,115,548	58,076	0	58,076

#### Montana Land Management Tool

To view more land management and conservation easement information, visit the Natural Heritage MapViewer at <a href="http://">http://</a> mtnhp.org/mapviewer. The MapViewer displays land management information (public lands, managed areas, and conservation easements); wildlife sightings (more than 1,300,000); land cover/land use; and, over 28,000 georeferenced photos from across Montana. It links directly into the Montana Field Guides for more information about Montana's animals, plants and habitats. The Natural Heritage Program is the state's source for reliable, objective information and expertise to support stewardship of our native species and habitats. http://mtnhp.org

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Natural Heritage Program, June 2012

#### **Montana Ground Water Investigations Program**

- Investigates critical groundwater challenges such as groundwater/surfacewater interaction, impacts of land use change, development stress, and more.
- Results provide scientific basis for sound, informed, water-management decisions.

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/gwip/gwip.asp

#### **Montana Ground Water Assessment Program**

- Maps groundwater quality and the distribution of Montana's aquifers
- Provides long-term groundwater quality and water-level monitoring
- Maintains the central repository for Montana's groundwater information

http://mbmggwic.mtech.edu/

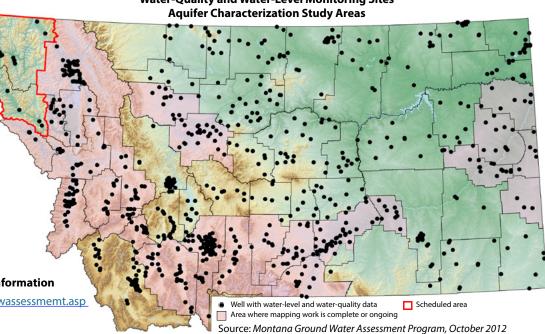
**Ground Water Assessment Program information** 

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/grw/grwassessmemt.asp

# **Ground Water Investigation Program Project Areas Map** Active or completed projects Next scheduled projects Unscheduled projects

Source: Montana Ground Water Investigation Program, September 2012

#### **Water-Quality and Water-Level Monitoring Sites**



#### **Montana Drought Resources**

The Montana Governor's Drought **Advisory Committee** is charged with monitoring, forecasting, and reporting water supply and moisture conditions, enabling



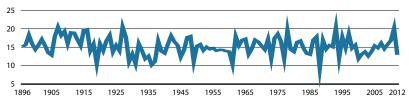
Montanans to make timely and informed decisions to mitigate drought impacts in a proactive manner.

For historic analysis, up-to-date information, and maps on Montana's current drought situation visit http://drought.mt.gov/.

#### **Montana Digital Atlas**

Additional mapping and data capabilities are available through the Montana State Library at <a href="http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp">http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp</a>. The Montana Digital Atlas allows users to identify a place of interest and view an atlas of information about that place that includes a broad range of data categories such as land ownership and use, census data, water information and biological data.

#### Montana Annual Precipitation in Inches (1895 - 2012)

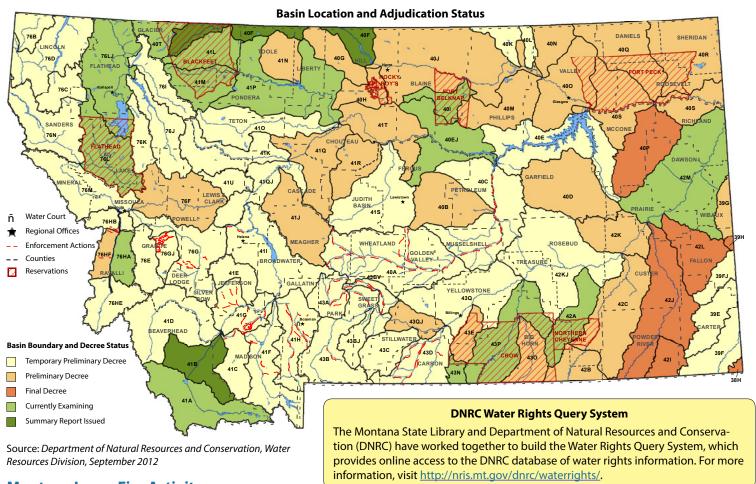


Source: NOAA National Climate Data Center, September 2012

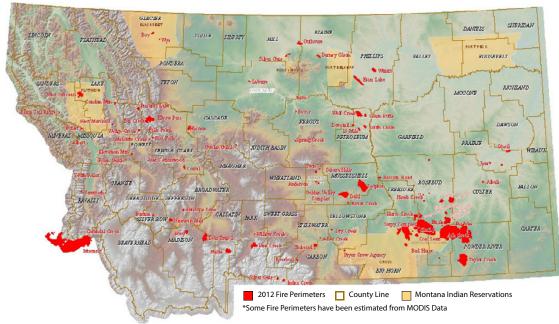
#### Water/Fire

#### **Water Rights**

The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation Water Adjudication Bureau assists the Montana Water Court in the adjudication of all claims to pre July 1, 1973 water rights. The Bureau examines all claims pursuant to Supreme Court rules and provides a summary report to the Water Court on each of the basins (85) in the state. Pursuant to legislation passed in 2005 the Bureau must complete the examination of the remaining 57,000 claims (as of 2005) by June 30, 2015. The map below shows the current status of the adjudication process. Visit <a href="http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/">http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/</a>.



#### **Montana Large Fire Activity**



Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, Forestry Division, September 2012

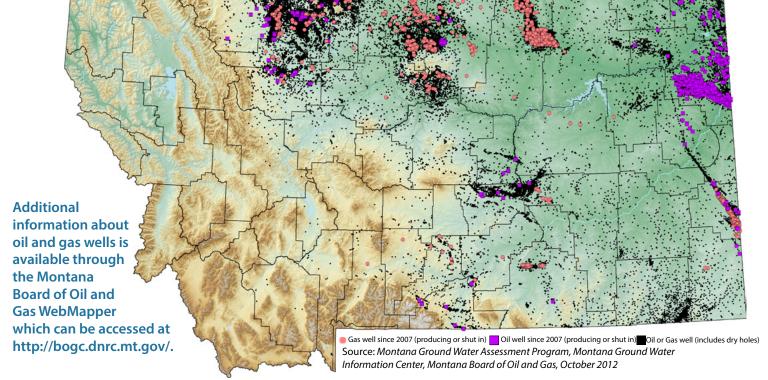
#### Montana Fires 2002 - 2011 All Fires As Reported by All Agencies

Year	Count	Acreage
2002	1,372	110,309
2003	2,326	736,809
2004	1,447	18,445
2005	1,316	103,294
2006	2,302	1,047,118
2007	1,875	778,079
2008	1,424	166,842
2009	1,731	48,912
2010	1,050	56,711
2011	1,335	168,010

Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, September 2012

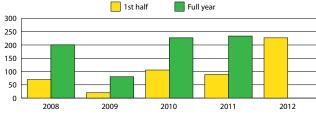
For additional information on Montana's fires, visit DNRC's online Fire Map at http://dnrc.mt.gov/gis/fire/.

#### **Oil and Gas Wells**



Oil and Gas Wells in Montana

Montana Oil Well Permits Issued (2008 - 2012)



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, August 2012

# Montana House Heating Fuel Occupied Housing Units

	Count	Percent
Utility gas	226,740	56.5%
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	51,713	12.9%
Electricity	78,582	18.8%
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	7,472	1.9%
Coal or coke	927	0.2%
Wood	33,481	8.3%
Solar energy	321	0.1%
Other fuel	4,234	1.1%
No fuel used	858	0.2%
Total	404,616	100.0%

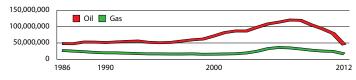
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

#### Oil and Gas Wells

		Senate District	House District	House District
	Montana	16	31	32
Coal Bed Methane, Active	1,073	0	0	0
Coal Bed Methane, Inactive	65	0	0	0
Gas, Active	7,238	1,336	5	1,331
Gas, Inactive	2,569	465	0	465
Gas Storage, Active	270	6	0	6
Gas Storage, Inactive	18	0	0	0
Injection, Active	1,135	15	1	14
Injection, Inactive	757	12	6	6
Oil, Active	7,554	117	24	93
Oil, Inactive	4,579	23	11	12
Oil & Gas, Active	1	0	0	0
Total	25,259	1,974	47	1,927

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Board of Oil and Gas, September 2012

#### **Montana Annual Oil and Gas Production (Barrels)**



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, October 2012

#### **Pipelines**

	Monta	Montana Senate District 16		House District 31		House District 32		
	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles
Crude Oil	90	1,970	1	10	1	10	0	0
Natural Gas	360	3,301	56	366	4	52	52	314
Refined Product	47	805	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	24	402	1	19	0	0	1	19
Total	521	6,477	58	395	5	63	53	333

Source: Montana State Library, Pipeline Intregrity Management Mapping Application, December 2006

#### Wildlife and Recreation

Montana is blessed with a wealth of wildlife and habitat diversity. These resources provide exceptional opportunities for recreation and contribute substantially to the state's economy and quality of life. Good information is critical to maintain this valuable heritage as the state grows and develops.

#### **Recreation Area (Acres)**

	Senate District 16
Fishing Access Sites	404
Fishing Conservation Areas	0
State Parks	0
Wildlife Conservation Easements	26,153
Wildlife Management Areas	704
Wildlife Protection Areas	0
Total	27,261

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks, September 2012

#### **Big Game Distribution**



#### **Animal Species Diversity**

		Senate District 16	% of Montana
	Montana (Count)	(Count)	Species
<b>Amphibians</b>	13	6	46
Birds	308	240	78
Fish	54	41	76
Mammals	103	67	65
Reptiles	17	13	76

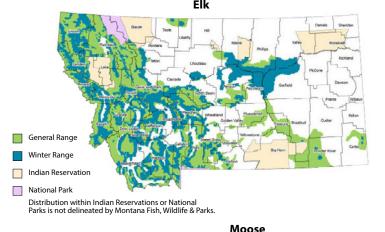
Source: Montana Natural Heritage Program, September 2012

#### **Block Management Acreage**

There are a total of 9,093,377 acres of Block Management land (including Plum Creek\*) in the State of Montana. Senate District 16 contains 625,885 or 7% of those acres.

\*Plum Creek land in FWP's Regions 1 and 2 are included in these statistics. Although they are part of the Block Management Program, they are not traditional BMA's and are managed differently.

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012



#### -Wildlife Highlights-

For more information on animals, plants, and habitats in your Senate District, visit the Montana Natural Heritage Program at <a href="http://mtnhp.org">http://mtnhp.org</a>. Resources include:

- Montana Field Guide an encyclopedia of the distribution, status, and biology of Montana's animals, plants, and biological communities
- MapViewer interactive maps of animals, plants, land cover, and land management
- Land Management Maps public lands, conservation easements, and special designations

  Deservation
- Wetland and riparian mapping information
- Reports on Montana's Species of Concern
- Quick responses to data requests and answers from expert scientists on Montana's plants, animals, and biological communities.

#### **Desert Cottontail**

Sylvilagus audubonii

Desert
Cottontail
rabbits live in
arid grasslands
and sagebrush
areas. Their
nests are
pear-shaped
excavations
in the ground
and are



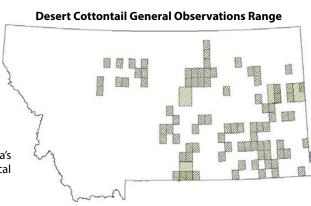
lined with vegetation and fur.



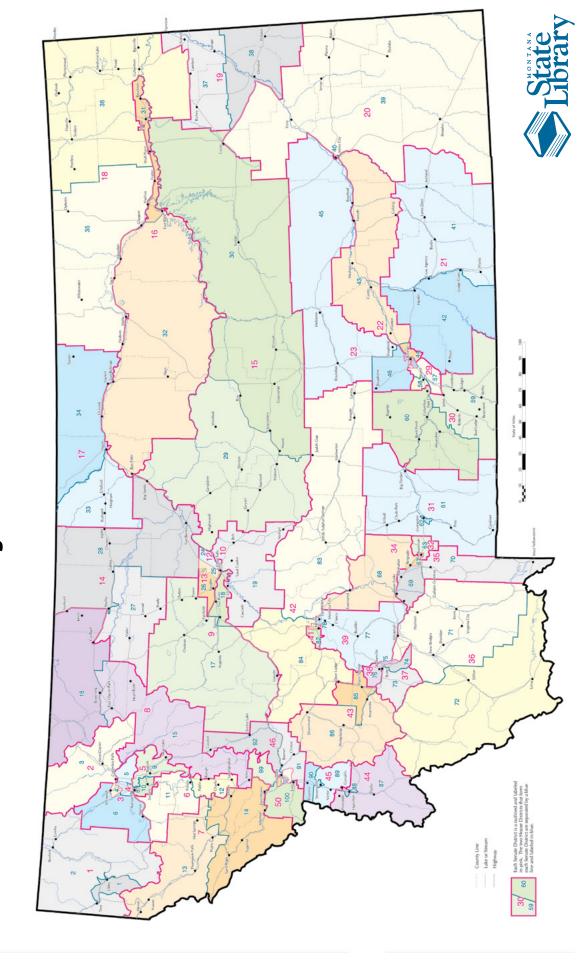




Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012

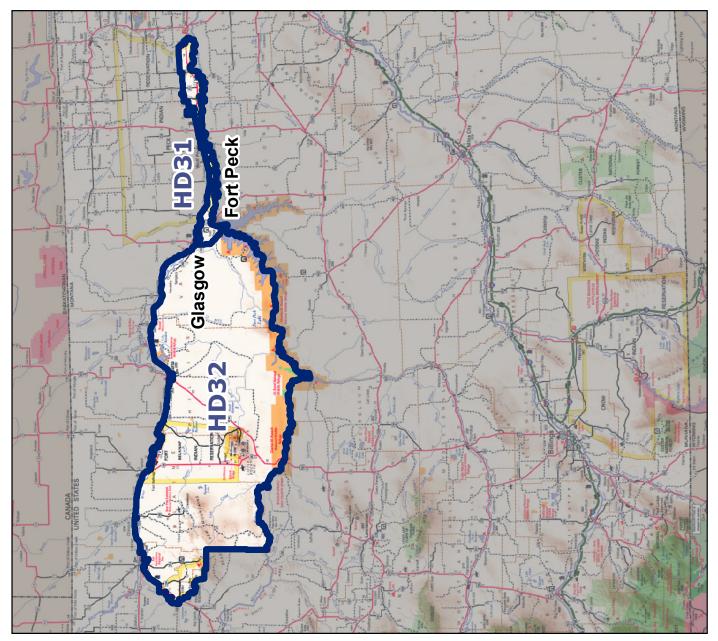


Montana Legislative District 2005 - 2014



# Montana Senate District 16





#### **Online Resources Directory**

#### **Montana State Library**

1515 East 6th Avenue PO Box 201800 Helena, MT 59620 (406) 444-3115

#### http://msl.mt.gov



#### **Statewide Library Resources**

- · Discover It! Montana State Library Catalog
- · Montana Library Directory

#### http://mymontanalibrary.org

http://mtslr.org

http://msl.mt.gov/For Librarians/Library Directory

#### **Montana State Digital Library**

- Library Information Services
  - MT.GOV Connect
  - · Montana State Publications Online
  - Find Resources Online
- MSL Geographic Information
  - Montana Geographic Information Clearinghouse
  - Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure
  - · Water Information System
- Natural Heritage Program
  - · Montana Field Guide
  - MapViewer
  - Species of Concern Reports Animals
  - Species of Concern Reports Plants

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/connect

http://statepublications.mt.gov

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/Find Resources Online

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/gis

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/msdi

http://msl.msl.gov/geoinfo/water

http://mtnhp.org

http://fieldguide.mt.gov

http://mtnhp.org/mapviewer

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=a

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=p

#### **Montana Talking Book Library**

- Online catalogs and services WebOpac
- BARD Braille and Audio Reading Download

#### http://msl.mt.gov/talking book library

http://www.klasweb.msl.mt.gov https://nlsbard.loc.gov/mt1a

#### **Montana State Library In-House Partners**

- · Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks
- Natural Resources Conservation Service

http://fwp.mt.gov

http://www.mt.nrcs.usda.gov

#### **Legislative Snapshot**

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative snapshot

# **Legislative Snapshot 2013**

Includes information for the State of Montana, Senate District 17, and House Districts 33 and 34.

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/





Senate District 17
Senator Greg Jergeson (D)
PO Box 1568
Chinook, MT 59523-1568

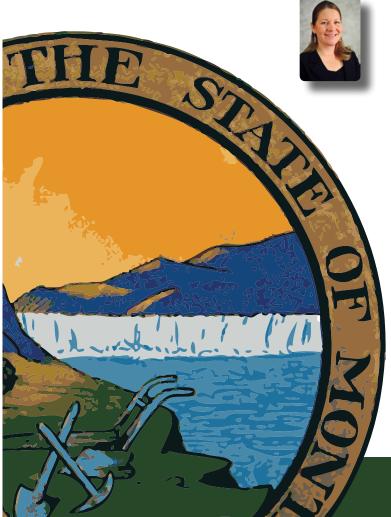


House District 33

Representative Kristin Hansen (R)

Not Listed

Havre, MT Not Listed



House District 34

Representative Wendy Warburton (R)

Not Listed

Chinook, MT Not Listed





#### **Letter from the Montana State Librarian**

On behalf of the Montana State Library, I would like to welcome you to the 2013 legislative session. We appreciate your dedication and hard work on behalf of all Montanans. We hope that this information booklet, compiled by our information experts and full of data on issues of state and national importance, will help inform many of the decisions you have to make in the coming months.

The 2013 Legislative Snapshot includes a wide range of information on issues that affect Montanans. You will find information on our state's economy and the economic impact on your constituents. High-speed, broadband Internet access is essential in this information age and the Snapshot includes a current view of the availability of broadband and Internet services across the state. Education is always an important issue, and you will find relevant information on our state's public schools



and test scores. Throughout Montana, libraries serve as community anchors; we've highlighted the programs and services offered to Montanans through their local libraries. Finally, land, wildlife, and recreation will always be an important part of Montana life, and we've pulled several highlights from our collection that might help guide your decision-making this session. Based on feedback we received from legislators in 2011, we are pleased to make much more of the data available by legislative districts. And we are pleased to provide much of the information in mapped form. Using the Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure, a set of standardized geospatial data, these maps tell powerful stories that will further your understanding of the topics highlighted.

The Montana State Library is a small and very unique agency. We employ librarians, geographers, and natural resource specialists and we partner with botanists, zoologists and ecologists. We work closely with federal and state agencies and local and tribal governments. We manage an enormous collection of state government information in all formats, keeping Montanans informed about the work of their government. And we ensure that Montana's blind and physically disabled citizens have access to reading materials and information.

We also work on behalf of all of Montana's libraries to help them provide the latest and best information, technology and library services to their patrons – your constituents – whether it's downloadable ebooks, public access computers, online information resources, or the latest bestseller. Without the Montana State Library, Montana libraries would not be able to afford these resources and services for their patrons, all of which are being used in record numbers. In this age of information – most of which is only accessed online – the Montana State Library, through libraries across the state, provides a vital link that affects Montanans in a multitude of ways.

We created this booklet for you not only to provide vital information to help you make difficult decisions in the coming months, but to demonstrate the power of what a diverse staff with amazingly diverse skills can do to make information, in many different forms, available to every Montanan. Our work empowers Montanans by providing access to information, enhancing learning in families and communities, and building 21st Century skills. Knowing that our work makes a difference makes us very proud.

We hope that you use this Legislative Snapshot throughout the session. And we hope that you will stop by to see us – in person or virtually. Whether you visit us at our library or online, you will be able to browse our collection of government and natural resource information, get help to research a specific issue, or find a quiet place to work or meet with colleagues. We are located one block east of the Capitol, behind the Montana Historical Society, at the north end of the Justice building. And of course, our services are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week at <a href="http://msl.mt.gov">http://msl.mt.gov</a>.

Sincerely,

#### Senate District 17 House District 33 House District 34

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- 17 Energy
- 18 Wildlife and Recreation

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Find additional Senate and House district data, interactive maps, and even more resources online at http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/.

Jennie Stapp

Juni Stepp

#### The Montana Economy and Theories of Economic Growth

Source: Montana Department of Labor and Industries

It has been an interesting five years for the Montana and U.S. economies, including the deepest and longest U.S. recession since the Great Depression and a slow economic recovery. Montana outperformed the U.S. economy during the recession and recovery, losing only 4.4% of our pre-recession personal income peak compared to 5.6% nationally. Further, since hitting the trough in 2009, Montana's personal income growth has outpaced the U.S. by about 3 percentage points, while the state's payroll job growth has increased by 3.4% compared to 3.1% nationally. Montana's 2012 job growth promises to be strong. From June 2011 to June 2012, Montana added almost 9,800 jobs for an annual growth rate of 2.1% -- above forecasted expectations and above the long-term growth rate of 1.2%. Montana's economy is returning to growth despite the many national and international challenges.

The various forces causing the recession and slow recovery are evident in the quarterly personal income statistics in Figure 1. The national slowdown in the overall economy and particularly in the housing market was first noted in the summer of 2007, but personal income for both the U.S. and Montana continued to expand until the financial crisis in the third and fourth quarters of 2008. Wall Street losses translated into income and job losses on Main Streets in Montana. Although the U.S. recession officially ended in June 2009, Montana continued to lose income until the first quarter of 2010.



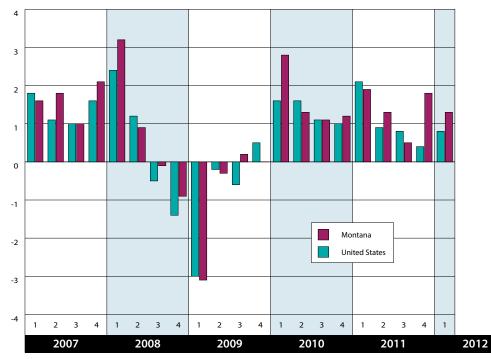
Then, just as the U.S. economy turned upward, global problems came to the forefront. The Eurozone's sovereign debt crisis moderated the U.S. recovery, with the first Greece bailout occurring in the second quarter of 2010. As one of America's largest export customers, Europe's economic slowdown reduced the demand for U.S. goods, in addition to increasing uncertainty and risk in the global financial system. In fact, overall global growth slowed from 5.2% in 2010 to 3.8% in 2011, while the advanced

economies that make up the majority of the U.S. export customers slowed from 3% in 2010 to 1.4% in 2011. The last few years have taught Montanans that our economic fortunes are strongly tied to the performance of global and national economies.

Domestic factors have also played a role in the slow emergence of the economy out of the recession. Throughout the 2007 to 2012 period, oil and gas price spikes caused temporary shocks to the economy. Higher fuel prices reduce the amount of discretionary dollars consumers have to spend in grocery stores, restaurants, and retail stores, thus slowing job growth. Also, during the summer of 2011, the federal debt ceiling increase debate increased the uncertainty about future government spending and the safety of U.S. financial instruments. With government spending equaling roughly 20% of the Gross Domestic Product, any large change to that spending would have an impact on the economy. Businesses are still in the shadow of this fiscal uncertainty. Current national fiscal plans call for spending cuts and tax increases equal to about 3.8% of GDP in January 2013, which would likely send the U.S. economy into a shallow recession.iii Businesses and consumers who are reliant on this spending are less likely to make decisions or take on risk in such an uncertain environment.

Like personal income, Montana's payroll employment was impacted by the financial crises, starting with employment losses in the fourth quarter of 2008. Job losses continued throughout 2009 and 2010 before starting recovery in 2011. Wages recovered earlier than employment growth, with the total amount

Figure 1: Montana and U.S. Personal Income Growth

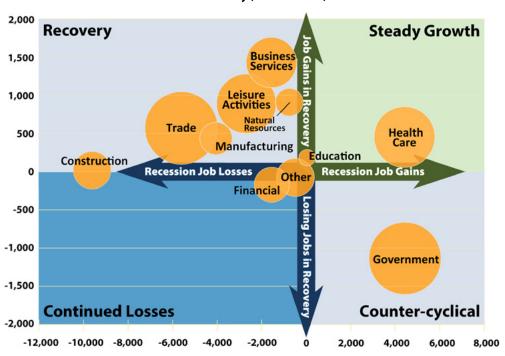


Source: Quarterly Personal Income Data, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

of wages paid to Montana workers starting to increase in the second quarter of 2010. These wage gains translated into job growth in 2011 as the spending of more wages stimulated demand in the high-employment consumer industries. The average annual wage increased by 3.5% in 2011, driving Montana's average annual wage over \$35,000 for the first time.iv

Payroll employment grew at about 0.9% in 2011, but private employment grew much faster at 1.4%. The job growth by industry is illustrated in Figure 2. The job change during the recession years of 2007 to 2010 is shown on the horizontal axis compared to the past year of recovery on the vertical axis. The size of the bubble indicates the size of the industry employment in 2011. Total job growth in recent years has been slower than private job growth because the government sector shed jobs in 2010 and 2011. Figure 2 includes all public employees in the government bubble, even though many public workers are in the education, health care, or construction industries. Public employment represents roughly 20% of total employment in 2011, with 11% of total employment in local government, 6% in state government, and 3% in the federal government. The government share of total employment has been slowly decreasing over time, although it increased a few percentage points during the recession. The government share returned to its downward trend in the last year. Government is placed in the counter-cyclical quadrant in Figure 2, as it added about 4,400 jobs during the recession and then lost about 1,100 jobs in 2011. Counter-cyclical government employment growth helps stabilize the economy during recessionary periods and helps accelerate the return to growth.

Figure 2: Industry Job Change during the Recession (2007 to 2010) and Recovery (2010 to 2011)



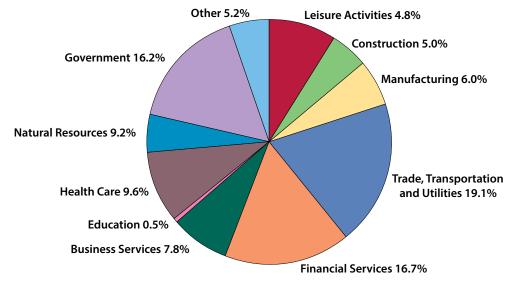
Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

The health care industry has added jobs throughout the recession and recovery, adding almost 5,000 jobs over the last five years. Only the financial services industry (which includes real estate) and other services posted employment losses in 2011, with all other industries in recovery with job gains. Business services, including administration and professional services, added the most jobs in 2011, followed by natural resources (including oil and gas mining) and the leisure activities sector

(which includes restaurants, bars, entertainment, and hotels). Trade, manufacturing, and construction posted the most losses during the recession, but all three industries are back on the recovery path with job gains in 2011. Wood product manufacturing and residential construction have been slow to recover in the aftermath of the national housing downturn, but other manufacturing and commercial and industrial construction posted job gains over the past year.

Figure 2 illustrates the size of each industry by the size of the industry's bubble, with trade, health care, government, and leisure activities employing the most workers. However, employment is only one way to contribute to the economy. Figure 3 illustrates the contribution of each industry to Montana's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Although health care represents 15% of Montana's total workforce, it contributes 10% of Montana's GDP. Similarly, the leisure activities sector comprises 13% of employment, but contributes only 5% of GDP. Other industries contribute more to GDP than to employment. The financial services industry, which includes real estate, contributes 17% of Montana's GDP, but only 5% of Montana's employment. The manufacturing and natural resource sectors also contribute significant GDP (15% combined), but are a small percentage of employment (7%). No industry is more important than another, but each industry has different roles to play in the economy.

Figure 3. Montana Gross Domestic Product by Industry, 2011



Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

Figure 4: Top 10 Exports from Montana to the Rest of the World (millions)

1.	Bulk Wheat	881.8
2.	Mineral Fuel, Oil, etc.	374.2
3.	Inorganic Chemicals	346.4
4.	Industrial Machinery (including computers)	197.9
5.	Vehicles, Parts, etc.	114.9
6.	Cereals	60.5
7.	Ores, Slag & Ash	60.2
8.	Salt, Sulfur, Earth & Stone	57.6
9.	Aircraft, Parts, etc.	40.3
10	Optic, Medical or Surgical Instruments	37.6

Source: Montana Department of Commerce, Office of Trade and International Relations, 2011

The manufacturing and natural resources industries are also important because of the amount of exports they provide for our economy. Exports bring new wealth into our economy, which then drives economic growth in all industries as the money is circulated through our economy. Figure 4 illustrates the top 10 Montana exports. Many are raw natural resources from the agriculture and mining industries, or manufacturing products that add value to the raw commodities. Overall, Montana's exports increased by 14% in 2011. Montana's largest export customers include other states, Canada, Asia, and Europe. Based on data from the first half of 2012, Montana exports may decrease slightly in 2012 because of slower economic growth in many of our non-U.S. global trading partners.v

The western portion of Montana was harder hit by the recession and global slowdown compared to the eastern portion of the state. 2011 unemployment rates by region are shown in Figure 5. The large job losses in wood product manufacturing had a disproportional effect in Northwestern Montana, while the large recessionary job losses in construction had the largest impact in both the Northwest and around the Bozeman region. These two areas continue to have the highest unemployment rates in 2011. In contrast, the Eastern portion of the state was less impacted by the recession because of a heavy reliance on energy, agriculture, health care, and government – all industries that performed relatively well during the recession. The unemployment rate in the East was only 4.7% in 2011. The development of the Bakken oil shale has brought a great deal of development into the

region, both in the primary oil and gas mining industry and in related business services, such as environmental engineering and employment firms. Although unemployment in the western portion of the state continues to be high, job growth has returned to all Montana regions. In fact, the Southwest region of the state (including Butte, Bozeman, Dillon, and Helena) has led the state in job gains as we have exited the recession, leading the Southwest region's unemployment rate to decrease slightly in 2011 to 6.1% from 6.6% in 2010.

All of Montana's regions are expected to post job gains in 2012, with continued growth expected in 2013. However, job growth is expected to remain slower than before the recession for several years. The Montana Department of Labor and Industry's job projections expect 1.4% job growth in 2012 and 2013, compared to the 2.2% annual growth that the state experienced from 2000 to 2007 prior to the recession. In many ways, the rapid economic growth prior to the recession was artificially high because of the low interest rates that caused a growth bubble. Slower expected growth is simply a result of being outside the bubble period.

Growth is also expected to be slower in the future because of cutbacks in government spending and slower growth in consumer spending as Americans save and try to reduce their debt loads. With government spending comprising about 20% and consumption comprising about 70% of aggregate demand, the slowdown in these sectors will translate into slower overall economic growth. Lower domestic demand from consumers and governments will lead many businesses to slow production or look abroad to foreign markets to supplement growth. Both alternatives may lead to slower employment growth domestically. Further, a slowing global economy will likely moderate Montana export growth in 2012 and 2013, although global demand is expected to return in later years.

Despite domestic and global challenges, Montana's economy has proven to be incredibly resilient in the last few years. Montana's economy is now in recovery, adding over 9,800 jobs in the last year, and posting over two years of personal income and wage gains. Although unemployment remains undesirably high, Montana's job growth has re-employed out-of-work Montanans and brought stronger wages back to workers and their families. Future years are expected to bring continued growth to our state as our industries continue recovery from the recession, and the Bakken development provides new opportunities for income growth and entrepreneurialism.

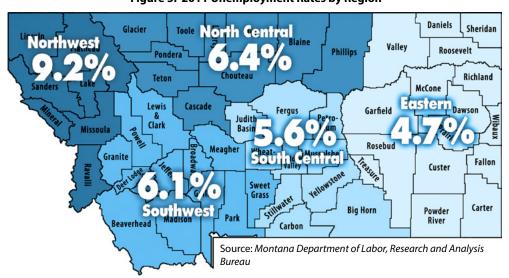


Figure 5: 2011 Unemployment Rates by Region

i The long-term growth rate of 1.2% for Montana's total employment growth is based on employment data from 1976 to 2011 using the Local Area Unemployment Statistics published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Montana Department of Labor and Industry (DLI). Job growth forecasts based on this series by DLI suggested job growth of only 0.9% in 2011.

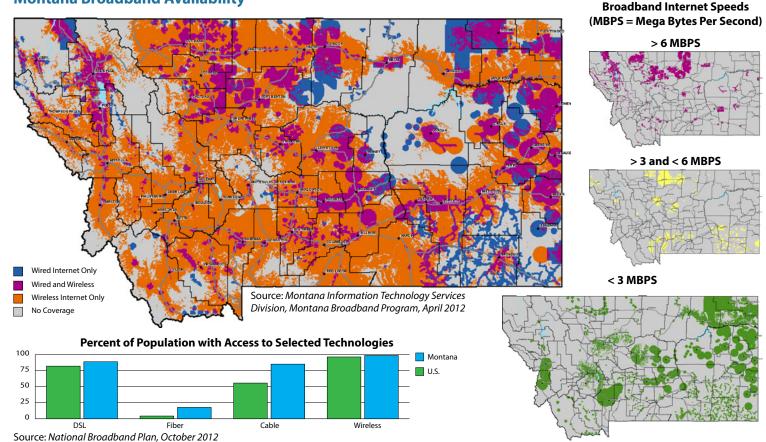
ii International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2012. www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2012/01/weodata/index.aspx.

iii Global Insight, "U.S. Economy: The Fiscal Cliff" June 28, 2012 and Congressional Budget Office, "An Update to the Budget and Economic Outlook: Fiscal Years 2012 to 2022" Aug. 22, 2012.

iv For more information on employment and wage growth, please see the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Labor Day Report 2012, available at <a href="http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913">http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913</a> LDR-12.pdf.

v WiserTrade, U.S. State Exports by NAICS Industry. At <u>www.wisertrade.org</u>. See footnote 2 for growth projections.

#### **Montana Broadband Availability**



#### **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program**

Under the Broadband Technologies Opportunities Program (BTOP) funded by the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA) and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the Montana State Library is partnering with 44 of Montana's public libraries to expand access to free, high-speed Internet to 86% of the state's population by 2013. Funds have supported: increased broadband speeds; decreased patron wait time; improved access by purchasing ADA compliant

software, hardware, and furniture, and through minor renovation projects aimed at increasing accessibility of computing center facilities; digital literacy training; and a mobile computer lab.

#### **Highlights include:**

- Increased average statewide library broadband speeds from 3.55 mbps to 15 mbps
- Added 478 public workstations (212 desktops, 46 children's computers, 200 laptops, 17 touchscreens and 3 iMacs) for a total of 781

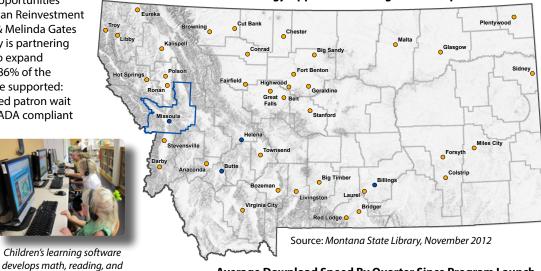
critical-thinking skills

- Decreased average wait time from 20 minutes to less than 5 minutes
- Provided digital literacy training to over 70,000 Montanans and 1,200 librarians on topics such as employment resources, tax filing, self-help law, Internet and email, and computer basics

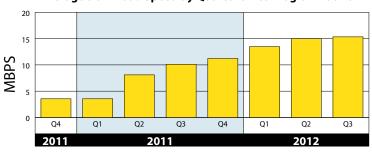
#### **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program Participants**

Source: Montana Information Technology Services Division,

Montana Broadband Program, April 2012



#### Average Download Speed By Quarter Since Program Launch



Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

#### **Demographics**

#### **2010 Poverty and Median Income Estimates**

		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	17	33	34
Median Household Income	43,872	41,673	43,504	41,134
% in Poverty All Ages	15	18	15	22
% in Poverty Ages Under 18	19	27	17	37

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

## Percent of Households With One or More Persons 65 Years and Over

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 17	District 33	District 34
One or More 65 and Over	25	27	26	28
One Person	10	14	13	15
Two Or More Persons	14	13	13	14
Family	14	13	13	14
Nonfamily	1	0	0	0

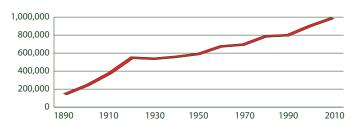
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

#### **Percent of Change in Number of Housing Units**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 17	District 33	District 34
2000 Census	412,633	8,112	4,067	4,045
2010 Census	482,825	7,673	3,917	3,756
Percent of Change	+ 17.0	5.4	3.7	7.1

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Censes

## Montana Historic Population Growth 1890 - 2010 Censes

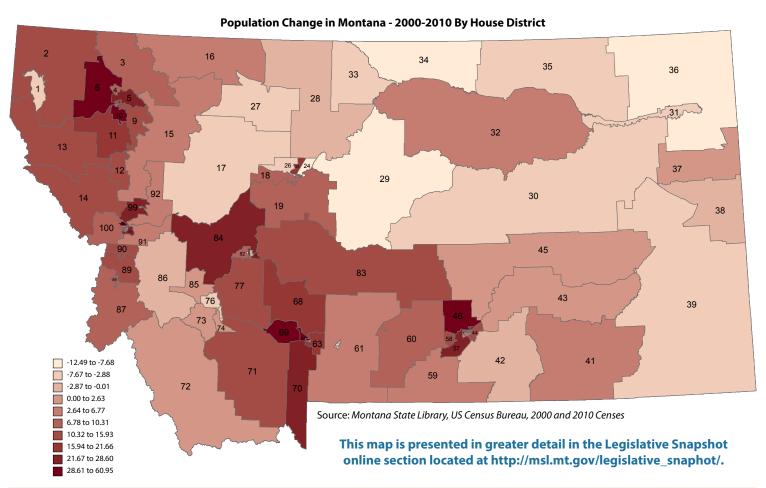


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1890 - 2010 Censes

#### 2010 Census Data

	Total	Male	Female
United States	308,745,538	151,781,326	156,964,212
Under 5 years	20,201,362	10,319,427	9,881,935
Under 18 years	74,181,467	37,945,136	36,236,331
18 to 64 years	194,356,087	96,473,230	97,882,857
65 years and over	40,267,984	17,362,960	22,905,024
Montana	989,415	496,667	492,748
Under 5 years	62,423	32,129	30,294
Under 18 years	223,563	114,909	108,654
18 to 64 years	619,110	313,713	305,397
65 years and over	146,742	68,045	78,697

Source: US Census Bureau, 2010 Census



#### **Demographics**

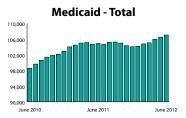
#### **Veteran Population Projections**

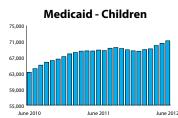
Montana is ranked second among the states for percent of the civilian population 18 years and over who are veterans. (12.3 percent, U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey)

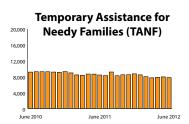
		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	17	33	34
Civilian population (>18)	746,963	11,848	6,048	5,800
Non Veterans	646,089	10,149	5,174	4,975
Veterans	100,874	1,699	874	825
% of Gulf War (>9/01)	9.0%	7%	5%	8%
% of Gulf War (8/90-8/01)	15%	16%	16%	17%
Vietnam era	37%	35%	32%	38%
Korean War	13%	13%	15%	10%
World War II	10%	9%	12%	7%

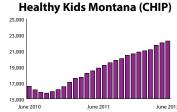
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

# Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services Selected Eligibles - Monthly Enrollment





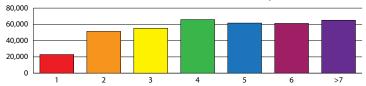




Source: Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services, August 2012

#### **Montana Median Income By Household Size**

Median Income for All Households: 43,872



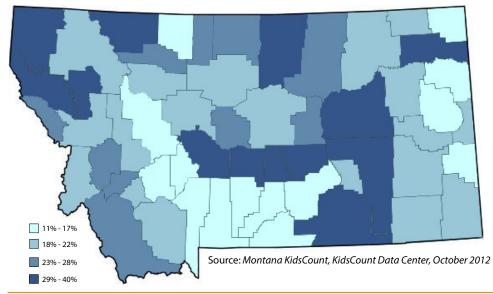
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

# Percent of Individuals Below Poverty Level (12 Month Period)

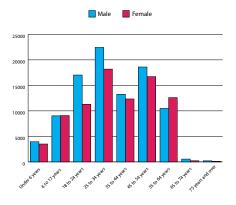
		Senate	Havea	Havea
			House	House
	Montana	District 17	District 33	District 34
Total (Count)	138,109	2,855	1,124	1,731
Males	46.2%	43.1%	40.3%	44.9%
Under 5 years	5.0%	8.6%	8.5%	8.6%
5 years	1.1%	2.3%	3.6%	1.4%
6 to 11 years	4.8%	5.8%	1.4%	8.6%
12 to 14 years	2.1%	1.5%	0.2%	2.4%
15 years	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	0.3%	0.7%	0.0%
18 to 24 years	8.6%	6.6%	6.9%	6.4%
25 to 34 years	5.5%	7.2%	6.8%	7.5%
35 to 44 years	4.6%	5.5%	6.5%	4.9%
45 to 54 years	5.3%	1.1%	0.8%	1.3%
55 to 64 years	3.8%	2.6%	3.3%	2.1%
65 to 74 years	1.6%	0.8%	0.5%	1.0%
> 75 years	1.4%	0.8%	1.1%	0.7%
Females	53.8%	56.9%	59.7%	55.1%
Under 5 years	5.1%	6.9%	4.6%	8.4%
5 years	0.8%	0.6%	0.0%	1.0%
6 to 11 years	4.7%	7.8%	3.6%	10.5%
12 to 14 years	2.0%	3.6%	3.6%	3.7%
15 years	0.7%	1.9%	3.3%	0.9%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	0.2%	0.4%	0.1%
18 to 24 years	11.0%	9.4%	12.8%	7.1%
25 to 34 years	7.3%	6.7%	3.8%	8.6%
35 to 44 years	5.0%	5.9%	4.9%	6.6%
45 to 54 years	5.5%	5.8%	9.0%	3.8%
55 to 64 years	4.3%	3.3%	5.6%	1.7%
65 to 74 years	2.2%	1.7%	3.1%	0.8%
> 75 years	3.5%	3.0%	4.9%	1.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

#### Montana Child Poverty By County (Percent - 2009)



#### Montana Health Insurance Coverage Status



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey

# **Indexes**

Indexes				
Population	Montana	Senate District 17	House District 33	House District 34
Total population	989,415	16,119	8,198	7,921
Median age (years)	40	38	38	38
Total population - 65 years and over	146,742	2,354	1,203	1,151
Total population - 18 to 64 years	619,110	9,767	5,041	4,726
Total population - under 18 years	223,563	3,998	1,954	2,044
Total population - under 5 years	62,423	1,185	554	631
One race	964,439	15,533	7,899	7,634
White	884,961	13,434	7,039	6,395
Black/African American	4,027	52	36	16
American Indian/Alaska Native	62,555	1,930	755	1,175
Asian	6,253	67	35	32
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	668	8	4	4
Some other race	5,975	42	30	12
Two or more races	24,976	586	299	287
Hispanic/Latino	28,565	360	201	159
Social	Montana	Senate District 17	House District 33	House District 34
Total households	401,328	6,366	3,101	3,265
Average household size	2	2	2	2
Average family size	3	3	3	3
Family households (families)	256,130	4,161	1,977	2,184
Male householder, no wife present, family	15,368	242	113	129
Male householder, no wife present, family - with own children under 18 years	9,016	151	78	73
Female householder, no husband present, family	33,651	541	206	335
Female householder, no husband present, family - with own children under 18 years	21,355	310	139	171
Nonfamily households	145,198	2,205	1,124	1,081
Householder living alone	116,779	1,921	936	985
Householder living alone - 65 years and over	41,923	877	390	487
Households with one or more people under 18 years	116,926	2,013	902	1,111
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	99,541	1,729	799	930
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	235,983	4,284	2,325	1,959
Nursery school, preschool	13,206	344	162	182
Kindergarten	12,085	227	155	72
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	96,195	1,633	713	920
High school (grades 9-12)	52,304	978	478	500
College or graduate school	62,193	1,102	817	285
		·		
Economic	Montana	Senate District 17	House District 33	House District 34
Employment status - population 16 years and over	778,518	12,329	6,285	6,044
Civilian labor force - employed	476,195	7,603	3,789	3,814
Civilian labor force - unemployed	28,683	371	238	133
Armed forces	3,737	16	0	16
Not in labor force	269,903	4,339	2,258	2,081
Females 16 years and over in labor force	391,139	6,290	3,186	3,104
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18	14	14	13
Mean earnings (dollars)	55,129	52,072	58,821	45,821
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	15,179	15,960	16,168	15,780
Mean retirement income (dollars)	18,679	13,185	13,444	12,959
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	7,895	8,541	8,947	7,819
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	2,954	2,286	2,212	2,481
Median family income (dollars)	55,725	54,812	60,915	49,331
Mean family income (dollars)	68,016	62,989	71,141	55,609
Housing	Montana	Senate District 17	House District 33	House District 34
Total housing units	471,723	7,750	3,804	3,946
Occupied housing units	401,328	6,366	3,101	3,265
Vacant housing units	70,395	1,384	703	681
Homeowner vacancy rate	2	3	5	1
Rental vacancy rate	6	5	6	4
Built 2005 or later	18,895	155	43	112
Owner-occupied	277,023	4,469	2,043	2,426
Renter-occupied	124,305	1,897	1,058	839
Median (dollars)	173,300	104,200	118,000	91,600
Housing units with a mortgage	162,090	2.373	1.144	1.229

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census/2006-2010 American Community Survey

Housing units with a mortgage

Housing units without a mortgage

162,090

114,933

2,373

2,096

1,144

899

1,229

1,197

# **Accredited Schools**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 17	District 33	District 34
Elementaries	440	11	4	7
Middle Schools	49	1	1	0
Grades 7-8 Schools	164	4	1	3
High Schools	185	5	1	4
Total	838	21	7	14

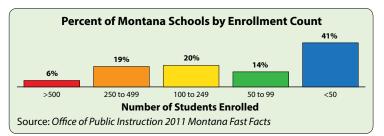
Source: Montana State Library, Montana Office of Public Instruction, September 2012

## **Montana School Libraries**

Per MCA 20-7-202, each school in Montana maintains a school library.

Average circulation per library per year	13,788
Access to Statewide Databases	100%
No summer library hours	83%

Source: 2012 Montana School Library Data Survey



# **Montana Test Scores - Achievement Levels**

## 4th Grade Reading

2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
31%	29%	25%	27%	27%
69%	71%	75%	73%	73%
65%	64%	61%	65%	64%
35%	36%	39%	35%	36%
	31% 69% 65%	31% 29% 69% 71% 65% 64%	31% 29% 25% 69% 71% 75% 65% 64% 61%	31% 29% 25% 27% 69% 71% 75% 73% 65% 64% 61% 65%

# 8th Grade Reading

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	18%	18%	15%	16%	14%
At or above basic	82%	82%	85%	84%	86%
Below proficient	63%	63%	61%	62%	58%
At or above proficient	37%	37%	39%	38%	42%

### 4th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	19%	15%	12%	12%	13%
At or above basic	81%	85%	88%	88%	87%
Below proficient	69%	62%	56%	55%	55%
At or above proficient	31%	38%	44%	45%	45%

### 8th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	21%	20%	21%	18%	17%
At or above basic	79%	80%	79%	82%	83%
Below proficient	65%	64%	62%	56%	54%
At or above proficient	35%	36%	38%	44%	46%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2012

# 0 - 59% 60 - 69% 70 - 79% 80 - 89% 90 - 100% Source: Montana State Library, Montana Office of Public Instruction, October 2012

**Montana High School Graduation Rates By High School District** 

# 4th Graders Who Scored Below Proficient Reading Level

3	2011	
Eligible for free/reduced school lunch	77%	
Not eligible for free/reduced school lunch	55%	

By Race and Hispanic Origin	2011
White	61%
Hispanic or Latino	77%
American Indian	86%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2011

# **Early Literacy**

For low-income children in particular, a "readiness gap" fuels much of what has become known as the achievement gap. The readiness gap grows exponentially between birth and kindergarten due to differences in children's resources and opportunities for physical, linguistic, cognitive, social, emotional, and behavioral development. This gap continues to grow as children attend K-12 school.

Nearly 2/3 of Montana's fourth graders cannot read at a proficient level. The fact is that the fourth-graders who cannot meet proficient levels in reading today are all too likely to become our nation's lowest-income, least-skilled, least-productive, and most costly citizens tomorrow. Low achievement in reading, which begins with opportunistic differences starting at birth, has important long-term consequences in terms of individual earning potential, global competitiveness, and general productivity.

Source: MontanaKidsCount, September 2011

# 

There are 769 libraries in the Montana Library Directory. Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries. For more detailed information on Montana's libraries visit http://www.msl.mt.gov/For\_Librarians/Library\_Directory/. See the Education page for more information about Montana's school libraries.

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 17	District 33	District 34
Public	82	4	2	3
Branches	34	2	1	1
Bookmobiles	3	0	0	0
Academic	26	3	2	2
Institutional	2	0	0	0
School	562	26	17	16
Special	57	0	0	0
Other	3	0	0	0
Total	769	35	22	22

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

# **Montana's Cultural Heritage**

In partnership with the Montana Historical Society and other organizations, the Montana State Library promotes preservation of and online

access to our state's cultural heritage. The Montana Memory Project website makes a variety of historic as well as contemporary resources available in digital format for education, business, pleasure, and lifelong learning.



Fire trucks at Presbyterian Church, Lewistown, MT

http://mtmemory.org/.

# **Connecting to Collections**

The Montana Historical Society and the Montana State Library partnered on a statewide project to assess the preservation needs of collections at Montana's more than 400 cultural organizations. The assessment documented the need for training, environmental monitoring, on-site surveys of collections and facilities,

Montar

and disaster preparedness assistance.

# **Montana Talking Book Library**

# Services for Montanans with Visual, Physical and Reading Disabilities

The Montana State Library supports free specialized and direct accessible library services to Montanans with visual and physical disabilities through the Montana Talking Book Library (MTBL). The number of veterans served has increased to 12.4% of all patrons. Overall patrons have increased by 15%. MTBL circulation has increased by 15.16%. The Patron Outreach Project is designed to connect more Montanans with MTBL services.

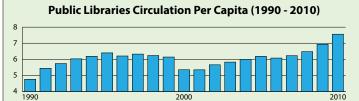
MTBL's local recordings and national digitization projects continue to progress and offer a wider variety of digital

audio books to patrons in both physical delivery and digital BARD (Braille and Audio Reading Download) delivery programs. These are designed to meet patrons' needs at their personal resource and skills level, including homebound patrons.

For more information: http://msl.mt.gov/tbl/ OR 1-800-332-3400

### **Montana Public Libraries Fast Facts**

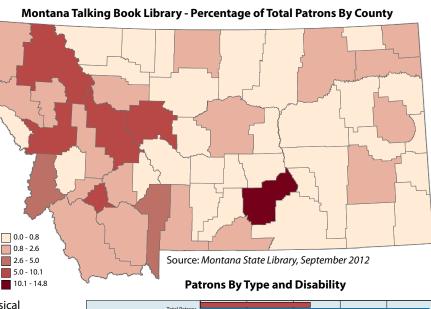
- Montana's public libraries hold 3,719,920 items.
- Montanans visited their public libraries an average of five times throughout the year, for a total of 4,599,660 visits in 2011.
- Montana library patrons checked out 7,519,019 items in 2011, about eight items per person.
- Librarians in Montana's public libraries fielded 465,036 reference questions in SFY 2011, or 8,934 questions per week.
- 100% of all Montana libraries provide Internet access to patrons
- Nearly half of all Montanans (467,303) have a library card.

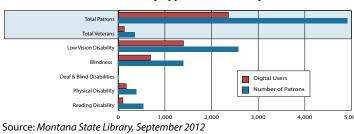


Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

# **Courier Project**

As access to quality information has become a vital part of our lives, the Montana State Library is partnering with libraries on a number of ways to share information and materials affordably and dependably. One of these methods is the Montana Courier Project, which uses a commercial courier service to ship library materials and resources around the state. As participation has grown, libraries are seeing increasingly significant savings in the cost of moving library materials around the state.





The Montana State Library works on behalf of all Montana libraries to help them provide the latest and best information and library services to their patrons - your constituents. We negotiate on behalf of libraries across the state to get the best rate on cutting-edge library products and services, keeping libraries relevant and engaged in their local communities. Our statewide suite of resource sharing tools through our unique group services contract with Online Computing Library Center (OCLC) enables patrons to borrow library materials from anywhere in the world and provides Montana collections to citizens of the world. Discover It, a new statewide search tool for libraries. makes the patron's discovery experience into a one stop, "Google-like" experience. Without statewide library projects, some of which are listed here, many Montanans would be left behind in this age of information.

# **Participating Libraries**

Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries that are participating in the following statewide projects.

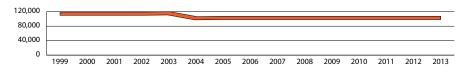
		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 17	District 33	District 34
Statewide Databases	769	35	22	22
OCLC	769	35	22	22
OCLC Group Services	252	16	12	11
Montana Shared Catalog	163	12	9	9
MontanaLibrary2Go	88	2	2	1
Ready2Read	72	5	3	3
Courier Project	46	1	1	1
Montana Memory Project	34	2	2	1

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

# -State Aid Dollars for Public Libraries-

State aid to public libraries is provided through the Information Access Montana Act (IAMA) passed by the Montana Legislature in 1989. The act is designed to broaden access to existing information by strengthening public libraries, augment and extend services provided by public libraries, and permit new types of library services based on local need. For fiscal year 2013, a total of \$102,830 was distributed amongst the state's 82 public libraries.

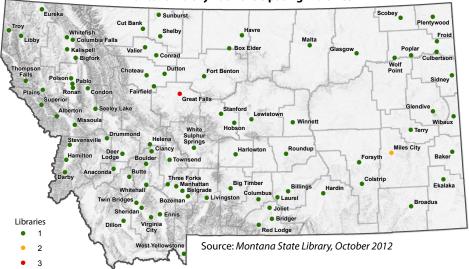
### State Aid for Montana Public Libraries (1999 - 2013)



	Per	PerSq	
State Aid for Public Libraries in Senate District 17	Capita \$	Mile \$	Total \$
Blaine County Library, Chinook	357	232	589
Harlem Public Library, Harlem	232	151	382
Havre-Hill County Library, Havre	1,458	262	1,721
Liberty County Library, Chester	212	130	341

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

## MontanaLibrary2Go Participating Libraries



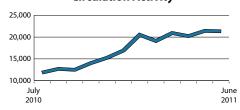
# Statewide Databases and HomeworkMT

Thanks to an allocation from the Montana legislature, the Montana State Library offers statewide periodical databases to all Montana library patrons. Access to this completely online collection - accessible in the library, at home, or on a mobile device - includes hundreds of journals and thousands of full text articles on everything from business resources to health information. Montanans performed nearly 6.5 million searches within the "Discover It" statewide search tool last year. Library patrons also have access to live tutors and online homework assistance through HomeworkMT. Montana students engaged in 8,102 live tutoring sessions and 3,715 online sessions to get assistance with math, science, social studies and the GED. Adults accessed the resource for assistance with computer and financial literacy, resumes, and helping children with homework.

# MontanaLibrary2Go

The ever increasing popularity of downloadable audio and e-books makes MontanaLibrary2Go a favorite of Montana library patrons. Participating libraries deliver a growing collection of downloadable audio and e-book titles to their patrons. Titles are available for download on a wide variety of mobile devices including Kindles, iPods, iPads, iPhones and Androids. Patrons from participating libraries downloaded 206,801 titles between July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012.

# MontanaLibrary2Go Circulation Activity



Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

# **Ready 2 Read**

The Montana State Library's Ready 2 Read program is designed to help parents and caregivers understand the value of sharing language and literacy with their children and the importance these skills play throughout a person's life. The Ready 2 Read program has provided extensive early childhood training for Montana librarians; placed early childhood materials, including age-appropriate books and toys, into libraries throughout the state; and helped Montana libraries become community hubs for healthy child and family development, which provide all parents of young children access to age appropriate reading materials and a 21st Century learning environment that will reap rewards for society far into the future.

http://ready2readmontana.org/

### **Montana GIS Portal**



The Montana GIS Portal serves as Montana's primary online resource to discover geospatial data. The Portal provides online access to hundreds of datasets in a variety of formats for use in maps, web mapping applications and geospatial analyses.

http://gisportal.msl.mt.gov/

# **State Names Authority (SNA)**

The Montana State Library is responsible for representing the State of Montana to the US Board of Geographic Names (BGN). The SNA is notified when the BGN receives proposals for new names or changes to existing names recognized by the federal government for natural features such as streams and mountains in Montana. The SNA solicits opinions on the proposals from state and local agencies and from the public, then forwards these opinions, along with the State's recommendation, to the BGN. The SNA web site at <a href="http://msl.mt.gov/geonames">http://msl.mt.gov/geonames</a> has more information and a database of all proposals made for Montana since 2002.

# Eureka Troy Columbia Browning Cut Bank Havre Chinook Harlem Box Elder Box Elder Park Choteau Fort Benton Superior Superior Superior Stevensville Deer Clancy Drummond Heiena Superior White Sulphur Springs Boilt Twin Bridges Columbia Belgrade Box Box White Sulphur Springs Box White Sulphur Springs Roundup Forsyth Miles City Baker Coliumbus Billings Hardin Billings Hardin Coliumbus Bridger Coliumbus Box Baker Coliumbus Billings Hardin Superior Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

# **Statewide Library Training**

The Montana State Library's three consultants travel throughout Montana and meet one-on-one with librarians and library trustees across the state, assisting with everything from training and technology to applying Montana library law and fundraising basics. In the last fiscal year, MSL's consultants traveled over 37,505 miles, made over 2,830 contacts and completed over 167 visits with Montana's library community.



Number of trainings 29 Number of students at trainings 450

Source: Montana State Library, October 2011 - September 2012

# **Montana Shared Catalog**

The Montana Shared Catalog helps more than 160 Montana libraries meet today's library users' demands. It gives Montanans a rich and easy-to-use catalog including more than 5 million items that patrons circulated 4,871,174 times from August 2011 to September 2012. Forty-two of the MSC member libraries have joined together in three separate groups to share their collections and patrons among their members. These resource sharing libraries are in the 4-Rivers Group (10 members in Southwestern Montana), BridgerNet Group (5 members in Gallatin County), and the Partners Group (27 members located across the state).

**Montana Shared Catalog Circulation** 

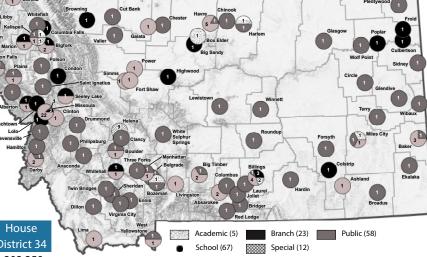
 Senate
 House
 House

 Montana
 District 17
 District 33
 District 34

 Circulation
 4,871,174
 225,515
 189,949
 202,259

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

# Montana Shared Catalog Participants



Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

# **State Publications Available Online!**

The Montana State Library is digitizing our legacy print state publications collection of 37,000+ publications dating from 1874. To date, over one million pages have been digitized. These publications are available online in a variety of formats at <a href="http://statepublications.mt.gov">http://statepublications.mt.gov</a>. Use of these online items is exponentially more frequent than traditional print usage.

# **Geographic Information**

## **Montana Land Information Act**

Montana Governments and Groups Receiving MLIA Grants The Montana Land FY 2008 Through FY 2013 Information Account is funded through document Fort Peck Tribes recording fees as described Chippewa Swan Valley School District LINCOLN in MCA 7-4-2637. The Cree Tribe account supplies funds FLATHEAD for work on statewide datasets, called the Montana Salish TETON **Spatial Data Infrastructure** Kootenai Tribe (MSDI), and provides funding for local, regional, and tribal efforts to build and support GIS capacity. The statewide datasets. such as cadastral (tax parcels), aerial photography, addressed structures, and wetlands are used by local, state, tribal, federal, and private sector GIS STILL-WATER YELLOWSTON practitioners. **Montana Land Information Account Funds to State Account By Year** 750.000 Tribal Governments Grants County Grants Counties with Multiple Grants 500,000 Cities and Other Eligible Entity Grants

# **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure**

\*FY06 does not include a June 06 collection month

FY10

FY08 FY09

Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

The Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure or MSDI contains 14 Framework layers that digitally represent the physical and cultural landscape of Montana. This information is developed with private sector, local, state, and tribal programs and in cooperation with the federal government. The State of Montana partners with all levels of government to create a complete standardized set of data for Montana base maps.

These 14 layers can help improve business inefficiencies; route traffic; study sensitive species after an oil spill; plan for future development; spur economic development; deliver necessary immunization services to children in your community and more.

# MSDI represent cana. This in, local, state, the federal swith all standardized The Montana Cadastral Mapping Application is a robust mapping tool that provides access to selected Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure layers, including information on public and private land ownership.

Montana Cadastral Application http://gis.mt.gov

Source: Montana State Library, August 2012

# **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure Layers**



250.000

Hydrography

























For more information, visit http://giscoordination.mt.gov

# Land

# **Land Ownership**

Senate District 17 ranks number 14 in size and is 4,251.631 square miles, or about 3% of Montana's total land area (146,926 square miles). The average senate district in Montana is 2,938 square miles and the average house district is 1,469 square miles.

	Montana		Senate Distric	Senate District 17 Ho		House District 33		t 34
	Area		Area		Area		Area	
Owner	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%
Private	95,080	65	3,467	82	1,421	90	2,046	76
Local Government	208	<1	4	<1	2	<1	2	<1
Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks	648	<1	4	<1	<1	<1	4	<1
State Trust Land	8,092	6	338	8	125	8	214	8
Other State Land	139	<1	1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
US Bureau of Land Management	12,505	9	390	9	2	<1	387	14
US Fish and Wildlife Service	1,448	<1	5	<1	<1	<1	5	<1
US Forest Service	26,608	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
US National Park Service	1,853	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Federal Land	344	<1	42	<1	25	2	17	<1
Total	146,926		4,252		1,577		2,675	

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

# **Private Land Agricultural Use**

	Montana		Senate District 17		House District 33		House District 34	
Owner	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%
Continuous Crop	29,162	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fallow Crop	13,497,077	16	1,559,974	60	860,945	83	699,029	45
Farmstead	34,343	<1	806	<1	363	<1	443	<1
Grazing	51,274,975	62	982,833	38	178,100	17	804,734	52
Irrigated	1,891,718	2	36,230	1	582	<1	35,648	2
Timber	15,346,749	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wild Hay	1,235,624	1	9,562	<1	457	<1	9,105	<1
Total	83.309.648		2.589.404		1,040,447		1,548,957	

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Department of Revenue, September 2012

# **Conservation Easements (Acres)**

		Senate District	House District	House District
	Montana	17	33	34
Bitter Root Land Trust	2,624	0	0	0
City Government	601	0	0	0
Clark Fork-Pend Oreille Conservancy	208	0	0	0
County Government	528	0	0	0
Ducks Unlimited (Wetlands America Trust)	16,997	0	0	0
Five Valleys Land Trust	47,591	0	0	0
Flathead Land Trust	9,568	0	0	0
Gallatin Valley Land Trust	37,046	0	0	0
Humane Society Wildlife Land Trust	279	0	0	0
Montana Conservation Trust	736	0	0	0
Montana Department of Transportation	999	0	0	0
Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks	417,119	15,175	0	15,175
Montana Land Reliance	895,520	0	0	0
Mule Deer Foundation	155	0	0	0
National Wildlife Federation	20	0	0	0
Prickly Pear Land Trust	3,246	0	0	0
Rattlesnake Land Trust	190	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation	50,266	0	0	0
Salish and Kootenai Tribal Lands	222	0	0	0
The Bighorn Institute	1,443	0	0	0
The Conservation Fund	15,061	0	0	0
The Nature Conservancy	316,722	0	0	0
The Vital Ground Foundation	912	0	0	0
US Bureau of Reclamation	42	0	0	0
US Department of Agriculture	26,901	3,177	0	3,177
US Fish and Wildlife Service	241,264	6,764	0	6,764
US Forest Service	20,038	0	0	0
US Government	9,251	0	0	0
Total	2,115,548	25,116	0	25,116

# Montana Land Management Tool

To view more land management and conservation easement information, visit the Natural Heritage MapViewer at <a href="http://">http://</a> mtnhp.org/mapviewer. The MapViewer displays land management information (public lands, managed areas, and conservation easements); wildlife sightings (more than 1,300,000); land cover/land use; and, over 28,000 georeferenced photos from across Montana. It links directly into the Montana Field Guides for more information about Montana's animals, plants and habitats. The Natural Heritage Program is the state's source for reliable, objective information and expertise to support stewardship of our native species and habitats. http://mtnhp.org

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Natural Heritage Program, June 2012

# **Montana Ground Water Investigations Program**

- Investigates critical groundwater challenges such as groundwater/surfacewater interaction, impacts of land use change, development stress, and more.
- Results provide scientific basis for sound, informed, water-management decisions.

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/gwip/gwip.asp

# **Montana Ground Water Assessment Program**

- Maps groundwater quality and the distribution of Montana's aquifers
- Provides long-term groundwater quality and water-level monitoring
- Maintains the central repository for Montana's groundwater information

http://mbmggwic.mtech.edu/

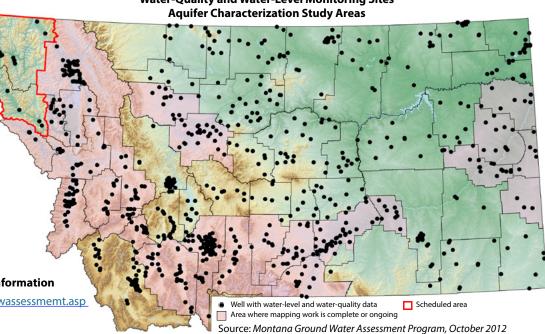
**Ground Water Assessment Program information** 

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/grw/grwassessmemt.asp

# **Ground Water Investigation Program Project Areas Map** Active or completed projects Next scheduled projects Unscheduled projects

Source: Montana Ground Water Investigation Program, September 2012

# **Water-Quality and Water-Level Monitoring Sites**



# **Montana Drought Resources**

The Montana Governor's Drought **Advisory Committee** is charged with monitoring, forecasting, and reporting water supply and moisture conditions, enabling



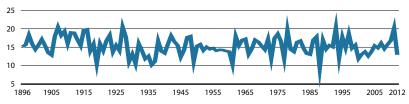
Montanans to make timely and informed decisions to mitigate drought impacts in a proactive manner.

For historic analysis, up-to-date information, and maps on Montana's current drought situation visit http://drought.mt.gov/.

# **Montana Digital Atlas**

Additional mapping and data capabilities are available through the Montana State Library at <a href="http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp">http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp</a>. The Montana Digital Atlas allows users to identify a place of interest and view an atlas of information about that place that includes a broad range of data categories such as land ownership and use, census data, water information and biological data.

# Montana Annual Precipitation in Inches (1895 - 2012)

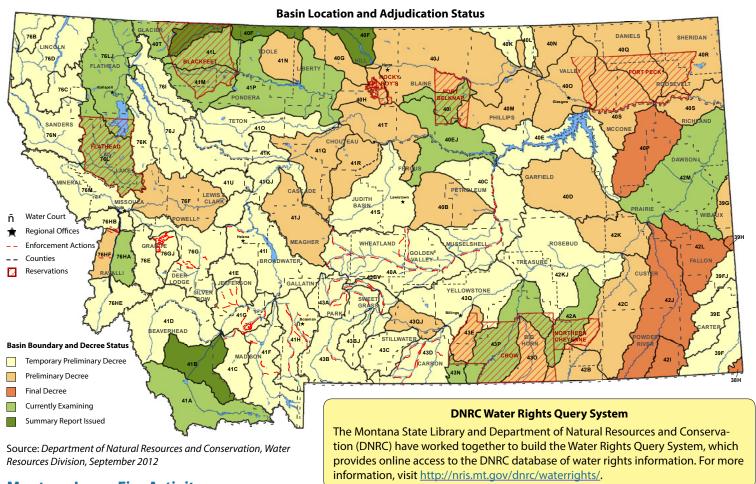


Source: NOAA National Climate Data Center, September 2012

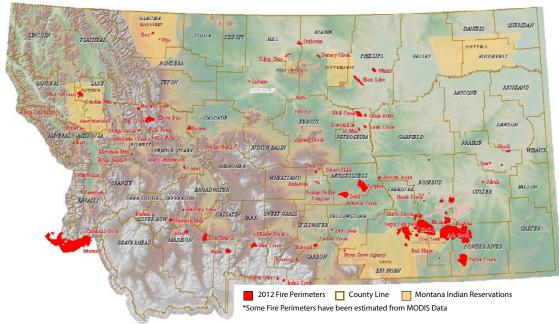
# Water/Fire

# **Water Rights**

The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation Water Adjudication Bureau assists the Montana Water Court in the adjudication of all claims to pre July 1, 1973 water rights. The Bureau examines all claims pursuant to Supreme Court rules and provides a summary report to the Water Court on each of the basins (85) in the state. Pursuant to legislation passed in 2005 the Bureau must complete the examination of the remaining 57,000 claims (as of 2005) by June 30, 2015. The map below shows the current status of the adjudication process. Visit <a href="http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/">http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/</a>.



# **Montana Large Fire Activity**



Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, Forestry Division, September 2012

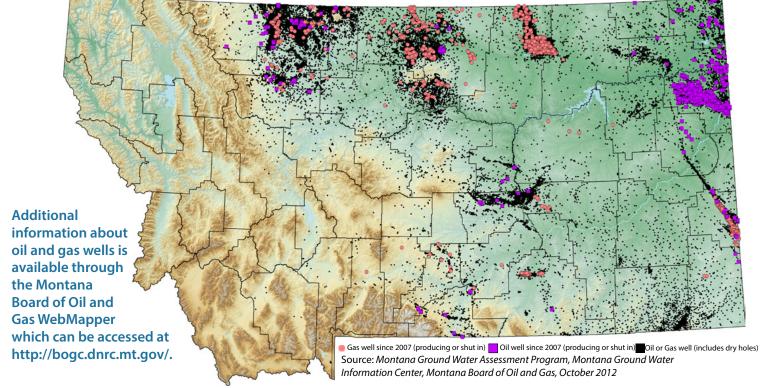
# Montana Fires 2002 - 2011 All Fires As Reported by All Agencies

Year	Count	Acreage
2002	1,372	110,309
2003	2,326	736,809
2004	1,447	18,445
2005	1,316	103,294
2006	2,302	1,047,118
2007	1,875	778,079
2008	1,424	166,842
2009	1,731	48,912
2010	1,050	56,711
2011	1,335	168,010

Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, September 2012

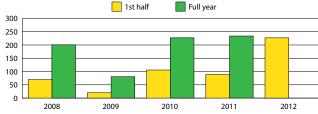
For additional information on Montana's fires, visit DNRC's online Fire Map at http://dnrc.mt.gov/gis/fire/.

# **Oil and Gas Wells**



Oil and Gas Wells in Montana

# Montana Oil Well Permits Issued (2008 - 2012)



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, August 2012

# Montana House Heating Fuel Occupied Housing Units

	Carret	Danasast
	Count	Percent
Utility gas	226,740	56.5%
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	51,713	12.9%
Electricity	78,582	18.8%
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	7,472	1.9%
Coal or coke	927	0.2%
Wood	33,481	8.3%
Solar energy	321	0.1%
Other fuel	4,234	1.1%
No fuel used	858	0.2%
Total	404,616	100.0%

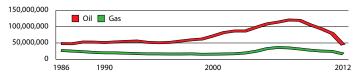
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

# Oil and Gas Wells

	Montana	Senate District 17	House District 33	House District 34
Coal Bed Methane, Active	1,073	0	0	0
Coal Bed Methane, Inactive	65	0	0	0
Gas, Active	7,238	774	144	630
Gas, Inactive	2,569	334	97	237
Gas Storage, Active	270	0	0	0
Gas Storage, Inactive	18	0	0	0
Injection, Active	1,135	6	3	3
Injection, Inactive	757	0	0	0
Oil, Active	7,554	38	2	36
Oil, Inactive	4,579	22	2	20
Oil & Gas, Active	1	0	0	0
Total	25,259	1,174	248	926

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Board of Oil and Gas, September 2012

# **Montana Annual Oil and Gas Production (Barrels)**



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, October 2012

# **Pipelines**

	Montana		Senate District 17		House District 33		House District 34	
	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles
Crude Oil	90	1,970	2	48	1	40	1	8
Natural Gas	360	3,301	22	144	12	62	10	82
Refined Product	47	805	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	24	402	3	32	1	12	2	20
Total	521	6,477	27	224	14	114	13	110

Source: Montana State Library, Pipeline Intregrity Management Mapping Application, December 2006

# Wildlife and Recreation

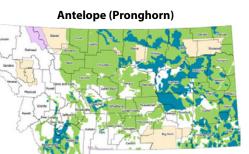
Montana is blessed with a wealth of wildlife and habitat diversity. These resources provide exceptional opportunities for recreation and contribute substantially to the state's economy and quality of life. Good information is critical to maintain this valuable heritage as the state grows and develops.

# **Recreation Area (Acres)**

	Senate District 17
Fishing Access Sites	36
Fishing Conservation Areas	0
State Parks	0
Wildlife Conservation Easements	15,164
Wildlife Management Areas	5,160
Wildlife Protection Areas	0
Total	20,360

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks, September 2012

# **Big Game Distribution**



# **Animal Species Diversity**

		Senate District 17	% of Montana
	Montana (Count)	(Count)	Species
Amphibians	13	6	46
Birds	308	222	72
Fish	54	34	63
Mammals	103	60	58
Reptiles	17	11	65

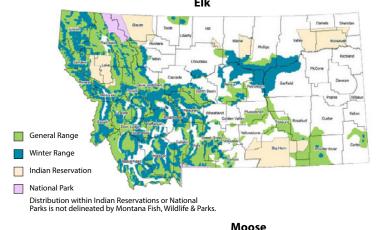
Source: Montana Natural Heritage Program, September 2012

# **Block Management Acreage**

There are a total of 9,093,377 acres of Block Management land (including Plum Creek\*) in the State of Montana. Senate District 17 contains 313.665 or 3% of those acres.

\*Plum Creek land in FWP's Regions 1 and 2 are included in these statistics. Although they are part of the Block Management Program, they are not traditional BMA's and are managed differently.

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012



# -Wildlife Highlights-

For more information on animals, plants, and habitats in your Senate District, visit the Montana Natural Heritage Program at http://mtnhp.org. Resources include:

- · Montana Field Guide an encyclopedia of the distribution, status, and biology of Montana's animals, plants, and biological communities
- MapViewer interactive maps of animals, plants, land cover, and land management

· Land Management Maps – public lands,

conservation easements, and special designations

- · Wetland and riparian mapping information
- Reports on Montana's Species of Concern

· Quick responses to data requests and answers from expert scientists on Montana's plants, animals, and biological communities.

# **Northern Leopard Frog**

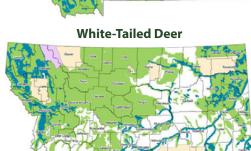
Lithobates pipiens

Northern **Leopard Frogs** are active during both the day and night and can be found in a variety of freshwater habitats.





Mule Deer



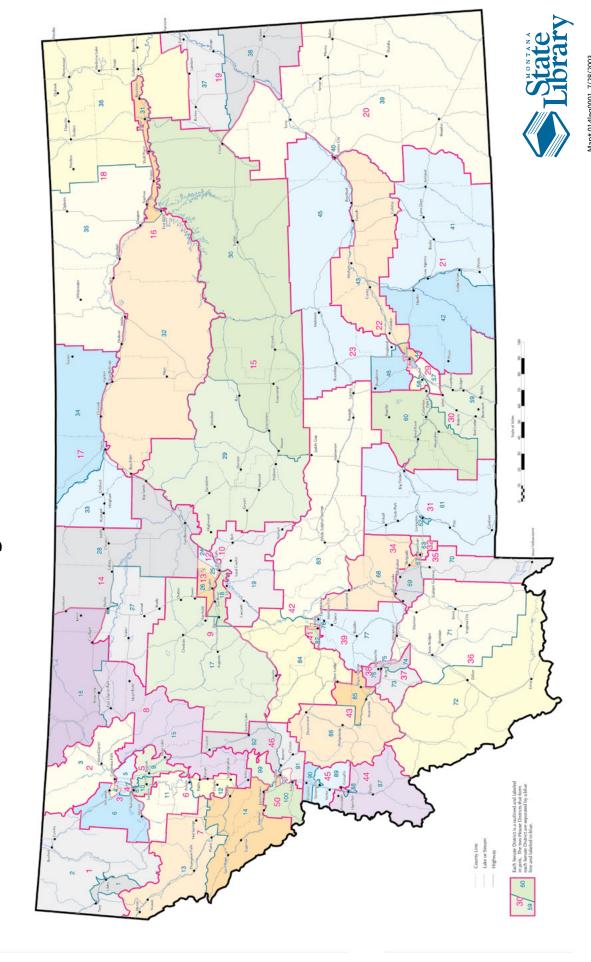
Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012





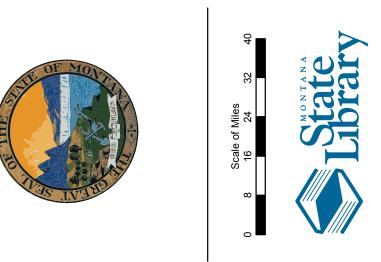
Source: Montana Natural Heritage Program, September 2012

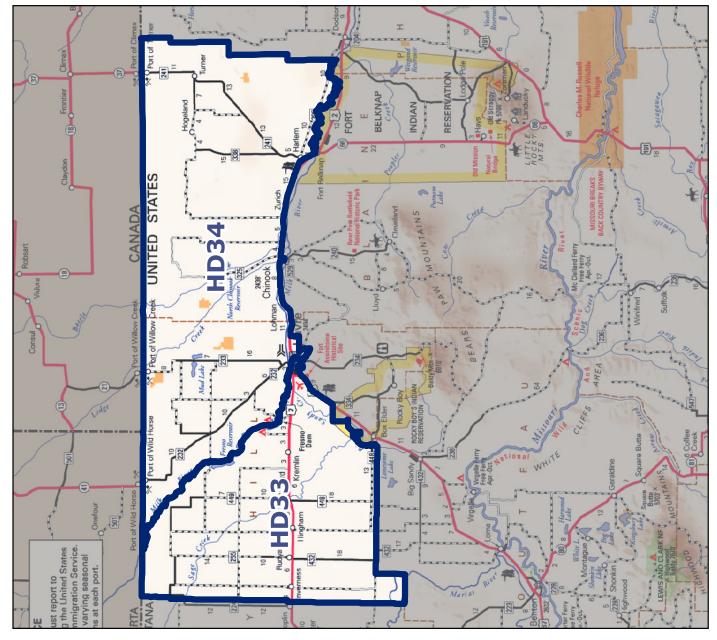
Montana Legislative District 2005 - 2014



# Montana Senate District 17







# **Online Resources Directory**

# **Montana State Library**

1515 East 6th Avenue PO Box 201800 Helena, MT 59620 (406) 444-3115

# http://msl.mt.gov



# **Statewide Library Resources**

- · Discover It! Montana State Library Catalog
- · Montana Library Directory

# http://mymontanalibrary.org

http://mtslr.org

http://msl.mt.gov/For Librarians/Library Directory

# **Montana State Digital Library**

- Library Information Services
  - MT.GOV Connect
  - · Montana State Publications Online
  - Find Resources Online
- MSL Geographic Information
  - Montana Geographic Information Clearinghouse
  - Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure
  - · Water Information System
- Natural Heritage Program
  - · Montana Field Guide
  - MapViewer
  - Species of Concern Reports Animals
  - Species of Concern Reports Plants

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/connect

http://statepublications.mt.gov

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/Find Resources Online

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/gis

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/msdi

http://msl.msl.gov/geoinfo/water

http://mtnhp.org

http://fieldguide.mt.gov

http://mtnhp.org/mapviewer

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=a

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=p

# **Montana Talking Book Library**

- Online catalogs and services WebOpac
- BARD Braille and Audio Reading Download

# http://msl.mt.gov/talking book library

http://www.klasweb.msl.mt.gov https://nlsbard.loc.gov/mt1a

# **Montana State Library In-House Partners**

- · Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks
- Natural Resources Conservation Service

http://fwp.mt.gov

http://www.mt.nrcs.usda.gov

# **Legislative Snapshot**

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative snapshot

# **Legislative Snapshot 2013**

Includes information for the State of Montana, Senate District 18, and House Districts 35 and 36.

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/



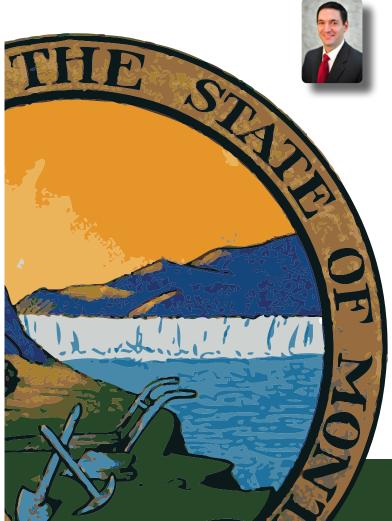


Senate District 18

Senator John Brenden (R)
PO Box 970
Scobey, MT 59263-0970

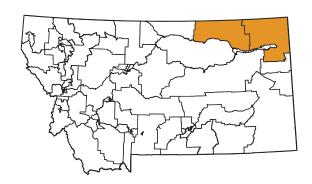


House District 35 **Representative Mike Lang (R)**PO Box 109
Malta, MT 59538



House District 36 **Representative Austin Knudsen (R)**PO Box 624

Culbertson, MT 59218-0624





# **Letter from the Montana State Librarian**

On behalf of the Montana State Library, I would like to welcome you to the 2013 legislative session. We appreciate your dedication and hard work on behalf of all Montanans. We hope that this information booklet, compiled by our information experts and full of data on issues of state and national importance, will help inform many of the decisions you have to make in the coming months.

The 2013 Legislative Snapshot includes a wide range of information on issues that affect Montanans. You will find information on our state's economy and the economic impact on your constituents. High-speed, broadband Internet access is essential in this information age and the Snapshot includes a current view of the availability of broadband and Internet services across the state. Education is always an important issue, and you will find relevant information on our state's public schools



and test scores. Throughout Montana, libraries serve as community anchors; we've highlighted the programs and services offered to Montanans through their local libraries. Finally, land, wildlife, and recreation will always be an important part of Montana life, and we've pulled several highlights from our collection that might help guide your decision-making this session. Based on feedback we received from legislators in 2011, we are pleased to make much more of the data available by legislative districts. And we are pleased to provide much of the information in mapped form. Using the Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure, a set of standardized geospatial data, these maps tell powerful stories that will further your understanding of the topics highlighted.

The Montana State Library is a small and very unique agency. We employ librarians, geographers, and natural resource specialists and we partner with botanists, zoologists and ecologists. We work closely with federal and state agencies and local and tribal governments. We manage an enormous collection of state government information in all formats, keeping Montanans informed about the work of their government. And we ensure that Montana's blind and physically disabled citizens have access to reading materials and information.

We also work on behalf of all of Montana's libraries to help them provide the latest and best information, technology and library services to their patrons – your constituents – whether it's downloadable ebooks, public access computers, online information resources, or the latest bestseller. Without the Montana State Library, Montana libraries would not be able to afford these resources and services for their patrons, all of which are being used in record numbers. In this age of information – most of which is only accessed online – the Montana State Library, through libraries across the state, provides a vital link that affects Montanans in a multitude of ways.

We created this booklet for you not only to provide vital information to help you make difficult decisions in the coming months, but to demonstrate the power of what a diverse staff with amazingly diverse skills can do to make information, in many different forms, available to every Montanan. Our work empowers Montanans by providing access to information, enhancing learning in families and communities, and building 21st Century skills. Knowing that our work makes a difference makes us very proud.

We hope that you use this Legislative Snapshot throughout the session. And we hope that you will stop by to see us – in person or virtually. Whether you visit us at our library or online, you will be able to browse our collection of government and natural resource information, get help to research a specific issue, or find a quiet place to work or meet with colleagues. We are located one block east of the Capitol, behind the Montana Historical Society, at the north end of the Justice building. And of course, our services are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week at <a href="http://msl.mt.gov">http://msl.mt.gov</a>.

Sincerely,

# Senate District 18 House District 35 House District 36

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Find additional Senate and House district data, interactive maps, and even more resources online at http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/.

Jennie Stapp

Juni Stepp

# The Montana Economy and Theories of Economic Growth

Source: Montana Department of Labor and Industries

It has been an interesting five years for the Montana and U.S. economies, including the deepest and longest U.S. recession since the Great Depression and a slow economic recovery. Montana outperformed the U.S. economy during the recession and recovery, losing only 4.4% of our pre-recession personal income peak compared to 5.6% nationally. Further, since hitting the trough in 2009, Montana's personal income growth has outpaced the U.S. by about 3 percentage points, while the state's payroll job growth has increased by 3.4% compared to 3.1% nationally. Montana's 2012 job growth promises to be strong. From June 2011 to June 2012, Montana added almost 9,800 jobs for an annual growth rate of 2.1% -- above forecasted expectations and above the long-term growth rate of 1.2%. Montana's economy is returning to growth despite the many national and international challenges.

The various forces causing the recession and slow recovery are evident in the quarterly personal income statistics in Figure 1. The national slowdown in the overall economy and particularly in the housing market was first noted in the summer of 2007, but personal income for both the U.S. and Montana continued to expand until the financial crisis in the third and fourth quarters of 2008. Wall Street losses translated into income and job losses on Main Streets in Montana. Although the U.S. recession officially ended in June 2009, Montana continued to lose income until the first quarter of 2010.



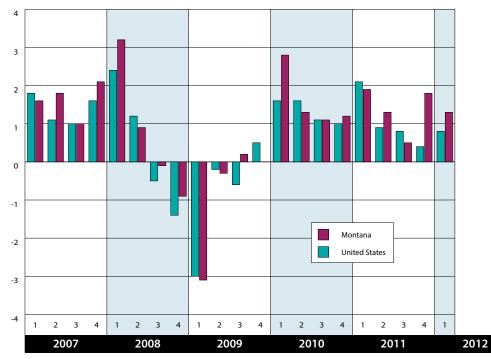
Then, just as the U.S. economy turned upward, global problems came to the forefront. The Eurozone's sovereign debt crisis moderated the U.S. recovery, with the first Greece bailout occurring in the second quarter of 2010. As one of America's largest export customers, Europe's economic slowdown reduced the demand for U.S. goods, in addition to increasing uncertainty and risk in the global financial system. In fact, overall global growth slowed from 5.2% in 2010 to 3.8% in 2011, while the advanced

economies that make up the majority of the U.S. export customers slowed from 3% in 2010 to 1.4% in 2011. The last few years have taught Montanans that our economic fortunes are strongly tied to the performance of global and national economies.

Domestic factors have also played a role in the slow emergence of the economy out of the recession. Throughout the 2007 to 2012 period, oil and gas price spikes caused temporary shocks to the economy. Higher fuel prices reduce the amount of discretionary dollars consumers have to spend in grocery stores, restaurants, and retail stores, thus slowing job growth. Also, during the summer of 2011, the federal debt ceiling increase debate increased the uncertainty about future government spending and the safety of U.S. financial instruments. With government spending equaling roughly 20% of the Gross Domestic Product, any large change to that spending would have an impact on the economy. Businesses are still in the shadow of this fiscal uncertainty. Current national fiscal plans call for spending cuts and tax increases equal to about 3.8% of GDP in January 2013, which would likely send the U.S. economy into a shallow recession.iii Businesses and consumers who are reliant on this spending are less likely to make decisions or take on risk in such an uncertain environment.

Like personal income, Montana's payroll employment was impacted by the financial crises, starting with employment losses in the fourth quarter of 2008. Job losses continued throughout 2009 and 2010 before starting recovery in 2011. Wages recovered earlier than employment growth, with the total amount

Figure 1: Montana and U.S. Personal Income Growth

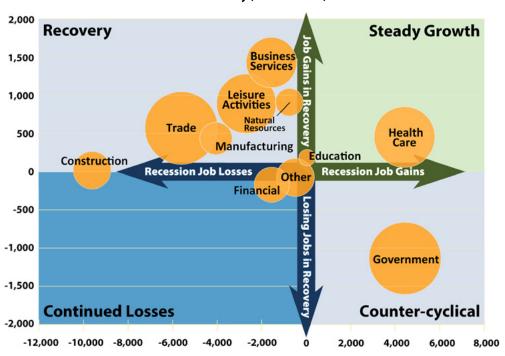


Source: Quarterly Personal Income Data, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

of wages paid to Montana workers starting to increase in the second quarter of 2010. These wage gains translated into job growth in 2011 as the spending of more wages stimulated demand in the high-employment consumer industries. The average annual wage increased by 3.5% in 2011, driving Montana's average annual wage over \$35,000 for the first time.iv

Payroll employment grew at about 0.9% in 2011, but private employment grew much faster at 1.4%. The job growth by industry is illustrated in Figure 2. The job change during the recession years of 2007 to 2010 is shown on the horizontal axis compared to the past year of recovery on the vertical axis. The size of the bubble indicates the size of the industry employment in 2011. Total job growth in recent years has been slower than private job growth because the government sector shed jobs in 2010 and 2011. Figure 2 includes all public employees in the government bubble, even though many public workers are in the education, health care, or construction industries. Public employment represents roughly 20% of total employment in 2011, with 11% of total employment in local government, 6% in state government, and 3% in the federal government. The government share of total employment has been slowly decreasing over time, although it increased a few percentage points during the recession. The government share returned to its downward trend in the last year. Government is placed in the counter-cyclical quadrant in Figure 2, as it added about 4,400 jobs during the recession and then lost about 1,100 jobs in 2011. Counter-cyclical government employment growth helps stabilize the economy during recessionary periods and helps accelerate the return to growth.

Figure 2: Industry Job Change during the Recession (2007 to 2010) and Recovery (2010 to 2011)



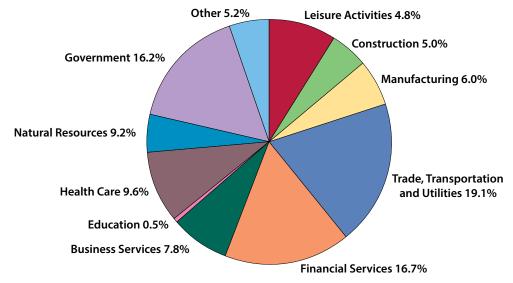
Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

The health care industry has added jobs throughout the recession and recovery, adding almost 5,000 jobs over the last five years. Only the financial services industry (which includes real estate) and other services posted employment losses in 2011, with all other industries in recovery with job gains. Business services, including administration and professional services, added the most jobs in 2011, followed by natural resources (including oil and gas mining) and the leisure activities sector

(which includes restaurants, bars, entertainment, and hotels). Trade, manufacturing, and construction posted the most losses during the recession, but all three industries are back on the recovery path with job gains in 2011. Wood product manufacturing and residential construction have been slow to recover in the aftermath of the national housing downturn, but other manufacturing and commercial and industrial construction posted job gains over the past year.

Figure 2 illustrates the size of each industry by the size of the industry's bubble, with trade, health care, government, and leisure activities employing the most workers. However, employment is only one way to contribute to the economy. Figure 3 illustrates the contribution of each industry to Montana's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Although health care represents 15% of Montana's total workforce, it contributes 10% of Montana's GDP. Similarly, the leisure activities sector comprises 13% of employment, but contributes only 5% of GDP. Other industries contribute more to GDP than to employment. The financial services industry, which includes real estate, contributes 17% of Montana's GDP, but only 5% of Montana's employment. The manufacturing and natural resource sectors also contribute significant GDP (15% combined), but are a small percentage of employment (7%). No industry is more important than another, but each industry has different roles to play in the economy.

Figure 3. Montana Gross Domestic Product by Industry, 2011



Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

Figure 4: Top 10 Exports from Montana to the Rest of the World (millions)

1.	Bulk Wheat	881.8
2.	Mineral Fuel, Oil, etc.	374.2
3.	Inorganic Chemicals	346.4
4.	Industrial Machinery (including computers)	197.9
5.	Vehicles, Parts, etc.	114.9
6.	Cereals	60.5
7.	Ores, Slag & Ash	60.2
8.	Salt, Sulfur, Earth & Stone	57.6
9.	Aircraft, Parts, etc.	40.3
10	Optic, Medical or Surgical Instruments	37.6

Source: Montana Department of Commerce, Office of Trade and International Relations, 2011

The manufacturing and natural resources industries are also important because of the amount of exports they provide for our economy. Exports bring new wealth into our economy, which then drives economic growth in all industries as the money is circulated through our economy. Figure 4 illustrates the top 10 Montana exports. Many are raw natural resources from the agriculture and mining industries, or manufacturing products that add value to the raw commodities. Overall, Montana's exports increased by 14% in 2011. Montana's largest export customers include other states, Canada, Asia, and Europe. Based on data from the first half of 2012, Montana exports may decrease slightly in 2012 because of slower economic growth in many of our non-U.S. global trading partners.v

The western portion of Montana was harder hit by the recession and global slowdown compared to the eastern portion of the state. 2011 unemployment rates by region are shown in Figure 5. The large job losses in wood product manufacturing had a disproportional effect in Northwestern Montana, while the large recessionary job losses in construction had the largest impact in both the Northwest and around the Bozeman region. These two areas continue to have the highest unemployment rates in 2011. In contrast, the Eastern portion of the state was less impacted by the recession because of a heavy reliance on energy, agriculture, health care, and government – all industries that performed relatively well during the recession. The unemployment rate in the East was only 4.7% in 2011. The development of the Bakken oil shale has brought a great deal of development into the

region, both in the primary oil and gas mining industry and in related business services, such as environmental engineering and employment firms. Although unemployment in the western portion of the state continues to be high, job growth has returned to all Montana regions. In fact, the Southwest region of the state (including Butte, Bozeman, Dillon, and Helena) has led the state in job gains as we have exited the recession, leading the Southwest region's unemployment rate to decrease slightly in 2011 to 6.1% from 6.6% in 2010.

All of Montana's regions are expected to post job gains in 2012, with continued growth expected in 2013. However, job growth is expected to remain slower than before the recession for several years. The Montana Department of Labor and Industry's job projections expect 1.4% job growth in 2012 and 2013, compared to the 2.2% annual growth that the state experienced from 2000 to 2007 prior to the recession. In many ways, the rapid economic growth prior to the recession was artificially high because of the low interest rates that caused a growth bubble. Slower expected growth is simply a result of being outside the bubble period.

Growth is also expected to be slower in the future because of cutbacks in government spending and slower growth in consumer spending as Americans save and try to reduce their debt loads. With government spending comprising about 20% and consumption comprising about 70% of aggregate demand, the slowdown in these sectors will translate into slower overall economic growth. Lower domestic demand from consumers and governments will lead many businesses to slow production or look abroad to foreign markets to supplement growth. Both alternatives may lead to slower employment growth domestically. Further, a slowing global economy will likely moderate Montana export growth in 2012 and 2013, although global demand is expected to return in later years.

Despite domestic and global challenges, Montana's economy has proven to be incredibly resilient in the last few years. Montana's economy is now in recovery, adding over 9,800 jobs in the last year, and posting over two years of personal income and wage gains. Although unemployment remains undesirably high, Montana's job growth has re-employed out-of-work Montanans and brought stronger wages back to workers and their families. Future years are expected to bring continued growth to our state as our industries continue recovery from the recession, and the Bakken development provides new opportunities for income growth and entrepreneurialism.

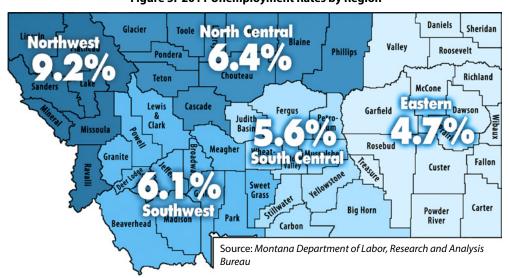


Figure 5: 2011 Unemployment Rates by Region

i The long-term growth rate of 1.2% for Montana's total employment growth is based on employment data from 1976 to 2011 using the Local Area Unemployment Statistics published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Montana Department of Labor and Industry (DLI). Job growth forecasts based on this series by DLI suggested job growth of only 0.9% in 2011.

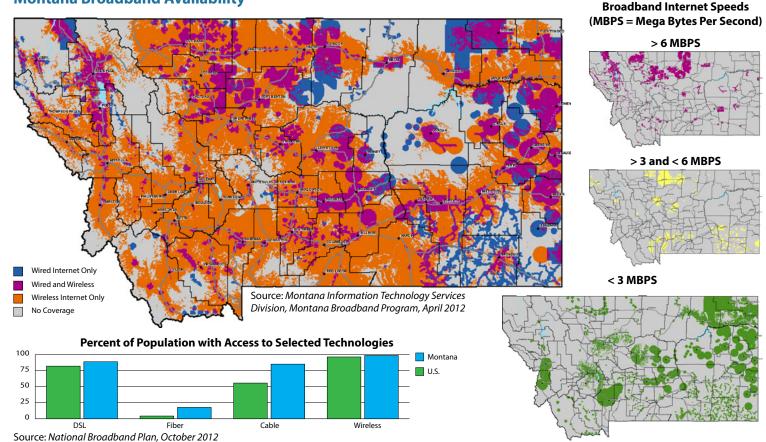
ii International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2012. www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2012/01/weodata/index.aspx.

iii Global Insight, "U.S. Economy: The Fiscal Cliff" June 28, 2012 and Congressional Budget Office, "An Update to the Budget and Economic Outlook: Fiscal Years 2012 to 2022" Aug. 22, 2012.

iv For more information on employment and wage growth, please see the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Labor Day Report 2012, available at <a href="http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913">http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913</a> LDR-12.pdf.

v WiserTrade, U.S. State Exports by NAICS Industry. At <u>www.wisertrade.org</u>. See footnote 2 for growth projections.

# **Montana Broadband Availability**



# **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program**

Under the Broadband Technologies Opportunities Program (BTOP) funded by the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA) and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the Montana State Library is partnering with 44 of Montana's public libraries to expand access to free, high-speed Internet to 86% of the state's population by 2013. Funds have supported: increased broadband speeds; decreased patron wait time; improved access by purchasing ADA compliant

software, hardware, and furniture, and through minor renovation projects aimed at increasing accessibility of computing center facilities; digital literacy training; and a mobile computer lab.

## **Highlights include:**

- Increased average statewide library broadband speeds from 3.55 mbps to 15 mbps
- Added 478 public workstations (212 desktops, 46 children's computers, 200 laptops, 17 touchscreens and 3 iMacs) for a total of 781

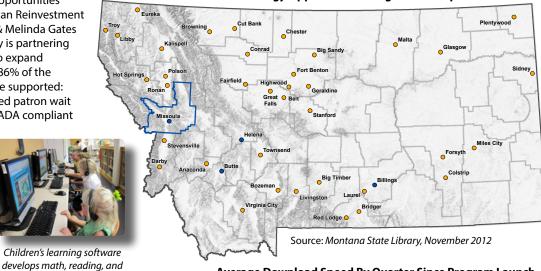
critical-thinking skills

- Decreased average wait time from 20 minutes to less than 5 minutes
- Provided digital literacy training to over 70,000 Montanans and 1,200 librarians on topics such as employment resources, tax filing, self-help law, Internet and email, and computer basics

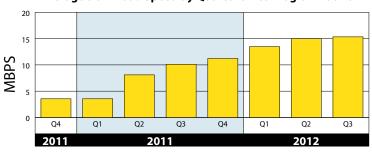
# **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program Participants**

Source: Montana Information Technology Services Division,

Montana Broadband Program, April 2012



# Average Download Speed By Quarter Since Program Launch



Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

# **2010 Poverty and Median Income Estimates**

		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	18	35	36
Median Household Income	43,872	40,909	39,686	43,034
% in Poverty All Ages	15	10	9	11
% in Poverty Ages Under 18	19	11	13	8

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

# Percent of Households With One or More Persons 65 Years and Over

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 18	District 35	District 36
One or More 65 and Over	25	33	31	35
One Person	10	16	14	18
Two Or More Persons	14	17	17	17
Family	14	16	16	17
Nonfamily	1	1	1	1

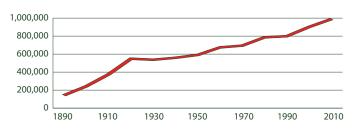
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

# **Percent of Change in Number of Housing Units**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 18	District 35	District 36
2000 Census	412,633	10,674	5,799	4,875
2010 Census	482,825	10,459	5,721	4,738
Percent of Change	+ 17.0	2.0	1.3	2.8

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Censes

# Montana Historic Population Growth 1890 - 2010 Censes

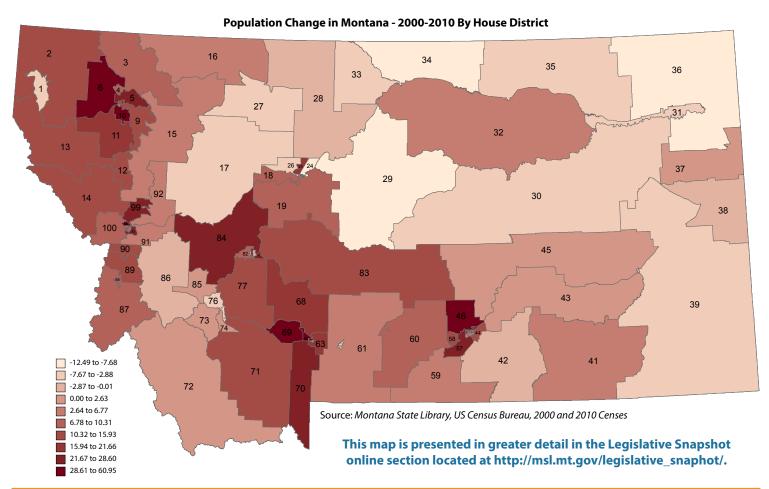


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1890 - 2010 Censes

## 2010 Census Data

	Total	Male	Female
United States	308,745,538	151,781,326	156,964,212
Under 5 years	20,201,362	10,319,427	9,881,935
Under 18 years	74,181,467	37,945,136	36,236,331
18 to 64 years	194,356,087	96,473,230	97,882,857
65 years and over	40,267,984	17,362,960	22,905,024
Montana	989,415	496,667	492,748
Under 5 years	62,423	32,129	30,294
Under 18 years	223,563	114,909	108,654
18 to 64 years	619,110	313,713	305,397
65 years and over	146,742	68,045	78,697

Source: US Census Bureau, 2010 Census



# **Demographics**

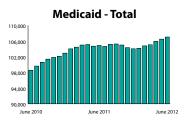
# **Veteran Population Projections**

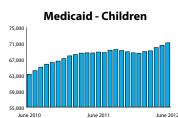
Montana is ranked second among the states for percent of the civilian population 18 years and over who are veterans. (12.3 percent, U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey)

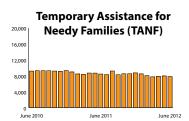
		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	18	35	36
Civilian population (>18)	746,963	13,421	6,904	6,517
Non Veterans	646,089	11,688	6,013	5,675
Veterans	100,874	1,733	891	842
% of Gulf War (>9/01)	9.0%	2%	2%	2%
% of Gulf War (8/90-8/01)	15%	8%	10%	5%
Vietnam era	37%	35%	35%	36%
Korean War	13%	16%	15%	17%
World War II	10%	16%	18%	13%

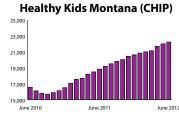
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

# Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services Selected Eligibles - Monthly Enrollment





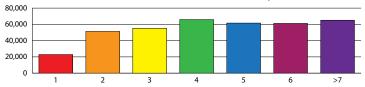




Source: Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services, August 2012

# **Montana Median Income By Household Size**

Median Income for All Households: 43,872



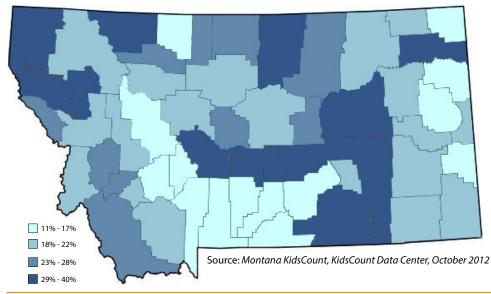
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

# Percent of Individuals Below Poverty Level (12 Month Period)

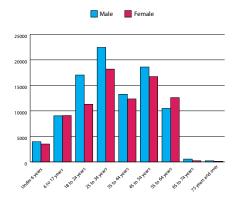
		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 18	District 35	District 36
Total (Count)	138,109	1,743	808	935
Males	46.2%	47.4%	49.4%	45.8%
Under 5 years	5.0%	1.6%	2.4%	1.0%
5 years	1.1%	0.4%	0.9%	0.0%
6 to 11 years	4.8%	6.7%	13.0%	1.3%
12 to 14 years	2.1%	1.8%	1.9%	1.8%
15 years	0.9%	0.7%	0.9%	0.6%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	0.7%	1.2%	0.3%
18 to 24 years	8.6%	5.6%	3.1%	7.7%
25 to 34 years	5.5%	4.8%	4.6%	4.9%
35 to 44 years	4.6%	6.5%	8.0%	5.2%
45 to 54 years	5.3%	8.1%	4.3%	11.4%
55 to 64 years	3.8%	3.2%	1.9%	4.4%
65 to 74 years	1.6%	3.3%	5.0%	1.9%
> 75 years	1.4%	3.8%	2.4%	5.1%
Females	53.8%	52.6%	50.6%	54.2%
Under 5 years	5.1%	0.7%	0.4%	1.1%
5 years	0.8%	0.3%	0.7%	0.0%
6 to 11 years	4.7%	3.5%	2.7%	4.2%
12 to 14 years	2.0%	4.7%	4.2%	5.1%
15 years	0.7%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	2.2%	4.2%	0.4%
18 to 24 years	11.0%	6.8%	7.9%	5.8%
25 to 34 years	7.3%	4.4%	5.0%	3.9%
35 to 44 years	5.0%	7.4%	4.7%	9.7%
45 to 54 years	5.5%	6.5%	5.6%	7.3%
55 to 64 years	4.3%	3.6%	2.4%	4.7%
65 to 74 years	2.2%	4.9%	7.7%	2.5%
> 75 years	3.5%	7.5%	5.0%	9.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

# **Montana Child Poverty By County (Percent - 2009)**



# **Montana Health Insurance Coverage Status**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey

# **Indexes**

Montana	Senate District 18	House District 35	House District 36
989,415	17,057	8,987	8,070
40	48	47	49
146,742	3,691	1,928	1,763
619,110	9,612	4,993	4,619
223,563	3,754	2,066	1,688
62,423	937	509	428
964,439	16,588	8,710	7,878
884,961	15,603	8,190	7,413
4,027	37	18	19
62,555	813	422	391
6,253	70	43	27
668	4	4	0
5,975	61	33	28
24,976	469	277	192
28,565	260	147	113
Montana	Senate District 18	House District 35	House District 36
401,328	7,632	3,943	3,689
2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3
			2,310
			85
			36
			199
			100
			1,379
			1,244
			649
	·		888
			1,286
			1,744
			87
			102
	•		932
			464
62,193	328	169	159
Montana	Course District 40	Harris Blatalat 25	
Montana	Senate District 18	House District 35	House District 36
778,518	14,011	7,230	House District 36
778,518	14,011	7,230	6,781 4,111
778,518 476,195	14,011 8,387	7,230 4,276	6,781 4,111 99
778,518 476,195 28,683	14,011 8,387 243	7,230 4,276 144	6,781 4,111 99
778,518 476,195 28,683 3,737	14,011 8,387 243 0	7,230 4,276 144 0	6,781 4,111 99 0 2,571
778,518 476,195 28,683 3,737 269,903	14,011 8,387 243 0 5,381	7,230 4,276 144 0 2,810	6,781 4,111 99 0 2,571 3,309
778,518 476,195 28,683 3,737 269,903 391,139	14,011 8,387 243 0 5,381 6,951	7,230 4,276 144 0 2,810 3,642	6,781 4,111 99 0 2,571 3,309
778,518 476,195 28,683 3,737 269,903 391,139 18	14,011 8,387 243 0 5,381 6,951	7,230 4,276 144 0 2,810 3,642	6,781 4,111 99 0 2,571 3,309 15 60,877
778,518 476,195 28,683 3,737 269,903 391,139 18 55,129	14,011 8,387 243 0 5,381 6,951 13 57,708 15,379	7,230 4,276 144 0 2,810 3,642 12 54,766	6,781 4,111 99 0 2,571 3,309 15 60,877
778,518 476,195 28,683 3,737 269,903 391,139 18 55,129 15,179	14,011 8,387 243 0 5,381 6,951 13 57,708	7,230 4,276 144 0 2,810 3,642 12 54,766 15,714	6,781 4,111 99 0 2,571 3,309 15 60,877 15,029
778,518 476,195 28,683 3,737 269,903 391,139 18 55,129 15,179 18,679	14,011 8,387 243 0 5,381 6,951 13 57,708 15,379	7,230 4,276 144 0 2,810 3,642 12 54,766 15,714	6,781 4,111 99 0 2,571 3,309 15 60,877 15,029 12,759
778,518 476,195 28,683 3,737 269,903 391,139 18 55,129 15,179 18,679 7,895	14,011 8,387 243 0 5,381 6,951 13 57,708 15,379 13,710 6,437	7,230 4,276 144 0 2,810 3,642 12 54,766 15,714 14,589 6,799	6,781 4,111 99 0 2,571 3,309 15 60,877 15,029 12,759 5,915 7,333
778,518 476,195 28,683 3,737 269,903 391,139 18 55,129 15,179 18,679 7,895 2,954	14,011 8,387 243 0 5,381 6,951 13 57,708 15,379 13,710 6,437 6,060	7,230 4,276 144 0 2,810 3,642 12 54,766 15,714 14,589 6,799 3,127	6,781 4,111 99 0 2,571 3,309 15 60,877 15,029 12,759 5,915 7,333 61,765
778,518 476,195 28,683 3,737 269,903 391,139 18 55,129 15,179 18,679 7,895 2,954 55,725	14,011 8,387 243 0 5,381 6,951 13 57,708 15,379 13,710 6,437 6,060 56,204	7,230 4,276 144 0 2,810 3,642 12 54,766 15,714 14,589 6,799 3,127 53,078	6,781 4,111 99 0 2,571 3,309 15 60,877 15,029 12,759 5,915 7,333 61,765 75,278
778,518 476,195 28,683 3,737 269,903 391,139 18 55,129 15,179 18,679 7,895 2,954 55,725 68,016 Montana	14,011 8,387 243 0 5,381 6,951 13 57,708 15,379 13,710 6,437 6,060 56,204 73,134	7,230 4,276 144 0 2,810 3,642 12 54,766 15,714 14,589 6,799 3,127 53,078 71,036  House District 35	6,781 4,111 99 0 2,571 3,309 15 60,877 15,029 12,759 5,915 7,333 61,765 75,278
778,518 476,195 28,683 3,737 269,903 391,139 18 55,129 15,179 18,679 7,895 2,954 55,725 68,016  Montana 471,723	14,011 8,387 243 0 5,381 6,951 13 57,708 15,379 13,710 6,437 6,060 56,204 73,134 Senate District 18	7,230 4,276 144 0 2,810 3,642 12 54,766 15,714 14,589 6,799 3,127 53,078 71,036  House District 35	6,781 4,111 99 0 2,571 3,309 15 60,877 15,029 12,759 5,915 7,333 61,765 75,278 House District 36
778,518 476,195 28,683 3,737 269,903 391,139 18 55,129 15,179 18,679 7,895 2,954 55,725 68,016  Montana 471,723 401,328	14,011 8,387 243 0 5,381 6,951 13 57,708 15,379 13,710 6,437 6,060 56,204 73,134 Senate District 18	7,230 4,276 144 0 2,810 3,642 12 54,766 15,714 14,589 6,799 3,127 53,078 71,036  House District 35	6,781 4,111 99 0 2,571 3,309 15 60,877 15,029 12,759 5,915 7,333 61,765 75,278 House District 36
778,518 476,195 28,683 3,737 269,903 391,139 18 55,129 15,179 18,679 7,895 2,954 55,725 68,016  Montana 471,723 401,328 70,395	14,011 8,387 243 0 5,381 6,951 13 57,708 15,379 13,710 6,437 6,060 56,204 73,134 Senate District 18	7,230 4,276 144 0 2,810 3,642 12 54,766 15,714 14,589 6,799 3,127 53,078 71,036  House District 35 5,716 3,943 1,773	6,781 4,111 99 0 2,571 3,309 15 60,877 15,029 12,759 5,915 7,333 61,765 75,278 House District 30 4,803 3,689 1,114
778,518 476,195 28,683 3,737 269,903 391,139 18 55,129 15,179 18,679 7,895 2,954 55,725 68,016  Montana 471,723 401,328 70,395	14,011 8,387 243 0 5,381 6,951 13 57,708 15,379 13,710 6,437 6,060 56,204 73,134  Senate District 18 10,519 7,632 2,887 2	7,230 4,276 144 0 2,810 3,642 12 54,766 15,714 14,589 6,799 3,127 53,078 71,036  House District 35 5,716 3,943 1,773 2	6,781 4,111 99 0 2,571 3,309 15 60,877 15,029 12,759 5,915 7,333 61,765 75,278 House District 30 4,803 3,689 1,114
778,518 476,195 28,683 3,737 269,903 391,139 18 55,129 15,179 18,679 7,895 2,954 55,725 68,016  Montana 471,723 401,328 70,395 2 6	14,011 8,387 243 0 5,381 6,951 13 57,708 15,379 13,710 6,437 6,060 56,204 73,134  Senate District 18 10,519 7,632 2,887 2 11	7,230 4,276 144 0 2,810 3,642 12 54,766 15,714 14,589 6,799 3,127 53,078 71,036  House District 35 5,716 3,943 1,773 2 14	6,781 4,111 99 0 2,571 3,309 15 60,877 15,029 12,759 5,915 7,333 61,765 75,278 House District 36 4,803 3,689 1,114
778,518 476,195 28,683 3,737 269,903 391,139 18 55,129 15,179 18,679 7,895 2,954 55,725 68,016  Montana 471,723 401,328 70,395 2 6 18,895	14,011 8,387 243 0 5,381 6,951 13 57,708 15,379 13,710 6,437 6,060 56,204 73,134  Senate District 18 10,519 7,632 2,887 2 11 92	7,230 4,276 144 0 2,810 3,642 12 54,766 15,714 14,589 6,799 3,127 53,078 71,036  House District 35  5,716 3,943 1,773 2 14 49	6,781 4,111 99 0 2,571 3,309 15 60,877 15,029 12,759 5,915 7,333 61,765 75,278 House District 30 4,803 3,689 1,114 1 5 43
778,518 476,195 28,683 3,737 269,903 391,139 18 55,129 15,179 18,679 7,895 2,954 55,725 68,016  Montana 471,723 401,328 70,395 2 6 18,895 277,023	14,011 8,387 243 0 5,381 6,951 13 57,708 15,379 13,710 6,437 6,060 56,204 73,134  Senate District 18 10,519 7,632 2,887 2 11 92 5,874	7,230 4,276 144 0 2,810 3,642 12 54,766 15,714 14,589 6,799 3,127 53,078 71,036  House District 35 5,716 3,943 1,773 2 14 49 2,965	6,781 4,111 99 0 2,571 3,309 15 60,877 15,029 12,759 5,915 7,333 61,765 75,278  House District 36 4,803 3,689 1,114 1 5 43
778,518 476,195 28,683 3,737 269,903 391,139 18 55,129 15,179 18,679 7,895 2,954 55,725 68,016  Montana 471,723 401,328 70,395 2 6 18,895	14,011 8,387 243 0 5,381 6,951 13 57,708 15,379 13,710 6,437 6,060 56,204 73,134  Senate District 18 10,519 7,632 2,887 2 11 92	7,230 4,276 144 0 2,810 3,642 12 54,766 15,714 14,589 6,799 3,127 53,078 71,036  House District 35  5,716 3,943 1,773 2 14 49	4,111 99 0
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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census/2006-2010 American Community Survey

Housing units with a mortgage

Housing units without a mortgage

162,090

114,933

1,158

1,807

1,023

1,886

2,181

3,693

# **Accredited Schools**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 18	District 35	District 36
Elementaries	440	23	12	11
Middle Schools	49	1	1	0
Grades 7-8 Schools	164	14	7	7
High Schools	185	16	9	7
Total	838	54	29	25

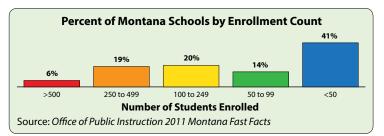
Source: Montana State Library, Montana Office of Public Instruction, September 2012

# **Montana School Libraries**

Per MCA 20-7-202, each school in Montana maintains a school library.

Average circulation per library per year	13,788
Access to Statewide Databases	100%
No summer library hours	83%

Source: 2012 Montana School Library Data Survey



# **Montana Test Scores - Achievement Levels**

## 4th Grade Reading

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	31%	29%	25%	27%	27%
At or above basic	69%	71%	75%	73%	73%
Below proficient	65%	64%	61%	65%	64%
At or above proficient	35%	36%	39%	35%	36%

# 8th Grade Reading

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	18%	18%	15%	16%	14%
At or above basic	82%	82%	85%	84%	86%
Below proficient	63%	63%	61%	62%	58%
At or above proficient	37%	37%	39%	38%	42%

### 4th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	19%	15%	12%	12%	13%
At or above basic	81%	85%	88%	88%	87%
Below proficient	69%	62%	56%	55%	55%
At or above proficient	31%	38%	44%	45%	45%

### 8th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	21%	20%	21%	18%	17%
At or above basic	79%	80%	79%	82%	83%
Below proficient	65%	64%	62%	56%	54%
At or above proficient	35%	36%	38%	44%	46%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2012

# 0 - 59% 60 - 69% 70 - 79% 80 - 89% 90 - 100% Notation of Public Instruction, October 2012

**Montana High School Graduation Rates By High School District** 

# 4th Graders Who Scored Below Proficient Reading Level

By Family Income	2011
Eligible for free/reduced school lunch	77%
Not eligible for free/reduced school lunch	55%

By Race and Hispanic Origin	2011
White	61%
Hispanic or Latino	77%
American Indian	86%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2011

# **Early Literacy**

For low-income children in particular, a "readiness gap" fuels much of what has become known as the achievement gap. The readiness gap grows exponentially between birth and kindergarten due to differences in children's resources and opportunities for physical, linguistic, cognitive, social, emotional, and behavioral development. This gap continues to grow as children attend K-12 school.

Nearly 2/3 of Montana's fourth graders cannot read at a proficient level. The fact is that the fourth-graders who cannot meet proficient levels in reading today are all too likely to become our nation's lowest-income, least-skilled, least-productive, and most costly citizens tomorrow. Low achievement in reading, which begins with opportunistic differences starting at birth, has important long-term consequences in terms of individual earning potential, global competitiveness, and general productivity.

Source: MontanaKidsCount, September 2011

# Montana Head Start Locations Libby Flathead Browning Toole Harrie Harre Have Policy Sheridae Policy Box Elder Policy Box Eld

There are 769 libraries in the Montana Library Directory. Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries. For more detailed information on Montana's libraries visit http://www.msl.mt.gov/For\_Librarians/Library\_Directory/. See the Education page for more information about Montana's school libraries.

	Senate Hou		House	House
	Montana	District 18	District 35	District 36
Public	82	6	3	4
Branches	34	6	3	3
Bookmobiles	3	0	0	0
Academic	26	1	0	1
Institutional	2	0	0	0
School	562	39	22	25
Special	57	1	0	1
Other	3	0	0	0
Total	769	53	28	34

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

# **Montana's Cultural Heritage**

In partnership with the Montana Historical Society and other organizations, the Montana State Library promotes preservation of and online

access to our state's cultural heritage. The Montana Memory Project website makes a variety of historic as well as contemporary resources available in digital format for education, business, pleasure, and lifelong learning.



Fire trucks at Presbyterian Church, Lewistown, MT

http://mtmemory.org/.

# **Connecting to Collections**

The Montana Historical Society and the Montana State Library partnered on a statewide project to assess the preservation needs of collections at Montana's more than 400 cultural organizations. The assessment documented the need for training, environmental monitoring, on-site surveys of collections and facilities,

Montar

and disaster preparedness assistance.

# **Montana Talking Book Library**

# Services for Montanans with Visual, Physical and Reading Disabilities

The Montana State Library supports free specialized and direct accessible library services to Montanans with visual and physical disabilities through the Montana Talking Book Library (MTBL). The number of veterans served has increased to 12.4% of all patrons. Overall patrons have increased by 15%. MTBL circulation has increased by 15.16%. The Patron Outreach Project is designed to connect more Montanans with MTBL services.



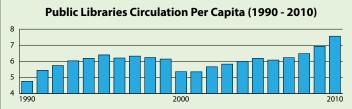
MTBL's local recordings and national digitization projects continue to progress and offer a wider variety of digital

audio books to patrons in both physical delivery and digital BARD (Braille and Audio Reading Download) delivery programs. These are designed to meet patrons' needs at their personal resource and skills level, including homebound patrons.

For more information: http://msl.mt.gov/tbl/ OR 1-800-332-3400

### **Montana Public Libraries Fast Facts**

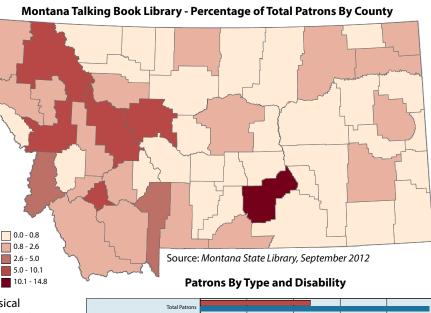
- Montana's public libraries hold 3,719,920 items.
- Montanans visited their public libraries an average of five times throughout the year, for a total of 4,599,660 visits in 2011.
- Montana library patrons checked out 7,519,019 items in 2011, about eight items per person.
- Librarians in Montana's public libraries fielded 465,036 reference questions in SFY 2011, or 8,934 questions per week.
- 100% of all Montana libraries provide Internet access to patrons
- Nearly half of all Montanans (467,303) have a library card.



Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

# **Courier Project**

As access to quality information has become a vital part of our lives, the Montana State Library is partnering with libraries on a number of ways to share information and materials affordably and dependably. One of these methods is the Montana Courier Project, which uses a commercial courier service to ship library materials and resources around the state. As participation has grown, libraries are seeing increasingly significant savings in the cost of moving library materials around the state.



Deaf & Blind Disabilities

Physical Disability

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

Digital Users

Number of Patron

The Montana State Library works on behalf of all Montana libraries to help them provide the latest and best information and library services to their patrons - your constituents. We negotiate on behalf of libraries across the state to get the best rate on cutting-edge library products and services, keeping libraries relevant and engaged in their local communities. Our statewide suite of resource sharing tools through our unique group services contract with Online Computing Library Center (OCLC) enables patrons to borrow library materials from anywhere in the world and provides Montana collections to citizens of the world. Discover It, a new statewide search tool for libraries. makes the patron's discovery experience into a one stop, "Google-like" experience. Without statewide library projects, some of which are listed here, many Montanans would be left behind in this age of information.

# **Participating Libraries**

Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries that are participating in the following statewide projects.

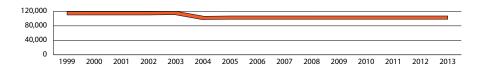
		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 18	District 35	District 36
Statewide Databases	769	53	28	34
OCLC	769	53	28	34
OCLC Group Services	252	16	6	11
Montana Shared Catalog	163	7	2	6
MontanaLibrary2Go	88	9	3	7
Ready2Read	72	7	3	5
Courier Project	46	0	0	0
Montana Memory Project	34	2	0	2

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### -State Aid Dollars for Public Libraries

State aid to public libraries is provided through the Information Access Montana Act (IAMA) passed by the Montana Legislature in 1989. The act is designed to broaden access to existing information by strengthening public libraries, augment and extend services provided by public libraries, and permit new types of library services based on local need. For fiscal year 2013, a total of \$102,830 was distributed amongst the state's 82 public libraries.

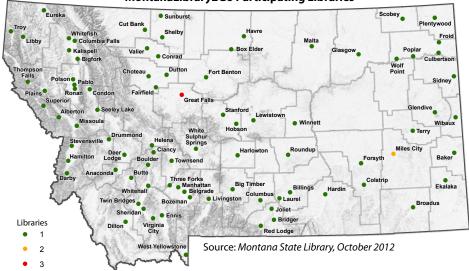
# State Aid for Montana Public Libraries (1999 - 2013)



	Per	PerSq	
State Aid for Public Libraries in Senate District 18	Capita \$	Mile \$	Total \$
Daniels County Library, Scobey	159	129	288
Glasgow City-County Library, Glasgow	668	446	1,113
Phillips County Library, Malta	385	466	851
Roosevelt County Library, Wolf Point	945	213	1,158
Sheridan County Library, Plentywood	307	152	459
Sidney-Richland County Library, Sidney	883	189	1,072

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### MontanaLibrary2Go Participating Libraries



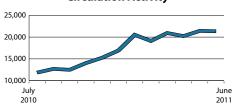
# Statewide Databases and HomeworkMT

Thanks to an allocation from the Montana legislature, the Montana State Library offers statewide periodical databases to all Montana library patrons. Access to this completely online collection - accessible in the library, at home, or on a mobile device - includes hundreds of journals and thousands of full text articles on everything from business resources to health information. Montanans performed nearly 6.5 million searches within the "Discover It" statewide search tool last year. Library patrons also have access to live tutors and online homework assistance through HomeworkMT. Montana students engaged in 8,102 live tutoring sessions and 3,715 online sessions to get assistance with math, science, social studies and the GED. Adults accessed the resource for assistance with computer and financial literacy, resumes, and helping children with homework.

# MontanaLibrary2Go

The ever increasing popularity of downloadable audio and e-books makes MontanaLibrary2Go a favorite of Montana library patrons. Participating libraries deliver a growing collection of downloadable audio and e-book titles to their patrons. Titles are available for download on a wide variety of mobile devices including Kindles, iPods, iPads, iPhones and Androids. Patrons from participating libraries downloaded 206,801 titles between July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012.

# MontanaLibrary2Go Circulation Activity



Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

# **Ready 2 Read**

The Montana State Library's Ready 2 Read program is designed to help parents and caregivers understand the value of sharing language and literacy with their children and the importance these skills play throughout a person's life. The Ready 2 Read program has provided extensive early childhood training for Montana librarians; placed early childhood materials, including age-appropriate books and toys, into libraries throughout the state; and helped Montana libraries become community hubs for healthy child and family development, which provide all parents of young children access to age appropriate reading materials and a 21st Century learning environment that will reap rewards for society far into the future.

http://ready2readmontana.org/

# **Montana GIS Portal**



The Montana GIS Portal serves as Montana's primary online resource to discover geospatial data. The Portal provides online access to hundreds of datasets in a variety of formats for use in maps, web mapping applications and geospatial analyses.

http://gisportal.msl.mt.gov/

# **State Names Authority (SNA)**

The Montana State Library is responsible for representing the State of Montana to the US Board of Geographic Names (BGN). The SNA is notified when the BGN receives proposals for new names or changes to existing names recognized by the federal government for natural features such as streams and mountains in Montana. The SNA solicits opinions on the proposals from state and local agencies and from the public, then forwards these opinions, along with the State's recommendation, to the BGN. The SNA web site at http://msl.mt.gov/ geonames has more information and a database of all proposals made for Montana since 2002.

# **Ready 2 Read Participating Libraries** Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

# **Statewide Library Training**

The Montana State Library's three consultants travel throughout Montana and meet one-on-one with librarians and library trustees across the state, assisting with everything from training and technology to applying Montana library law and fundraising basics. In the last fiscal year, MSL's consultants traveled over 37,505 miles, made over 2,830 contacts and completed over 167 visits with Montana's library community.



Number of trainings 29 450 Number of students at trainings

Source: Montana State Library, October 2011 - September 2012

# **Montana Shared Catalog**

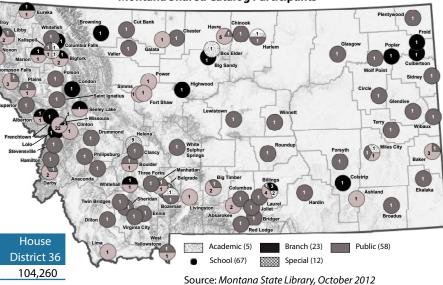
The Montana Shared Catalog helps more than 160 Montana libraries meet today's library users' demands. It gives Montanans a rich and easy-to-use catalog including more than 5 million items that patrons circulated 4,871,174 times from August 2011 to September 2012. Forty-two of the MSC member libraries have joined together in three separate groups to share their collections and patrons among their members. These resource sharing libraries are in the 4-Rivers Group (10 members in Southwestern Montana), BridgerNet Group (5 members in Gallatin County), and the Partners Group (27 members located across the state).

# **Montana Shared Catalog Circulation**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 18	District 35	District 36
Circulation	4,871,174	146,179	69,705	104,260

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

# Montana Shared Catalog Participants



# **State Publications Available Online!**

The Montana State Library is digitizing our legacy print state publications collection of 37,000+ publications dating from 1874. To date, over one million pages have been digitized. These publications are available online in a variety of formats at http://statepublications.mt.gov. Use of these online items is exponentially more frequent than traditional print usage.

# **Geographic Information**

## **Montana Land Information Act**

Montana Governments and Groups Receiving MLIA Grants The Montana Land FY 2008 Through FY 2013 Information Account is funded through document Fort Peck Tribes recording fees as described Chippewa Swan Valley School District LINCOLN in MCA 7-4-2637. The Cree Tribe account supplies funds FLATHEAD for work on statewide datasets, called the Montana Salish TETON **Spatial Data Infrastructure** Kootenai Tribe (MSDI), and provides funding for local, regional, and tribal efforts to build and support GIS capacity. The statewide datasets. such as cadastral (tax parcels), aerial photography, addressed structures, and wetlands are used by local, state, tribal, federal, and private sector GIS STILL-WATER YELLOWSTON practitioners. **Montana Land Information Account Funds to State Account By Year** 750.000 Tribal Governments Grants County Grants Counties with Multiple Grants 500,000 Cities and Other Eligible Entity Grants

# **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure**

\*FY06 does not include a June 06 collection month

FY10

FY08 FY09

Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

The Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure or MSDI contains 14 Framework layers that digitally represent the physical and cultural landscape of Montana. This information is developed with private sector, local, state, and tribal programs and in cooperation with the federal government. The State of Montana partners with all levels of government to create a complete standardized set of data for Montana base maps.

These 14 layers can help improve business inefficiencies; route traffic; study sensitive species after an oil spill; plan for future development; spur economic development; deliver necessary immunization services to children in your community and more.

# MSDI represent cana. This in, local, state, the federal swith all standardized The Montana Cadastral Mapping Application is a robust mapping tool that provides access to selected Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure layers, including information on public and private land ownership.

Montana Cadastral Application http://gis.mt.gov

Source: Montana State Library, August 2012

# **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure Layers**



250.000

Hydrography

























For more information, visit http://giscoordination.mt.gov

# Land

# **Land Ownership**

Senate District 18 ranks number 3 in size and is 11,597.981 square miles, or about 8% of Montana's total land area (146,926 square miles). The average senate district in Montana is 2,938 square miles and the average house district is 1,469 square miles.

	Montana		Senate Distric	Senate District 18 House		House District 35		t 36
	Area		Area		Area		Area	
Owner	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%
Private	95,080	65	9,200	79	3,365	66	5,834	90
Local Government	208	<1	30	<1	25	<1	5	<1
Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks	648	<1	2	<1	2	<1	<1	<1
State Trust Land	8,092	6	890	8	373	7	518	8
Other State Land	139	<1	2	<1	2	<1	<1	<1
US Bureau of Land Management	12,505	9	1,396	12	1,334	26	62	<1
US Fish and Wildlife Service	1,448	<1	58	<1	6	<1	52	<1
US Forest Service	26,608	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
US National Park Service	1,853	1	<1	<1	0	0	<1	<1
Other Federal Land	344	<1	19	<1	18	<1	<1	<1
Total	146,926		11,598		5,125		6,473	

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

# **Private Land Agricultural Use**

	Montana		Senate District 18		House District 35		House District 36	
Owner	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%
Continuous Crop	29,162	<1	6	<1	0	0	6	<1
Fallow Crop	13,497,077	16	2,783,472	46	853,568	34	1,929,904	55
Farmstead	34,343	<1	2,431	<1	748	<1	1,683	<1
Grazing	51,274,975	62	3,128,946	52	1,592,643	64	1,536,303	44
Irrigated	1,891,718	2	68,339	1	41,959	2	26,380	<1
Timber	15,346,749	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wild Hay	1,235,624	1	41,068	<1	8,104	<1	32,964	<1
Total	83,309,648		6,024,262		2,497,022	· ·	3,527,239	

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Department of Revenue, September 2012

# **Conservation Easements (Acres)**

		Senate District	House District	House District
	Montana	18	35	36
Bitter Root Land Trust	2,624	0	0	0
City Government	601	0	0	0
Clark Fork-Pend Oreille Conservancy	208	0	0	0
County Government	528	0	0	0
Ducks Unlimited (Wetlands America Trust)	16,997	0	0	0
Five Valleys Land Trust	47,591	0	0	0
Flathead Land Trust	9,568	0	0	0
Gallatin Valley Land Trust	37,046	0	0	0
Humane Society Wildlife Land Trust	279	0	0	0
Montana Conservation Trust	736	0	0	0
Montana Department of Transportation	999	121	121	0
Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks	417,119	403	403	0
Montana Land Reliance	895,520	0	0	0
Mule Deer Foundation	155	0	0	0
National Wildlife Federation	20	0	0	0
Prickly Pear Land Trust	3,246	0	0	0
Rattlesnake Land Trust	190	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation	50,266	0	0	0
Salish and Kootenai Tribal Lands	222	0	0	0
The Bighorn Institute	1,443	0	0	0
The Conservation Fund	15,061	0	0	0
The Nature Conservancy	316,722	12,653	10,459	2,194
The Vital Ground Foundation	912	0	0	0
US Bureau of Reclamation	42	0	0	0
US Department of Agriculture	26,901	6,069	6,069	0
US Fish and Wildlife Service	241,264	89,729	21,227	68,502
US Forest Service	20,038	0	0	0
US Government	9,251	0	0	0
Total	2,115,548	108,975	38,280	70,695

# Montana Land Management Tool

To view more land management and conservation easement information, visit the Natural Heritage MapViewer at <a href="http://">http://</a> mtnhp.org/mapviewer. The MapViewer displays land management information (public lands, managed areas, and conservation easements); wildlife sightings (more than 1,300,000); land cover/land use; and, over 28,000 georeferenced photos from across Montana. It links directly into the Montana Field Guides for more information about Montana's animals, plants and habitats. The Natural Heritage Program is the state's source for reliable, objective information and expertise to support stewardship of our native species and habitats. http://mtnhp.org

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Natural Heritage Program, June 2012

# **Montana Ground Water Investigations Program**

- Investigates critical groundwater challenges such as groundwater/surfacewater interaction, impacts of land use change, development stress, and more.
- Results provide scientific basis for sound, informed, water-management decisions.

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/gwip/gwip.asp

# **Montana Ground Water Assessment Program**

- Maps groundwater quality and the distribution of Montana's aquifers
- Provides long-term groundwater quality and water-level monitoring
- Maintains the central repository for Montana's groundwater information

http://mbmggwic.mtech.edu/

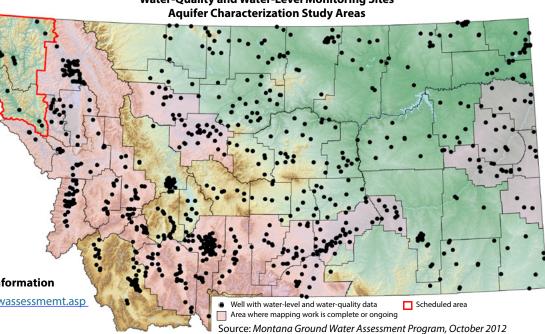
**Ground Water Assessment Program information** 

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/grw/grwassessmemt.asp

# **Ground Water Investigation Program Project Areas Map** Active or completed projects Next scheduled projects Unscheduled projects

Source: Montana Ground Water Investigation Program, September 2012

# **Water-Quality and Water-Level Monitoring Sites**



# **Montana Drought Resources**

The Montana Governor's Drought **Advisory Committee** is charged with monitoring, forecasting, and reporting water supply and moisture conditions, enabling



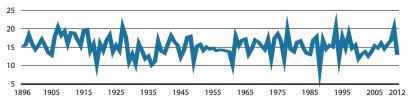
Montanans to make timely and informed decisions to mitigate drought impacts in a proactive manner.

For historic analysis, up-to-date information, and maps on Montana's current drought situation visit http://drought.mt.gov/.

# **Montana Digital Atlas**

Additional mapping and data capabilities are available through the Montana State Library at <a href="http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp">http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp</a>. The Montana Digital Atlas allows users to identify a place of interest and view an atlas of information about that place that includes a broad range of data categories such as land ownership and use, census data, water information and biological data.

# Montana Annual Precipitation in Inches (1895 - 2012)

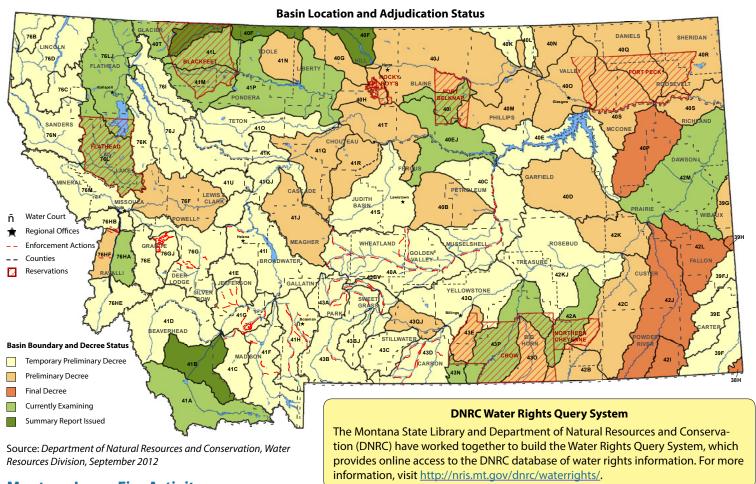


Source: NOAA National Climate Data Center, September 2012

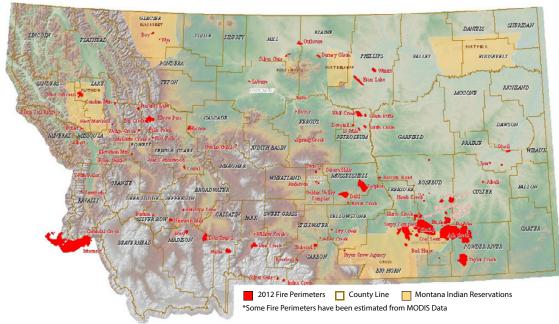
# Water/Fire

# **Water Rights**

The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation Water Adjudication Bureau assists the Montana Water Court in the adjudication of all claims to pre July 1, 1973 water rights. The Bureau examines all claims pursuant to Supreme Court rules and provides a summary report to the Water Court on each of the basins (85) in the state. Pursuant to legislation passed in 2005 the Bureau must complete the examination of the remaining 57,000 claims (as of 2005) by June 30, 2015. The map below shows the current status of the adjudication process. Visit <a href="http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/">http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/</a>.



# **Montana Large Fire Activity**



Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, Forestry Division, September 2012

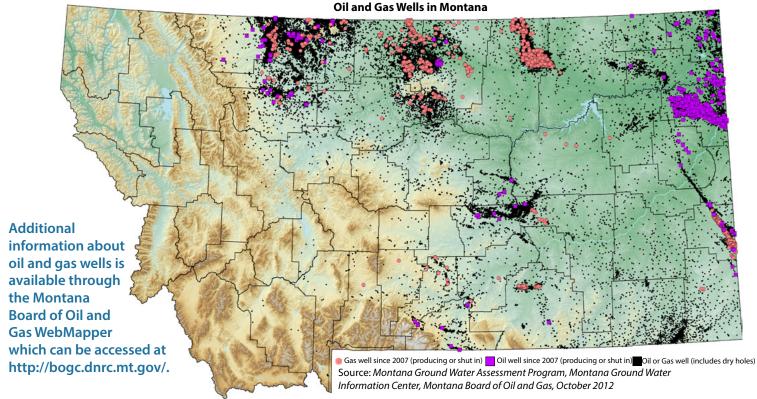
# Montana Fires 2002 - 2011 All Fires As Reported by All Agencies

Year	Count	Acreage
2002	1,372	110,309
2003	2,326	736,809
2004	1,447	18,445
2005	1,316	103,294
2006	2,302	1,047,118
2007	1,875	778,079
2008	1,424	166,842
2009	1,731	48,912
2010	1,050	56,711
2011	1,335	168,010

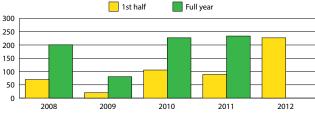
Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, September 2012

For additional information on Montana's fires, visit DNRC's online Fire Map at http://dnrc.mt.gov/gis/fire/.

# **Oil and Gas Wells**



# Montana Oil Well Permits Issued (2008 - 2012)



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, August 2012

# Montana House Heating Fuel Occupied Housing Units

	Count	Percent
Utility gas	226,740	56.5%
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	51,713	12.9%
Electricity	78,582	18.8%
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	7,472	1.9%
Coal or coke	927	0.2%
Wood	33,481	8.3%
Solar energy	321	0.1%
Other fuel	4,234	1.1%
No fuel used	858	0.2%
Total	404,616	100.0%

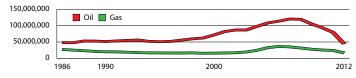
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

# Oil and Gas Wells

		Senate District	House District	House District
	Montana	18	35	36
Coal Bed Methane, Active	1,073	0	0	0
Coal Bed Methane, Inactive	65	0	0	0
Gas, Active	7,238	1,649	1,646	3
Gas, Inactive	2,569	462	445	17
Gas Storage, Active	270	0	0	0
Gas Storage, Inactive	18	0	0	0
Injection, Active	1,135	138	9	129
Injection, Inactive	757	71	1	70
Oil, Active	7,554	1,687	57	1,630
Oil, Inactive	4,579	552	55	497
Oil & Gas, Active	1	0	0	0
Total	25,259	4,559	2,213	2,346

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Board of Oil and Gas, September 2012

# **Montana Annual Oil and Gas Production (Barrels)**



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, October 2012

# **Pipelines**

	Montana		Senate Dis	Senate District 18		House District 35		House District 36	
	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	
Crude Oil	90	1,970	4	151	0	0	4	151	
Natural Gas	360	3,301	40	335	13	136	27	198	
Refined Product	47	805	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	24	402	1	1	0	0	1	1	
Total	521	6,477	45	486	13	136	32	350	

Source: Montana State Library, Pipeline Intregrity Management Mapping Application, December 2006

# Wildlife and Recreation

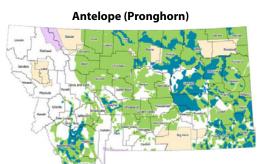
Montana is blessed with a wealth of wildlife and habitat diversity. These resources provide exceptional opportunities for recreation and contribute substantially to the state's economy and quality of life. Good information is critical to maintain this valuable heritage as the state grows and develops.

# **Recreation Area (Acres)**

	Senate District 18
Fishing Access Sites	271
Fishing Conservation Areas	0
State Parks	451
Wildlife Conservation Easements	404
Wildlife Management Areas	2,675
Wildlife Protection Areas	0
Total	3,801

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks, September 2012

# **Big Game Distribution**



# **Animal Species Diversity**

		Senate District 18	% of Montana
	Montana (Count)	(Count)	Species
Amphibians	13	6	46
Birds	308	231	75
Fish	54	38	70
Mammals	103	64	62
Reptiles	17	13	76

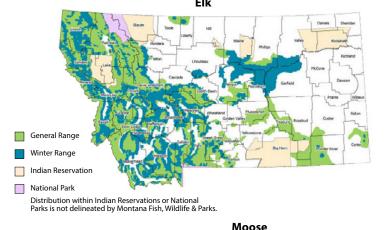
Source: Montana Natural Heritage Program, September 2012

# **Block Management Acreage**

There are a total of 9,093,377 acres of Block Management land (including Plum Creek\*) in the State of Montana. Senate District 18 contains 477.610 or 5% of those acres.

\*Plum Creek land in FWP's Regions 1 and 2 are included in these statistics. Although they are part of the Block Management Program, they are not traditional BMA's and are managed differently.

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012



# -Wildlife Highlights-

For more information on animals, plants, and habitats in your Senate District, visit the Montana Natural Heritage Program at http://mtnhp.org. Resources include:

- · Montana Field Guide an encyclopedia of the distribution, status, and biology of Montana's animals, plants, and biological communities
- MapViewer interactive maps of animals, plants, land cover, and land management

· Land Management Maps – public lands, conservation easements, and special designations

- · Wetland and riparian mapping information
- Reports on Montana's Species of Concern

· Quick responses to data requests and answers from expert scientists on Montana's plants, animals, and biological communities.

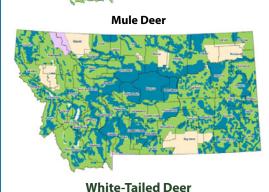
# **Desert Cottontail**

Sylvilagus audubonii

Desert Cottontail rabbits live in arid grasslands and sagebrush areas. Their nests are pear-shaped excavations in the ground and are



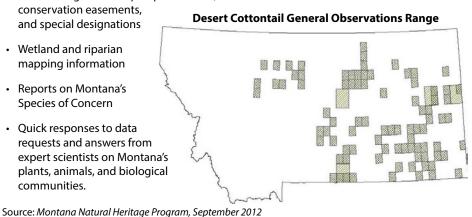
lined with vegetation and fur.



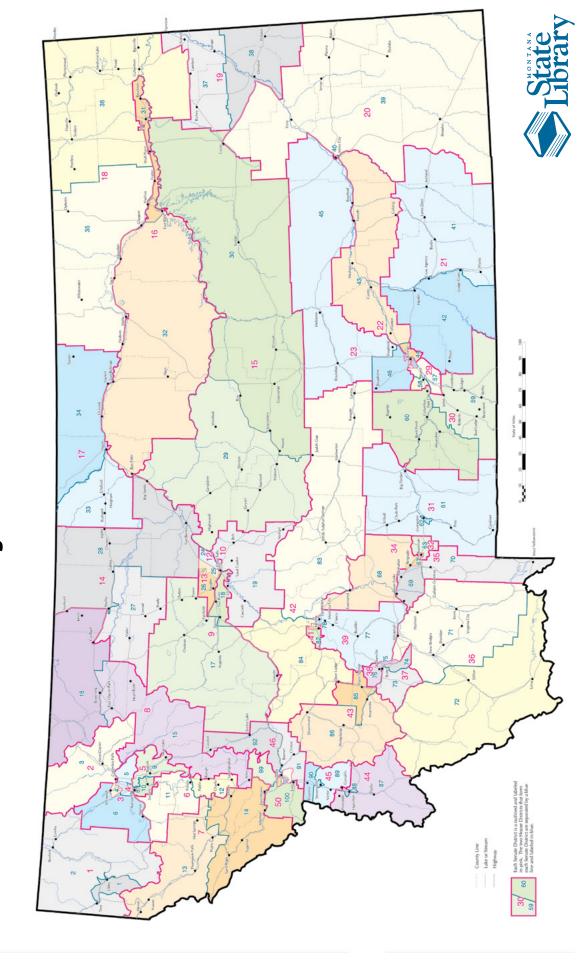




Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012

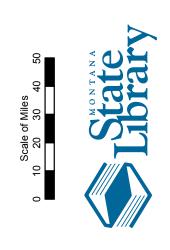


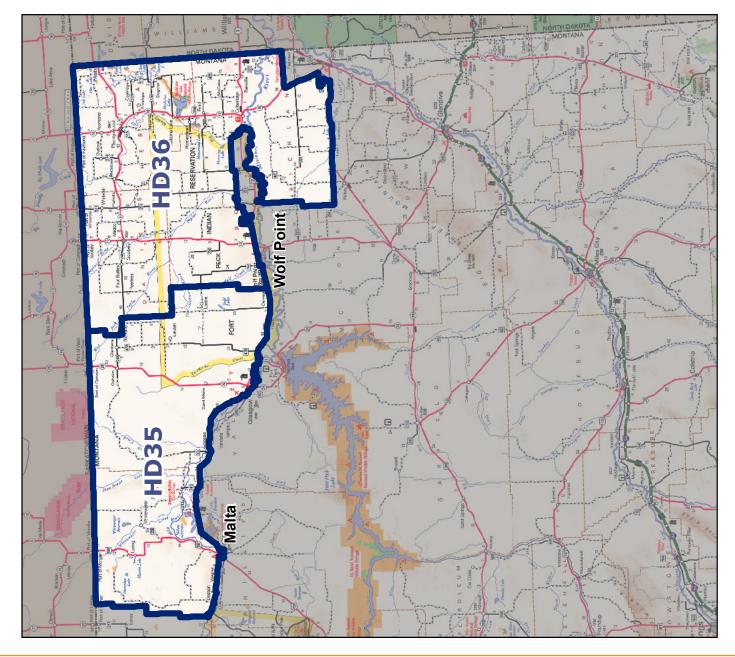
Montana Legislative District 2005 - 2014



# Montana Senate District 18







# **Online Resources Directory**

# **Montana State Library**

1515 East 6th Avenue PO Box 201800 Helena, MT 59620 (406) 444-3115

# http://msl.mt.gov



# **Statewide Library Resources**

- · Discover It! Montana State Library Catalog
- · Montana Library Directory

# http://mymontanalibrary.org

http://mtslr.org

http://msl.mt.gov/For Librarians/Library Directory

# **Montana State Digital Library**

- Library Information Services
  - MT.GOV Connect
  - · Montana State Publications Online
  - Find Resources Online
- MSL Geographic Information
  - Montana Geographic Information Clearinghouse
  - Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure
  - · Water Information System
- Natural Heritage Program
  - · Montana Field Guide
  - MapViewer
  - Species of Concern Reports Animals
  - Species of Concern Reports Plants

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/connect

http://statepublications.mt.gov

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/Find Resources Online

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/gis

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/msdi

http://msl.msl.gov/geoinfo/water

http://mtnhp.org

http://fieldguide.mt.gov

http://mtnhp.org/mapviewer

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=a

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=p

# **Montana Talking Book Library**

- Online catalogs and services WebOpac
- BARD Braille and Audio Reading Download

# http://msl.mt.gov/talking book library

http://www.klasweb.msl.mt.gov

https://nlsbard.loc.gov/mt1a

# **Montana State Library In-House Partners**

- Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks
- Natural Resources Conservation Service

http://fwp.mt.gov

http://www.mt.nrcs.usda.gov

# **Legislative Snapshot**

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative snapshot

# **Legislative Snapshot 2013**

Includes information for the State of Montana, Senate District 19, and House Districts 37 and 38.

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/

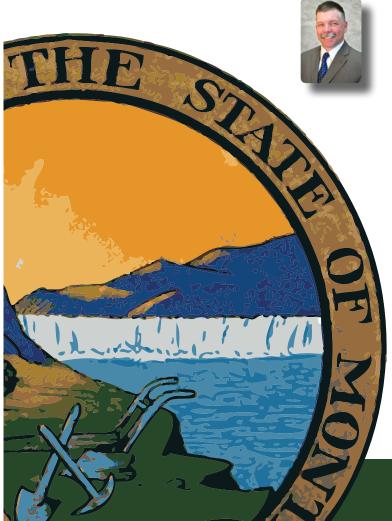




Senate District 19
Senator Matthew Rosendale (R)
1954 Highway 16
Glendive, MT 59330-9218

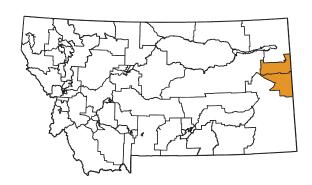


House District 37 **Representative David Halvorson (R)**704 3rd Street SE
Sidney, MT 59270-4721



House District 38

Representative Alan Doane (R)
268 County Road 521
Bloomfield, MT 59315





#### **Letter from the Montana State Librarian**

On behalf of the Montana State Library, I would like to welcome you to the 2013 legislative session. We appreciate your dedication and hard work on behalf of all Montanans. We hope that this information booklet, compiled by our information experts and full of data on issues of state and national importance, will help inform many of the decisions you have to make in the coming months.

The 2013 Legislative Snapshot includes a wide range of information on issues that affect Montanans. You will find information on our state's economy and the economic impact on your constituents. High-speed, broadband Internet access is essential in this information age and the Snapshot includes a current view of the availability of broadband and Internet services across the state. Education is always an important issue, and you will find relevant information on our state's public schools



and test scores. Throughout Montana, libraries serve as community anchors; we've highlighted the programs and services offered to Montanans through their local libraries. Finally, land, wildlife, and recreation will always be an important part of Montana life, and we've pulled several highlights from our collection that might help guide your decision-making this session. Based on feedback we received from legislators in 2011, we are pleased to make much more of the data available by legislative districts. And we are pleased to provide much of the information in mapped form. Using the Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure, a set of standardized geospatial data, these maps tell powerful stories that will further your understanding of the topics highlighted.

The Montana State Library is a small and very unique agency. We employ librarians, geographers, and natural resource specialists and we partner with botanists, zoologists and ecologists. We work closely with federal and state agencies and local and tribal governments. We manage an enormous collection of state government information in all formats, keeping Montanans informed about the work of their government. And we ensure that Montana's blind and physically disabled citizens have access to reading materials and information.

We also work on behalf of all of Montana's libraries to help them provide the latest and best information, technology and library services to their patrons – your constituents – whether it's downloadable ebooks, public access computers, online information resources, or the latest bestseller. Without the Montana State Library, Montana libraries would not be able to afford these resources and services for their patrons, all of which are being used in record numbers. In this age of information – most of which is only accessed online – the Montana State Library, through libraries across the state, provides a vital link that affects Montanans in a multitude of ways.

We created this booklet for you not only to provide vital information to help you make difficult decisions in the coming months, but to demonstrate the power of what a diverse staff with amazingly diverse skills can do to make information, in many different forms, available to every Montanan. Our work empowers Montanans by providing access to information, enhancing learning in families and communities, and building 21st Century skills. Knowing that our work makes a difference makes us very proud.

We hope that you use this Legislative Snapshot throughout the session. And we hope that you will stop by to see us – in person or virtually. Whether you visit us at our library or online, you will be able to browse our collection of government and natural resource information, get help to research a specific issue, or find a quiet place to work or meet with colleagues. We are located one block east of the Capitol, behind the Montana Historical Society, at the north end of the Justice building. And of course, our services are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week at <a href="http://msl.mt.gov">http://msl.mt.gov</a>.

Sincerely,

Jennie Stapp

#### Senate District 19 House District 37 House District 38

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Find additional Senate and House district data, interactive maps, and even more resources online at http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/.

Juni Stepp

#### The Montana Economy and Theories of Economic Growth

Source: Montana Department of Labor and Industries

It has been an interesting five years for the Montana and U.S. economies, including the deepest and longest U.S. recession since the Great Depression and a slow economic recovery. Montana outperformed the U.S. economy during the recession and recovery, losing only 4.4% of our pre-recession personal income peak compared to 5.6% nationally. Further, since hitting the trough in 2009, Montana's personal income growth has outpaced the U.S. by about 3 percentage points, while the state's payroll job growth has increased by 3.4% compared to 3.1% nationally. Montana's 2012 job growth promises to be strong. From June 2011 to June 2012, Montana added almost 9,800 jobs for an annual growth rate of 2.1% -- above forecasted expectations and above the long-term growth rate of 1.2%. Montana's economy is returning to growth despite the many national and international challenges.

The various forces causing the recession and slow recovery are evident in the quarterly personal income statistics in Figure 1. The national slowdown in the overall economy and particularly in the housing market was first noted in the summer of 2007, but personal income for both the U.S. and Montana continued to expand until the financial crisis in the third and fourth quarters of 2008. Wall Street losses translated into income and job losses on Main Streets in Montana. Although the U.S. recession officially ended in June 2009, Montana continued to lose income until the first quarter of 2010.



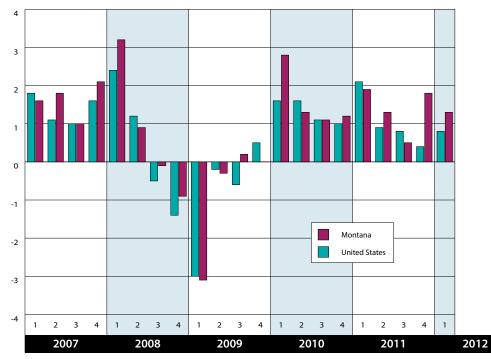
Then, just as the U.S. economy turned upward, global problems came to the forefront. The Eurozone's sovereign debt crisis moderated the U.S. recovery, with the first Greece bailout occurring in the second quarter of 2010. As one of America's largest export customers, Europe's economic slowdown reduced the demand for U.S. goods, in addition to increasing uncertainty and risk in the global financial system. In fact, overall global growth slowed from 5.2% in 2010 to 3.8% in 2011, while the advanced

economies that make up the majority of the U.S. export customers slowed from 3% in 2010 to 1.4% in 2011. The last few years have taught Montanans that our economic fortunes are strongly tied to the performance of global and national economies.

Domestic factors have also played a role in the slow emergence of the economy out of the recession. Throughout the 2007 to 2012 period, oil and gas price spikes caused temporary shocks to the economy. Higher fuel prices reduce the amount of discretionary dollars consumers have to spend in grocery stores, restaurants, and retail stores, thus slowing job growth. Also, during the summer of 2011, the federal debt ceiling increase debate increased the uncertainty about future government spending and the safety of U.S. financial instruments. With government spending equaling roughly 20% of the Gross Domestic Product, any large change to that spending would have an impact on the economy. Businesses are still in the shadow of this fiscal uncertainty. Current national fiscal plans call for spending cuts and tax increases equal to about 3.8% of GDP in January 2013, which would likely send the U.S. economy into a shallow recession.iii Businesses and consumers who are reliant on this spending are less likely to make decisions or take on risk in such an uncertain environment.

Like personal income, Montana's payroll employment was impacted by the financial crises, starting with employment losses in the fourth quarter of 2008. Job losses continued throughout 2009 and 2010 before starting recovery in 2011. Wages recovered earlier than employment growth, with the total amount

Figure 1: Montana and U.S. Personal Income Growth

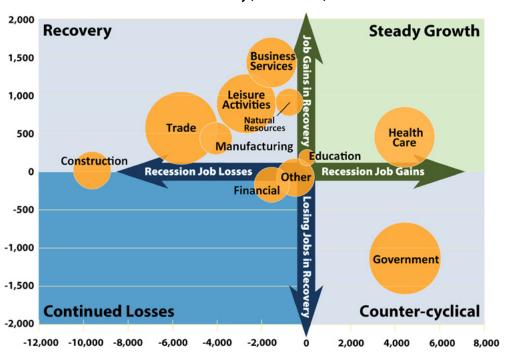


Source: Quarterly Personal Income Data, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

of wages paid to Montana workers starting to increase in the second quarter of 2010. These wage gains translated into job growth in 2011 as the spending of more wages stimulated demand in the high-employment consumer industries. The average annual wage increased by 3.5% in 2011, driving Montana's average annual wage over \$35,000 for the first time.

Payroll employment grew at about 0.9% in 2011, but private employment grew much faster at 1.4%. The job growth by industry is illustrated in Figure 2. The job change during the recession years of 2007 to 2010 is shown on the horizontal axis compared to the past year of recovery on the vertical axis. The size of the bubble indicates the size of the industry employment in 2011. Total job growth in recent years has been slower than private job growth because the government sector shed jobs in 2010 and 2011. Figure 2 includes all public employees in the government bubble, even though many public workers are in the education, health care, or construction industries. Public employment represents roughly 20% of total employment in 2011, with 11% of total employment in local government, 6% in state government, and 3% in the federal government. The government share of total employment has been slowly decreasing over time, although it increased a few percentage points during the recession. The government share returned to its downward trend in the last year. Government is placed in the counter-cyclical quadrant in Figure 2, as it added about 4,400 jobs during the recession and then lost about 1,100 jobs in 2011. Counter-cyclical government employment growth helps stabilize the economy during recessionary periods and helps accelerate the return to growth.

Figure 2: Industry Job Change during the Recession (2007 to 2010) and Recovery (2010 to 2011)



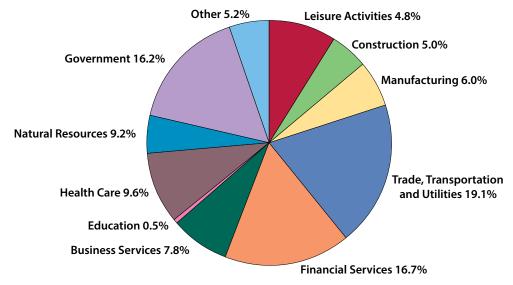
Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

The health care industry has added jobs throughout the recession and recovery, adding almost 5,000 jobs over the last five years. Only the financial services industry (which includes real estate) and other services posted employment losses in 2011, with all other industries in recovery with job gains. Business services, including administration and professional services, added the most jobs in 2011, followed by natural resources (including oil and gas mining) and the leisure activities sector

(which includes restaurants, bars, entertainment, and hotels). Trade, manufacturing, and construction posted the most losses during the recession, but all three industries are back on the recovery path with job gains in 2011. Wood product manufacturing and residential construction have been slow to recover in the aftermath of the national housing downturn, but other manufacturing and commercial and industrial construction posted job gains over the past year.

Figure 2 illustrates the size of each industry by the size of the industry's bubble, with trade, health care, government, and leisure activities employing the most workers. However, employment is only one way to contribute to the economy. Figure 3 illustrates the contribution of each industry to Montana's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Although health care represents 15% of Montana's total workforce, it contributes 10% of Montana's GDP. Similarly, the leisure activities sector comprises 13% of employment, but contributes only 5% of GDP. Other industries contribute more to GDP than to employment. The financial services industry, which includes real estate, contributes 17% of Montana's GDP, but only 5% of Montana's employment. The manufacturing and natural resource sectors also contribute significant GDP (15% combined), but are a small percentage of employment (7%). No industry is more important than another, but each industry has different roles to play in the economy.

Figure 3. Montana Gross Domestic Product by Industry, 2011



Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

Figure 4: Top 10 Exports from Montana to the Rest of the World (millions)

1.	Bulk Wheat	881.8
2.	Mineral Fuel, Oil, etc.	374.2
3.	Inorganic Chemicals	346.4
4.	Industrial Machinery (including computers)	197.9
5.	Vehicles, Parts, etc.	114.9
6.	Cereals	60.5
7.	Ores, Slag & Ash	60.2
8.	Salt, Sulfur, Earth & Stone	57.6
9.	Aircraft, Parts, etc.	40.3
10	Optic, Medical or Surgical Instruments	37.6

Source: Montana Department of Commerce, Office of Trade and International Relations, 2011

The manufacturing and natural resources industries are also important because of the amount of exports they provide for our economy. Exports bring new wealth into our economy, which then drives economic growth in all industries as the money is circulated through our economy. Figure 4 illustrates the top 10 Montana exports. Many are raw natural resources from the agriculture and mining industries, or manufacturing products that add value to the raw commodities. Overall, Montana's exports increased by 14% in 2011. Montana's largest export customers include other states, Canada, Asia, and Europe. Based on data from the first half of 2012, Montana exports may decrease slightly in 2012 because of slower economic growth in many of our non-U.S. global trading partners.v

The western portion of Montana was harder hit by the recession and global slowdown compared to the eastern portion of the state. 2011 unemployment rates by region are shown in Figure 5. The large job losses in wood product manufacturing had a disproportional effect in Northwestern Montana, while the large recessionary job losses in construction had the largest impact in both the Northwest and around the Bozeman region. These two areas continue to have the highest unemployment rates in 2011. In contrast, the Eastern portion of the state was less impacted by the recession because of a heavy reliance on energy, agriculture, health care, and government – all industries that performed relatively well during the recession. The unemployment rate in the East was only 4.7% in 2011. The development of the Bakken oil shale has brought a great deal of development into the

region, both in the primary oil and gas mining industry and in related business services, such as environmental engineering and employment firms. Although unemployment in the western portion of the state continues to be high, job growth has returned to all Montana regions. In fact, the Southwest region of the state (including Butte, Bozeman, Dillon, and Helena) has led the state in job gains as we have exited the recession, leading the Southwest region's unemployment rate to decrease slightly in 2011 to 6.1% from 6.6% in 2010.

All of Montana's regions are expected to post job gains in 2012, with continued growth expected in 2013. However, job growth is expected to remain slower than before the recession for several years. The Montana Department of Labor and Industry's job projections expect 1.4% job growth in 2012 and 2013, compared to the 2.2% annual growth that the state experienced from 2000 to 2007 prior to the recession. In many ways, the rapid economic growth prior to the recession was artificially high because of the low interest rates that caused a growth bubble. Slower expected growth is simply a result of being outside the bubble period.

Growth is also expected to be slower in the future because of cutbacks in government spending and slower growth in consumer spending as Americans save and try to reduce their debt loads. With government spending comprising about 20% and consumption comprising about 70% of aggregate demand, the slowdown in these sectors will translate into slower overall economic growth. Lower domestic demand from consumers and governments will lead many businesses to slow production or look abroad to foreign markets to supplement growth. Both alternatives may lead to slower employment growth domestically. Further, a slowing global economy will likely moderate Montana export growth in 2012 and 2013, although global demand is expected to return in later years.

Despite domestic and global challenges, Montana's economy has proven to be incredibly resilient in the last few years. Montana's economy is now in recovery, adding over 9,800 jobs in the last year, and posting over two years of personal income and wage gains. Although unemployment remains undesirably high, Montana's job growth has re-employed out-of-work Montanans and brought stronger wages back to workers and their families. Future years are expected to bring continued growth to our state as our industries continue recovery from the recession, and the Bakken development provides new opportunities for income growth and entrepreneurialism.

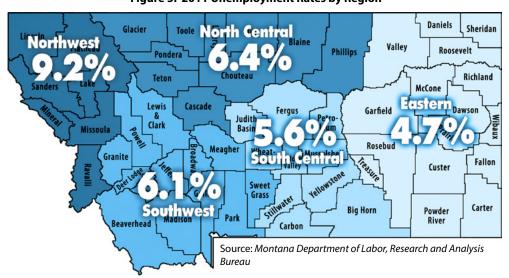


Figure 5: 2011 Unemployment Rates by Region

i The long-term growth rate of 1.2% for Montana's total employment growth is based on employment data from 1976 to 2011 using the Local Area Unemployment Statistics published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Montana Department of Labor and Industry (DLI). Job growth forecasts based on this series by DLI suggested job growth of only 0.9% in 2011.

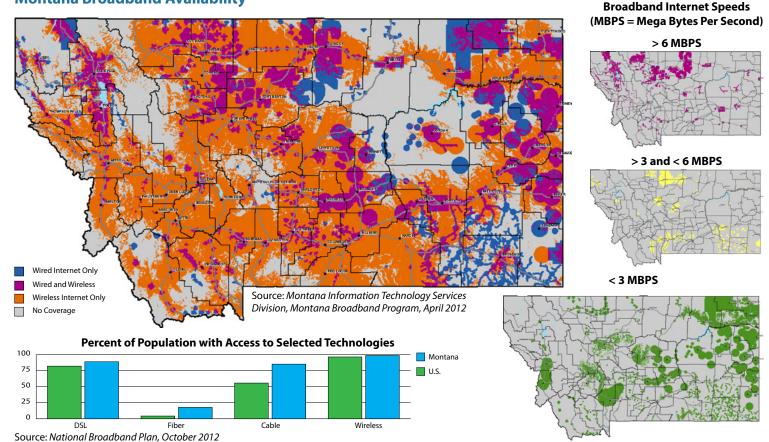
ii International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2012. www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2012/01/weodata/index.aspx.

iii Global Insight, "U.S. Economy: The Fiscal Cliff" June 28, 2012 and Congressional Budget Office, "An Update to the Budget and Economic Outlook: Fiscal Years 2012 to 2022" Aug. 22, 2012.

iv For more information on employment and wage growth, please see the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Labor Day Report 2012, available at <a href="http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913">http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913</a> LDR-12.pdf.

v WiserTrade, U.S. State Exports by NAICS Industry. At <u>www.wisertrade.org</u>. See footnote 2 for growth projections.

#### **Montana Broadband Availability**



#### **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program**

Under the Broadband Technologies Opportunities Program (BTOP) funded by the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA) and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the Montana State Library is partnering with 44 of Montana's public libraries to expand access to free, high-speed Internet to 86% of the state's population by 2013. Funds have supported: increased broadband speeds; decreased patron wait time; improved access by purchasing ADA compliant

software, hardware, and furniture, and through minor renovation projects aimed at increasing accessibility of computing center facilities; digital literacy training; and a mobile computer lab.

#### **Highlights include:**

- Increased average statewide library broadband speeds from 3.55 mbps to 15 mbps
- Added 478 public workstations (212 desktops, 46 children's computers, 200 laptops, 17 touchscreens and 3 iMacs) for a total of 781

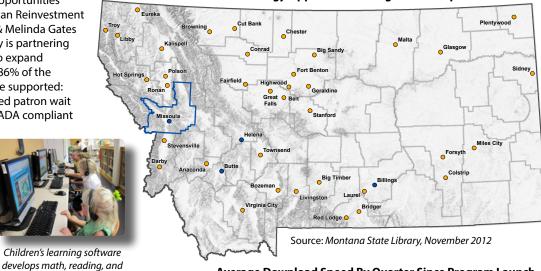
critical-thinking skills

- Decreased average wait time from 20 minutes to less than 5 minutes
- Provided digital literacy training to over 70,000 Montanans and 1,200 librarians on topics such as employment resources, tax filing, self-help law, Internet and email, and computer basics

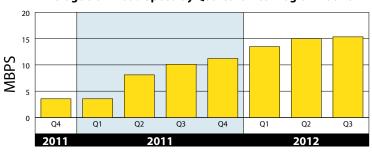
#### **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program Participants**

Source: Montana Information Technology Services Division,

Montana Broadband Program, April 2012



#### Average Download Speed By Quarter Since Program Launch



Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

#### **Demographics**

#### **2010 Poverty and Median Income Estimates**

		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	19	37	38
Median Household Income	43,872	51,122	52,165	49,417
% in Poverty All Ages	15	12	14	10
% in Poverty Ages Under 18	19	17	17	17

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

# Percent of Households With One or More Persons 65 Years and Over

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 19	District 37	District 38
One or More 65 and Over	25	27	25	29
One Person	10	12	12	12
Two Or More Persons	14	15	13	16
Family	14	14	13	16
Nonfamily	1	0	0	0

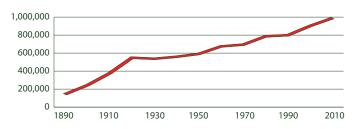
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

#### **Percent of Change in Number of Housing Units**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 19	District 37	District 38
2000 Census	412,633	8,748	4,536	4,212
2010 Census	482,825	8,781	4,533	4,248
Percent of Change	+ 17.0	+ 0.4	0.1	+ 0.9

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Censes

#### Montana Historic Population Growth 1890 - 2010 Censes

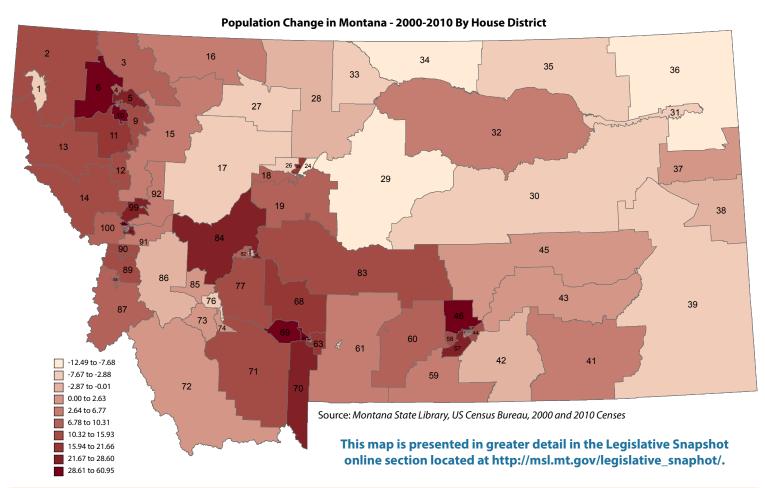


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1890 - 2010 Censes

#### 2010 Census Data

	Total	Male	Female
United States	308,745,538	151,781,326	156,964,212
Under 5 years	20,201,362	10,319,427	9,881,935
Under 18 years	74,181,467	37,945,136	36,236,331
18 to 64 years	194,356,087	96,473,230	97,882,857
65 years and over	40,267,984	17,362,960	22,905,024
Montana	989,415	496,667	492,748
Under 5 years	62,423	32,129	30,294
Under 18 years	223,563	114,909	108,654
18 to 64 years	619,110	313,713	305,397
65 years and over	146,742	68,045	78,697
		·	

Source: US Census Bureau, 2010 Census



#### **Demographics**

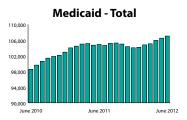
#### **Veteran Population Projections**

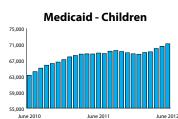
Montana is ranked second among the states for percent of the civilian population 18 years and over who are veterans. (12.3 percent, U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey)

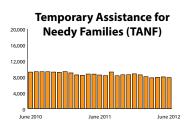
		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	19	37	38
Civilian population (>18)	746,963	14,510	7,215	7,295
Non Veterans	646,089	12,772	6,512	6,260
Veterans	100,874	1,738	703	1,035
% of Gulf War (>9/01)	9.0%	6%	10%	4%
% of Gulf War (8/90-8/01)	15%	10%	7%	12%
Vietnam era	37%	30%	32%	29%
Korean War	13%	11%	16%	8%
World War II	10%	14%	11%	16%

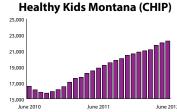
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

# Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services Selected Eligibles - Monthly Enrollment





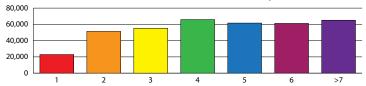




Source: Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services, August 2012

#### **Montana Median Income By Household Size**

Median Income for All Households: 43,872



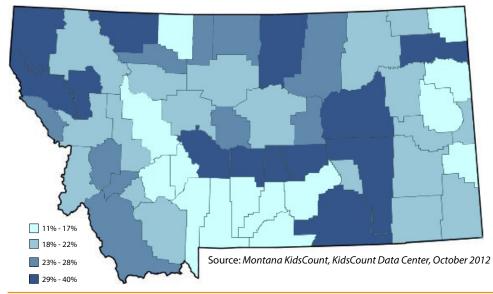
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

# Percent of Individuals Below Poverty Level (12 Month Period)

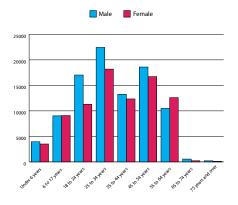
		Senate	House	House
T . 1 (6 )	Montana	District 19	District 37	District 38
Total (Count)	138,109	2,058	1,252	806
Males	46.2%	43.6%	37.5%	53.2%
Under 5 years	5.0%	4.0%	2.6%	6.2%
5 years	1.1%	2.6%	0.3%	6.1%
6 to 11 years	4.8%	3.8%	3.2%	4.8%
12 to 14 years	2.1%	2.8%	4.2%	0.6%
15 years	0.9%	2.3%	0.5%	5.2%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	1.6%	2.2%	0.6%
18 to 24 years	8.6%	6.0%	4.2%	8.8%
25 to 34 years	5.5%	5.2%	8.4%	0.4%
35 to 44 years	4.6%	5.0%	2.4%	8.9%
45 to 54 years	5.3%	2.6%	2.9%	2.2%
55 to 64 years	3.8%	3.1%	2.1%	4.6%
65 to 74 years	1.6%	2.5%	3.3%	1.4%
> 75 years	1.4%	2.0%	1.2%	3.3%
Females	53.8%	56.4%	62.5%	46.8%
Under 5 years	5.1%	4.4%	4.9%	3.6%
5 years	0.8%	1.2%	0.7%	2.0%
6 to 11 years	4.7%	4.2%	5.3%	2.6%
12 to 14 years	2.0%	2.4%	2.6%	2.1%
15 years	0.7%	0.2%	0.0%	0.6%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	3.4%	4.2%	2.1%
18 to 24 years	11.0%	8.7%	10.3%	6.2%
25 to 34 years	7.3%	6.9%	9.4%	2.9%
35 to 44 years	5.0%	3.8%	4.3%	3.1%
45 to 54 years	5.5%	4.7%	5.9%	2.7%
55 to 64 years	4.3%	5.1%	5.4%	4.6%
65 to 74 years	2.2%	3.4%	3.3%	3.5%
> 75 years	3.5%	8.1%	6.3%	10.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

#### **Montana Child Poverty By County (Percent - 2009)**



#### **Montana Health Insurance Coverage Status**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey

#### **Indexes**

Population	Montana	Senate District 19	House District 37	House District 3
Total population	989,415	18,732	9,610	9,122
Median age (years)	40	42	42	43
Total population - 65 years and over	146,742	3,118	1,448	1,670
Total population - 18 to 64 years	619,110	11,438	5,904	5,534
Total population - under 18 years	223,563	4,176	2,258	1,918
Total population - under 5 years	62,423	1,187	621	566
One race	964,439	18,398	9,421	8,97
White	884,961	17,887	9,157	8,730
Black/African American	4,027	37	10	2
American Indian/Alaska Native	62,555	305	148	15
Asian	6,253	54	23	3
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	668	5	1	
Some other race	5,975	110	82	2
Two or more races	24,976	334	189	14.
Hispanic/Latino	28,565	475	290	18
Social	Montana	Senate District 19	House District 37	House District 3
Total households	401,328	7,778	4,078	3,70
Average household size	2	2	2	2,1. 2
Average family size	3	3	3	
Family households (families)	256,130	5,307	2,774	2,53
Male householder, no wife present, family	15,368	331	165	16
Male householder, no wife present, family - with own children under 18 years	9,016	224	103	12
Female householder, no husband present, family	33,651	600	370	23
Female householder, no husband present, family - with own children under 18 years	21,355	430	308	12
Nonfamily households	145,198	2,471	1,304	1,16
Householder living alone	116,779	2,276	1,171	1,10
Householder living alone - 65 years and over	41,923	931	469	46
Households with one or more people under 18 years	116,926	2,342	1,349	99
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	99,541	2,064	1,008	1,05
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	235,983	3,837	1,924	1,91
Nursery school, preschool	13,206	368	265	10
Kindergarten	12,085	217	101	11
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	96,195	1,658	908	75
High school (grades 9-12)	52,304	885	463	42
College or graduate school	62,193	709	187	52
Economic	Montana	Senate District 19	House District 37	House District 3
Employment status - population 16 years and over	778,518	14,983	7,510	7,47
Civilian labor force - employed	476,195	9,621	5,116	4,50
Civilian labor force - unemployed	28,683	363	220	14
Armed forces	3,737	7	7	
Not in labor force	269,903	4,992	2,167	2,82
Females 16 years and over in labor force	391,139	7,277	3,686	3,59
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18	16	17	1
Mean earnings (dollars)	55,129	59,999	59,776	60,26
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	15,179	14,423	13,736	15,11
Mean retirement income (dollars)	18,679	14,546	14,819	14,29
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	7,895	7,839	6,162	8,87
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	2,954	4,677	3,131	5,10
Median family income (dollars)	55,725	60,891	58,852	63,40
Mean family income (dollars)	68,016	70,408	71,692	69,00
Housing	Montana	Senate District 19	House District 37	House District 3
		8,729	4,568	4,16
	471,723	0,723	7,500	
Total housing units				3.70
Total housing units Occupied housing units	401,328	7,778	4,078	
Total housing units Occupied housing units Vacant housing units				46
Total housing units Occupied housing units Vacant housing units Homeowner vacancy rate	401,328 70,395	7,778 951	4,078 490	46
Total housing units  Occupied housing units  Vacant housing units  Homeowner vacancy rate  Rental vacancy rate	401,328 70,395 2 6	7,778 951 1	4,078 490 0	46
Total housing units Occupied housing units Vacant housing units Homeowner vacancy rate Rental vacancy rate Built 2005 or later	401,328 70,395 2 6 18,895	7,778 951 1 5	4,078 490 0 6	46
Total housing units Occupied housing units Vacant housing units Homeowner vacancy rate Rental vacancy rate Built 2005 or later Owner-occupied	401,328 70,395 2 6 18,895 277,023	7,778 951 1 5 141 5,413	4,078 490 0 6 61 2,680	46 8 2,73
Total housing units Occupied housing units Vacant housing units Homeowner vacancy rate Rental vacancy rate Built 2005 or later Owner-occupied Renter-occupied Median (dollars)	401,328 70,395 2 6 18,895	7,778 951 1 5	4,078 490 0 6	3,70 46 8 2,73 96 100,30

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census/2006-2010 American Community Survey

Housing units with a mortgage

Housing units without a mortgage

162,090

114,933

1,273

1,407

1,416

1,317

2,689

2,724

#### **Accredited Schools**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 19	District 37	District 38
Elementaries	440	12	7	5
Middle Schools	49	2	1	1
Grades 7-8 Schools	164	5	4	1
High Schools	185	7	5	2
Total	838	26	17	9

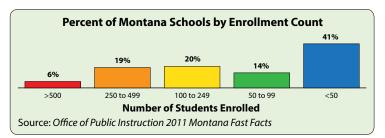
Source: Montana State Library, Montana Office of Public Instruction, September 2012

#### **Montana School Libraries**

Per MCA 20-7-202, each school in Montana maintains a school library.

Average circulation per library per year	13,788
Access to Statewide Databases	100%
No summer library hours	83%

Source: 2012 Montana School Library Data Survey



#### **Montana Test Scores - Achievement Levels**

#### 4th Grade Reading

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	31%	29%	25%	27%	27%
At or above basic	69%	71%	75%	73%	73%
Below proficient	65%	64%	61%	65%	64%
At or above proficient	35%	36%	39%	35%	36%

#### 8th Grade Reading

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	18%	18%	15%	16%	14%
At or above basic	82%	82%	85%	84%	86%
Below proficient	63%	63%	61%	62%	58%
At or above proficient	37%	37%	39%	38%	42%

#### 4th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	19%	15%	12%	12%	13%
At or above basic	81%	85%	88%	88%	87%
Below proficient	69%	62%	56%	55%	55%
At or above proficient	31%	38%	44%	45%	45%

#### 8th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	21%	20%	21%	18%	17%
At or above basic	79%	80%	79%	82%	83%
Below proficient	65%	64%	62%	56%	54%
At or above proficient	35%	36%	38%	44%	46%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2012

# Montana High School Graduation Rates By High School District 0 - 59% 60 - 69% 70 - 79% 80 - 89% 90 - 100% Montana High School Graduation Rates By High School District Note that the second of the

#### 4th Graders Who Scored Below Proficient Reading Level

By Family Income	2011
Eligible for free/reduced school lunch	77%
Not eligible for free/reduced school lunch	55%

By Race and Hispanic Origin	2011
White	61%
Hispanic or Latino	77%
American Indian	86%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2011

#### **Early Literacy**

For low-income children in particular, a "readiness gap" fuels much of what has become known as the achievement gap. The readiness gap grows exponentially between birth and kindergarten due to differences in children's resources and opportunities for physical, linguistic, cognitive, social, emotional, and behavioral development. This gap continues to grow as children attend K-12 school.

Nearly 2/3 of Montana's fourth graders cannot read at a proficient level. The fact is that the fourth-graders who cannot meet proficient levels in reading today are all too likely to become our nation's lowest-income, least-skilled, least-productive, and most costly citizens tomorrow. Low achievement in reading, which begins with opportunistic differences starting at birth, has important long-term consequences in terms of individual earning potential, global competitiveness, and general productivity.

Source: MontanaKidsCount, September 2011

# 

There are 769 libraries in the Montana Library Directory. Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries. For more detailed information on Montana's libraries visit http://www.msl.mt.gov/For\_Librarians/Library\_Directory/. See the Education page for more information about Montana's school libraries.

	Montana	Senate District 19	House District 37	House District 38
Public	82	4	2	2
Branches	34	0	1	0
Bookmobiles	3	0	0	0
Academic	26	1	0	1
Institutional	2	0	0	0
School	562	18	13	9
Special	57	1	1	0
Other	3	0	0	0
Total	769	24	17	12

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

#### **Montana's Cultural Heritage**

In partnership with the Montana Historical Society and other organizations, the Montana State Library promotes preservation of and online

access to our state's cultural heritage. The Montana Memory Project website makes a variety of historic as well as contemporary resources available in digital format for education, business, pleasure, and lifelong learning.



Fire trucks at Presbyterian Church, Lewistown, MT

http://mtmemory.org/.

#### **Connecting to Collections**

The Montana Historical Society and the Montana State Library partnered on a statewide project to assess the preservation needs of collections at Montana's more than 400 cultural organizations. The assessment documented the need for training, environmental

monitoring, on-site surveys of collections and facilities, and disaster preparedness assistance.

#### **Montana Talking Book Library**

## Services for Montanans with Visual, Physical and Reading Disabilities

The Montana State Library supports free specialized and direct accessible library services to Montanans with visual and physical disabilities through the Montana Talking Book Library (MTBL). The number of veterans served has increased to 12.4% of all patrons. Overall patrons have increased by 15%. MTBL circulation has increased by 15.16%. The Patron Outreach Project is designed to connect more Montanans with MTBL services.



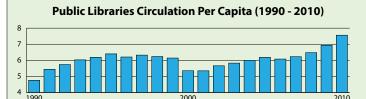
MTBL's local recordings and national digitization projects continue to progress and offer a wider variety of digital

audio books to patrons in both physical delivery and digital BARD (Braille and Audio Reading Download) delivery programs. These are designed to meet patrons' needs at their personal resource and skills level, including homebound patrons.

For more information: http://msl.mt.gov/tbl/ OR 1-800-332-3400

#### **Montana Public Libraries Fast Facts**

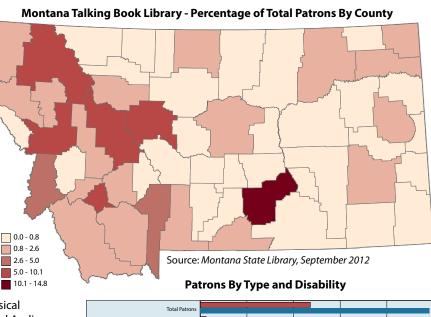
- Montana's public libraries hold 3,719,920 items.
- Montanans visited their public libraries an average of five times throughout the year, for a total of 4,599,660 visits in 2011.
- Montana library patrons checked out 7,519,019 items in 2011, about eight items per person.
- Librarians in Montana's public libraries fielded 465,036 reference questions in SFY 2011, or 8,934 questions per week.
- 100% of all Montana libraries provide Internet access to patrons
- Nearly half of all Montanans (467,303) have a library card.



Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

#### **Courier Project**

As access to quality information has become a vital part of our lives, the Montana State Library is partnering with libraries on a number of ways to share information and materials affordably and dependably. One of these methods is the Montana Courier Project, which uses a commercial courier service to ship library materials and resources around the state. As participation has grown, libraries are seeing increasingly significant savings in the cost of moving library materials around the state.



Deaf & Blind Disabilities

Physical Disability

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

Digital Users

Number of Patron

The Montana State Library works on behalf of all Montana libraries to help them provide the latest and best information and library services to their patrons - your constituents. We negotiate on behalf of libraries across the state to get the best rate on cutting-edge library products and services, keeping libraries relevant and engaged in their local communities. Our statewide suite of resource sharing tools through our unique group services contract with Online Computing Library Center (OCLC) enables patrons to borrow library materials from anywhere in the world and provides Montana collections to citizens of the world. Discover It, a new statewide search tool for libraries. makes the patron's discovery experience into a one stop, "Google-like" experience. Without statewide library projects, some of which are listed here, many Montanans would be left behind in this age of information.

#### **Participating Libraries**

Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries that are participating in the following statewide projects.

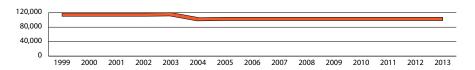
		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 19	District 37	District 38
Statewide Databases	769	24	17	12
OCLC	769	24	17	12
OCLC Group Services	252	8	5	4
Montana Shared Catalog	163	4	2	2
MontanaLibrary2Go	88	3	1	2
Ready2Read	72	2	1	1
Courier Project	46	1	0	1
Montana Memory Project	34	1	1	0

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

#### -State Aid Dollars for Public Libraries-

State aid to public libraries is provided through the Information Access Montana Act (IAMA) passed by the Montana Legislature in 1989. The act is designed to broaden access to existing information by strengthening public libraries, augment and extend services provided by public libraries, and permit new types of library services based on local need. For fiscal year 2013, a total of \$102,830 was distributed amongst the state's 82 public libraries.

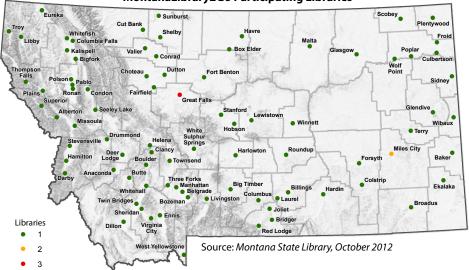
#### State Aid for Montana Public Libraries (1999 - 2013)



	Per	PerSq	
State Aid for Public Libraries in Senate District 19	Capita \$	Mile \$	Total \$
George McCone Memorial County Library, Circle	157	239	397
Glendive Public Library, Glendive	812	215	1,027
Sidney-Richland County Library, Sidney	883	189	1,072
Wibaux Public Library, Wibaux	92	81	173

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

#### MontanaLibrary2Go Participating Libraries



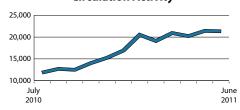
## Statewide Databases and HomeworkMT

Thanks to an allocation from the Montana legislature, the Montana State Library offers statewide periodical databases to all Montana library patrons. Access to this completely online collection - accessible in the library, at home, or on a mobile device - includes hundreds of journals and thousands of full text articles on everything from business resources to health information. Montanans performed nearly 6.5 million searches within the "Discover It" statewide search tool last year. Library patrons also have access to live tutors and online homework assistance through HomeworkMT. Montana students engaged in 8,102 live tutoring sessions and 3,715 online sessions to get assistance with math, science, social studies and the GED. Adults accessed the resource for assistance with computer and financial literacy, resumes, and helping children with homework.

#### MontanaLibrary2Go

The ever increasing popularity of downloadable audio and e-books makes MontanaLibrary2Go a favorite of Montana library patrons. Participating libraries deliver a growing collection of downloadable audio and e-book titles to their patrons. Titles are available for download on a wide variety of mobile devices including Kindles, iPods, iPads, iPhones and Androids. Patrons from participating libraries downloaded 206,801 titles between July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012.

### MontanaLibrary2Go Circulation Activity



Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

#### **Ready 2 Read**

The Montana State Library's Ready 2 Read program is designed to help parents and caregivers understand the value of sharing language and literacy with their children and the importance these skills play throughout a person's life. The Ready 2 Read program has provided extensive early childhood training for Montana librarians; placed early childhood materials, including age-appropriate books and toys, into libraries throughout the state; and helped Montana libraries become community hubs for healthy child and family development, which provide all parents of young children access to age appropriate reading materials and a 21st Century learning environment that will reap rewards for society far into the future.

http://ready2readmontana.org/

#### **Montana GIS Portal**



The Montana GIS Portal serves as Montana's primary online resource to discover geospatial data. The Portal provides online access to hundreds of datasets in a variety of formats for use in maps, web mapping applications and geospatial analyses.

http://gisportal.msl.mt.gov/

#### **State Names Authority (SNA)**

The Montana State Library is responsible for representing the State of Montana to the US Board of Geographic Names (BGN). The SNA is notified when the BGN receives proposals for new names or changes to existing names recognized by the federal government for natural features such as streams and mountains in Montana. The SNA solicits opinions on the proposals from state and local agencies and from the public, then forwards these opinions, along with the State's recommendation, to the BGN. The SNA web site at <a href="http://msl.mt.gov/geonames">http://msl.mt.gov/geonames</a> has more information and a database of all proposals made for Montana since 2002.

# 

#### **Statewide Library Training**

The Montana State Library's three consultants travel throughout Montana and meet one-on-one with librarians and library trustees across the state, assisting with everything from training and technology to applying Montana library law and fundraising basics. In the last fiscal year, MSL's consultants traveled over 37,505 miles, made over 2,830 contacts and completed over 167 visits with Montana's library community.



Number of trainings 29 Number of students at trainings 450

Source: Montana State Library, October 2011 - September 2012

#### **Montana Shared Catalog**

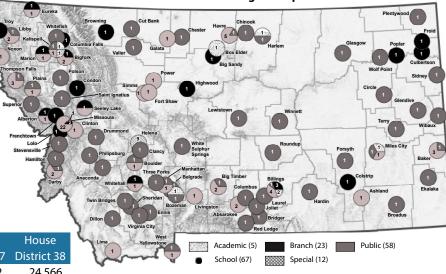
The Montana Shared Catalog helps more than 160 Montana libraries meet today's library users' demands. It gives Montanans a rich and easy-to-use catalog including more than 5 million items that patrons circulated 4,871,174 times from August 2011 to September 2012. Forty-two of the MSC member libraries have joined together in three separate groups to share their collections and patrons among their members. These resource sharing libraries are in the 4-Rivers Group (10 members in Southwestern Montana), BridgerNet Group (5 members in Gallatin County), and the Partners Group (27 members located across the state).

**Montana Shared Catalog Circulation** 

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 19	District 37	District 38
Circulation	4,871,174	67,928	43,362	24,566

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

#### Montana Shared Catalog Participants



Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

#### **State Publications Available Online!**

The Montana State Library is digitizing our legacy print state publications collection of 37,000+ publications dating from 1874. To date, over one million pages have been digitized. These publications are available online in a variety of formats at <a href="http://statepublications.mt.gov">http://statepublications.mt.gov</a>. Use of these online items is exponentially more frequent than traditional print usage.

#### **Geographic Information**

#### **Montana Land Information Act**

Montana Governments and Groups Receiving MLIA Grants The Montana Land FY 2008 Through FY 2013 Information Account is funded through document Fort Peck Tribes recording fees as described Chippewa Swan Valley School District LINCOLN in MCA 7-4-2637. The Cree Tribe account supplies funds FLATHEAD for work on statewide datasets, called the Montana Salish TETON **Spatial Data Infrastructure** Kootenai Tribe (MSDI), and provides funding for local, regional, and tribal efforts to build and support GIS capacity. The statewide datasets. such as cadastral (tax parcels), aerial photography, addressed structures, and wetlands are used by local, state, tribal, federal, and private sector GIS STILL-WATER YELLOWSTON practitioners. **Montana Land Information Account Funds to State Account By Year** 750.000 Tribal Governments Grants County Grants Counties with Multiple Grants 500,000 Cities and Other Eligible Entity Grants

#### **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure**

\*FY06 does not include a June 06 collection month

FY10

FY08 FY09

Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

The Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure or MSDI contains 14 Framework layers that digitally represent the physical and cultural landscape of Montana. This information is developed with private sector, local, state, and tribal programs and in cooperation with the federal government. The State of Montana partners with all levels of government to create a complete standardized set of data for Montana base maps.

These 14 layers can help improve business inefficiencies; route traffic; study sensitive species after an oil spill; plan for future development; spur economic development; deliver necessary immunization services to children in your community and more.

# MSDI represent cana. This in, local, state, the federal swith all standardized The Montana Cadastral Mapping Application is a robust mapping tool that provides access to selected Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure layers, including information on public and private land ownership.

Montana Cadastral Application http://gis.mt.gov

Source: Montana State Library, August 2012

#### **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure Layers**



250.000

Hydrography

























For more information, visit http://giscoordination.mt.gov

#### Land

#### **Land Ownership**

Senate District 19 ranks number 17 in size and is 3,646.919 square miles, or about 2% of Montana's total land area (146,926 square miles). The average senate district in Montana is 2,938 square miles and the average house district is 1,469 square miles.

	Montana		Senate Distric	t 19	House Distric	t 37	House District	t 38
	Area		Area		Area		Area	
Owner	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%
Private	95,080	65	3,239	89	1,535	92	1,704	86
Local Government	208	<1	6	<1	2	<1	4	<1
Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks	648	<1	23	<1	5	<1	18	<1
State Trust Land	8,092	6	217	6	103	6	115	6
Other State Land	139	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
US Bureau of Land Management	12,505	9	160	4	30	2	130	7
US Fish and Wildlife Service	1,448	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
US Forest Service	26,608	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
US National Park Service	1,853	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Federal Land	344	<1	2	<1	<1	<1	2	<1
Total	146,926		3,647		1,674		1,973	

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

#### **Private Land Agricultural Use**

	Montana		Senate District 19		House District 37		House District 38	
Owner	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%
Continuous Crop	29,162	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fallow Crop	13,497,077	16	548,778	24	346,971	32	201,807	17
Farmstead	34,343	<1	988	<1	532	<1	455	<1
Grazing	51,274,975	62	1,631,414	72	699,266	64	932,149	80
Irrigated	1,891,718	2	59,994	3	39,334	4	20,660	2
Timber	15,346,749	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wild Hay	1,235,624	1	13,196	<1	7,185	<1	6,011	<1
Total	83,309,648		2,254,370		1,093,287		1,161,083	

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Department of Revenue, September 2012

#### **Conservation Easements (Acres)**

		Senate District	House District	House District
	Montana	19	37	38
Bitter Root Land Trust	2,624	0	0	0
City Government	601	0	0	0
Clark Fork-Pend Oreille Conservancy	208	0	0	0
County Government	528	0	0	0
Ducks Unlimited (Wetlands America Trust)	16,997	0	0	0
Five Valleys Land Trust	47,591	0	0	0
Flathead Land Trust	9,568	0	0	0
Gallatin Valley Land Trust	37,046	0	0	0
Humane Society Wildlife Land Trust	279	0	0	0
Montana Conservation Trust	736	0	0	0
Montana Department of Transportation	999	0	0	0
Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks	417,119	5,995	5,995	0
Montana Land Reliance	895,520	2,281	2,281	0
Mule Deer Foundation	155	0	0	0
National Wildlife Federation	20	0	0	0
Prickly Pear Land Trust	3,246	0	0	0
Rattlesnake Land Trust	190	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation	50,266	0	0	0
Salish and Kootenai Tribal Lands	222	0	0	0
The Bighorn Institute	1,443	0	0	0
The Conservation Fund	15,061	0	0	0
The Nature Conservancy	316,722	0	0	0
The Vital Ground Foundation	912	0	0	0
US Bureau of Reclamation	42	0	0	0
US Department of Agriculture	26,901	0	0	0
US Fish and Wildlife Service	241,264	0	0	0
US Forest Service	20,038	0	0	0
US Government	9,251	0	0	0
Total	2,115,548	8,276	8,276	0

#### Montana Land Management Tool

To view more land management and conservation easement information, visit the Natural Heritage MapViewer at <a href="http://">http://</a> mtnhp.org/mapviewer. The MapViewer displays land management information (public lands, managed areas, and conservation easements); wildlife sightings (more than 1,300,000); land cover/land use; and, over 28,000 georeferenced photos from across Montana. It links directly into the Montana Field Guides for more information about Montana's animals, plants and habitats. The Natural Heritage Program is the state's source for reliable, objective information and expertise to support stewardship of our native species and habitats. http://mtnhp.org

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Natural Heritage Program, June 2012

#### **Montana Ground Water Investigations Program**

- Investigates critical groundwater challenges such as groundwater/surfacewater interaction, impacts of land use change, development stress, and more.
- Results provide scientific basis for sound, informed, water-management decisions.

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/gwip/gwip.asp

#### **Montana Ground Water Assessment Program**

- Maps groundwater quality and the distribution of Montana's aquifers
- Provides long-term groundwater quality and water-level monitoring
- Maintains the central repository for Montana's groundwater information

http://mbmggwic.mtech.edu/

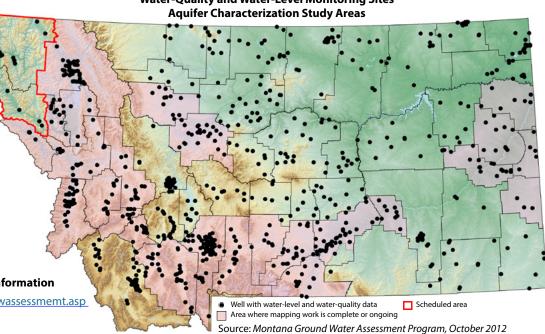
**Ground Water Assessment Program information** 

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/grw/grwassessmemt.asp

# **Ground Water Investigation Program Project Areas Map** Active or completed projects Next scheduled projects Unscheduled projects

Source: Montana Ground Water Investigation Program, September 2012

### **Water-Quality and Water-Level Monitoring Sites**



#### **Montana Drought Resources**

The Montana Governor's Drought **Advisory Committee** is charged with monitoring, forecasting, and reporting water supply and moisture conditions, enabling



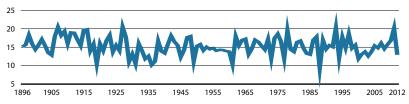
Montanans to make timely and informed decisions to mitigate drought impacts in a proactive manner.

For historic analysis, up-to-date information, and maps on Montana's current drought situation visit http://drought.mt.gov/.

#### **Montana Digital Atlas**

Additional mapping and data capabilities are available through the Montana State Library at <a href="http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp">http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp</a>. The Montana Digital Atlas allows users to identify a place of interest and view an atlas of information about that place that includes a broad range of data categories such as land ownership and use, census data, water information and biological data.

#### Montana Annual Precipitation in Inches (1895 - 2012)

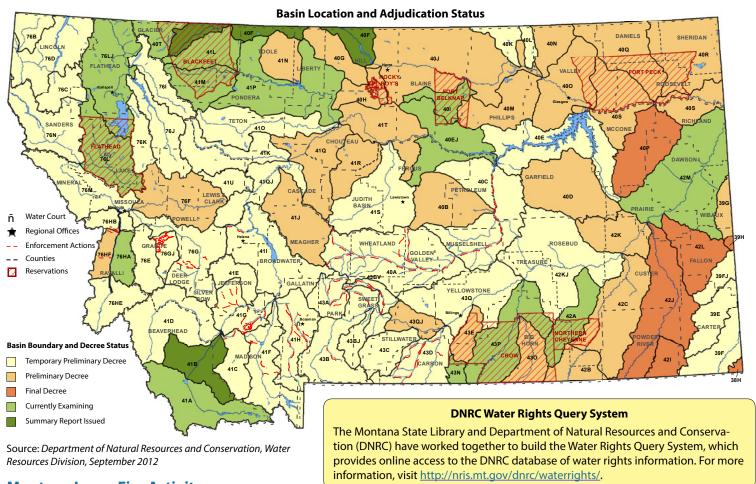


Source: NOAA National Climate Data Center, September 2012

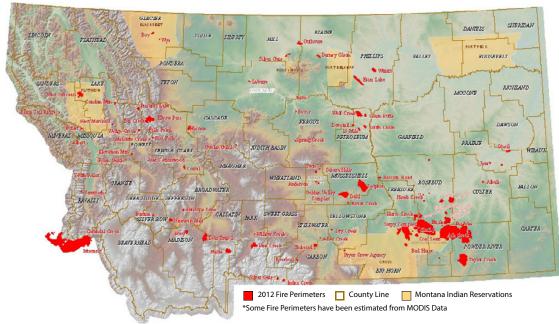
#### Water/Fire

#### **Water Rights**

The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation Water Adjudication Bureau assists the Montana Water Court in the adjudication of all claims to pre July 1, 1973 water rights. The Bureau examines all claims pursuant to Supreme Court rules and provides a summary report to the Water Court on each of the basins (85) in the state. Pursuant to legislation passed in 2005 the Bureau must complete the examination of the remaining 57,000 claims (as of 2005) by June 30, 2015. The map below shows the current status of the adjudication process. Visit <a href="http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/">http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/</a>.



#### **Montana Large Fire Activity**



Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, Forestry Division, September 2012

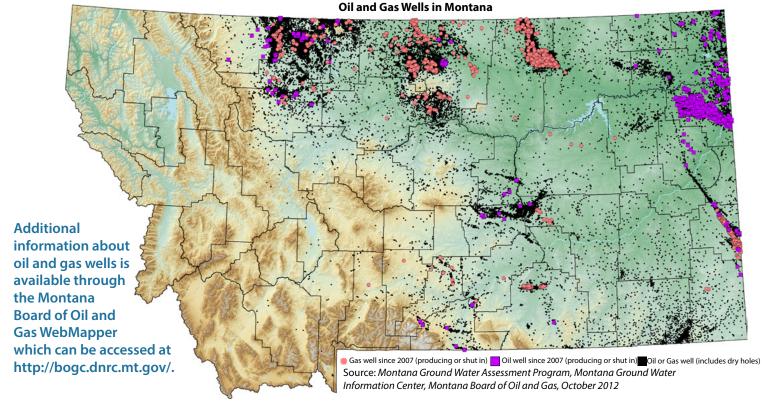
#### Montana Fires 2002 - 2011 All Fires As Reported by All Agencies

Year	Count	Acreage
2002	1,372	110,309
2003	2,326	736,809
2004	1,447	18,445
2005	1,316	103,294
2006	2,302	1,047,118
2007	1,875	778,079
2008	1,424	166,842
2009	1,731	48,912
2010	1,050	56,711
2011	1,335	168,010

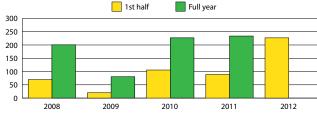
Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, September 2012

For additional information on Montana's fires, visit DNRC's online Fire Map at http://dnrc.mt.gov/gis/fire/.

#### **Oil and Gas Wells**



#### Montana Oil Well Permits Issued (2008 - 2012)



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, August 2012

# Montana House Heating Fuel Occupied Housing Units

	Count	Percent
Utility gas	226,740	56.5%
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	51,713	12.9%
Electricity	78,582	18.8%
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	7,472	1.9%
Coal or coke	927	0.2%
Wood	33,481	8.3%
Solar energy	321	0.1%
Other fuel	4,234	1.1%
No fuel used	858	0.2%
Total	404,616	100.0%

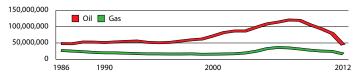
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

#### Oil and Gas Wells

		Senate District	House District	House District
	Montana	19	37	38
Coal Bed Methane, Active	1,073	0	0	0
Coal Bed Methane, Inactive	65	0	0	0
Gas, Active	7,238	35	0	35
Gas, Inactive	2,569	24	0	24
Gas Storage, Active	270	0	0	0
Gas Storage, Inactive	18	1	0	1
Injection, Active	1,135	86	21	65
Injection, Inactive	757	35	4	31
Oil, Active	7,554	474	317	157
Oil, Inactive	4,579	244	180	64
Oil & Gas, Active	1	0	0	0
Total	25,259	899	522	377

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Board of Oil and Gas, September 2012

#### **Montana Annual Oil and Gas Production (Barrels)**



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, October 2012

#### **Pipelines**

	Montana		Senate District 19		House District 37		House District 38	
	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles
Crude Oil	90	1,970	5	128	3	81	2	47
Natural Gas	360	3,301	11	182	4	80	7	103
Refined Product	47	805	2	57	1	35	1	23
Other	24	402	1	12	0	0	1	12
Total	521	6,477	19	380	8	195	11	184

Source: Montana State Library, Pipeline Intregrity Management Mapping Application, December 2006

#### Wildlife and Recreation

Montana is blessed with a wealth of wildlife and habitat diversity. These resources provide exceptional opportunities for recreation and contribute substantially to the state's economy and quality of life. Good information is critical to maintain this valuable heritage as the state grows and develops.

#### **Recreation Area (Acres)**

	Senate District 19
Fishing Access Sites	1,099
Fishing Conservation Areas	0
State Parks	11,497
Wildlife Conservation Easements	6,037
Wildlife Management Areas	3,911
Wildlife Protection Areas	140
Total	22,684

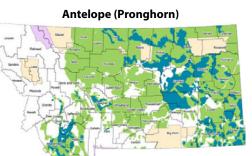
Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks, September 2012

61

54

82

#### **Big Game Distribution**



#### **Animal Species Diversity** Senate District 19 % of Montana Montana (Count) (Count) **Species Amphibians** 13 46 6 Birds 308 211 69

33

56

14

Source: Montana Natural Heritage Program, September 2012

54

103

17

#### **Block Management Acreage**

Fish

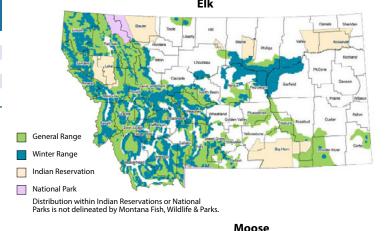
Mammals

Reptiles

There are a total of 9,093,377 acres of Block Management land (including Plum Creek\*) in the State of Montana. Senate District 19 contains 282,061 or 3% of those acres.

\*Plum Creek land in FWP's Regions 1 and 2 are included in these statistics. Although they are part of the Block Management Program, they are not traditional BMA's and are managed differently.

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012



#### -Wildlife Highlights-

For more information on animals, plants, and habitats in your Senate District, visit the Montana Natural Heritage Program at http://mtnhp.org. Resources include:

- · Montana Field Guide an encyclopedia of the distribution, status, and biology of Montana's animals, plants, and biological communities
- MapViewer interactive maps of animals, plants, land cover, and land management
- Land Management Maps public lands, conservation easements, Northern Leopard Frog General Observations Range

and special designations · Wetland and riparian mapping information

- Reports on Montana's Species of Concern
- Quick responses to data requests and answers from expert scientists on Montana's plants, animals, and biological

#### **Northern Leopard Frog**

Lithobates pipiens

Northern **Leopard Frogs** are active during both the day and night and can be found in a variety of freshwater habitats.







Mule Deer



White-Tailed Deer

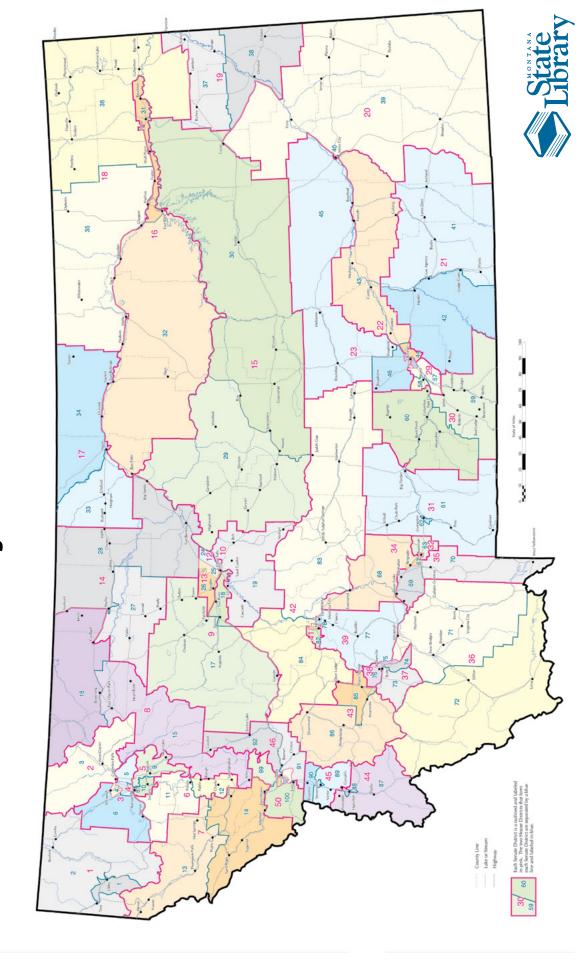
Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012



communities.

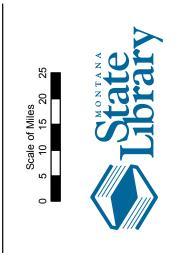
Source: Montana Natural Heritage Program, September 2012

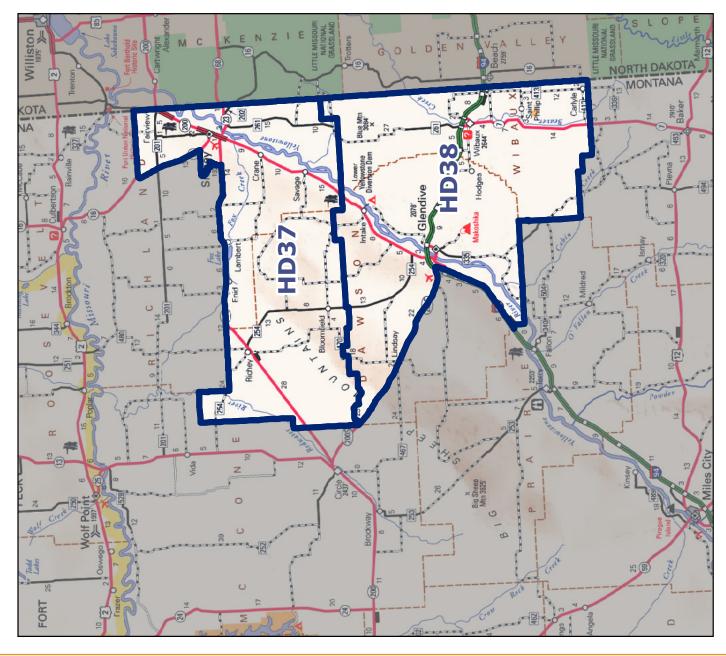
Montana Legislative District 2005 - 2014



# Montana Senate District 19







#### **Online Resources Directory**

#### **Montana State Library**

1515 East 6th Avenue PO Box 201800 Helena, MT 59620 (406) 444-3115

#### http://msl.mt.gov



#### **Statewide Library Resources**

- · Discover It! Montana State Library Catalog
- · Montana Library Directory

#### http://mymontanalibrary.org

http://mtslr.org

http://msl.mt.gov/For Librarians/Library Directory

#### **Montana State Digital Library**

- Library Information Services
  - MT.GOV Connect
  - · Montana State Publications Online
  - Find Resources Online
- MSL Geographic Information
  - Montana Geographic Information Clearinghouse
  - Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure
  - · Water Information System
- Natural Heritage Program
  - · Montana Field Guide
  - MapViewer
  - Species of Concern Reports Animals
  - Species of Concern Reports Plants

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/connect

http://statepublications.mt.gov

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/Find Resources Online

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/gis

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/msdi

http://msl.msl.gov/geoinfo/water

http://mtnhp.org

http://fieldguide.mt.gov

http://mtnhp.org/mapviewer

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=a

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=p

#### **Montana Talking Book Library**

- Online catalogs and services WebOpac
- BARD Braille and Audio Reading Download

#### http://msl.mt.gov/talking book library

http://www.klasweb.msl.mt.gov https://nlsbard.loc.gov/mt1a

#### **Montana State Library In-House Partners**

- · Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks
- Natural Resources Conservation Service

http://fwp.mt.gov

http://www.mt.nrcs.usda.gov

#### **Legislative Snapshot**

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative snapshot

# **Legislative Snapshot 2013**

Includes information for the State of Montana, Senate District 20, and House Districts 39 and 40.

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/

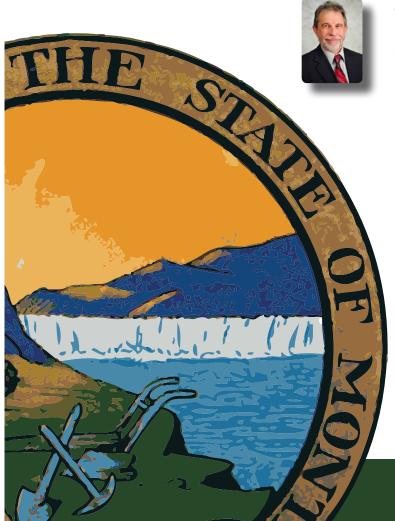




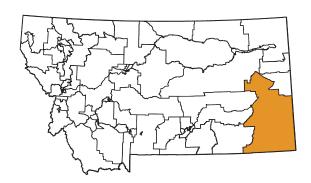
Senate District 20
Senator Eric Moore (R)
487 Signal Butte Road
Miles City, MT 59301-9205



House District 39
Representative Lee Randall (R)
101 Randall Lane
Broadus, MT 59317-9519



House District 40 **Representative Bill McChesney (D)**316 Missouri Avenue
Miles City, MT 59301-4140





#### **Letter from the Montana State Librarian**

On behalf of the Montana State Library, I would like to welcome you to the 2013 legislative session. We appreciate your dedication and hard work on behalf of all Montanans. We hope that this information booklet, compiled by our information experts and full of data on issues of state and national importance, will help inform many of the decisions you have to make in the coming months.

The 2013 Legislative Snapshot includes a wide range of information on issues that affect Montanans. You will find information on our state's economy and the economic impact on your constituents. High-speed, broadband Internet access is essential in this information age and the Snapshot includes a current view of the availability of broadband and Internet services across the state. Education is always an important issue, and you will find relevant information on our state's public schools



and test scores. Throughout Montana, libraries serve as community anchors; we've highlighted the programs and services offered to Montanans through their local libraries. Finally, land, wildlife, and recreation will always be an important part of Montana life, and we've pulled several highlights from our collection that might help guide your decision-making this session. Based on feedback we received from legislators in 2011, we are pleased to make much more of the data available by legislative districts. And we are pleased to provide much of the information in mapped form. Using the Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure, a set of standardized geospatial data, these maps tell powerful stories that will further your understanding of the topics highlighted.

The Montana State Library is a small and very unique agency. We employ librarians, geographers, and natural resource specialists and we partner with botanists, zoologists and ecologists. We work closely with federal and state agencies and local and tribal governments. We manage an enormous collection of state government information in all formats, keeping Montanans informed about the work of their government. And we ensure that Montana's blind and physically disabled citizens have access to reading materials and information.

We also work on behalf of all of Montana's libraries to help them provide the latest and best information, technology and library services to their patrons – your constituents – whether it's downloadable ebooks, public access computers, online information resources, or the latest bestseller. Without the Montana State Library, Montana libraries would not be able to afford these resources and services for their patrons, all of which are being used in record numbers. In this age of information – most of which is only accessed online – the Montana State Library, through libraries across the state, provides a vital link that affects Montanans in a multitude of ways.

We created this booklet for you not only to provide vital information to help you make difficult decisions in the coming months, but to demonstrate the power of what a diverse staff with amazingly diverse skills can do to make information, in many different forms, available to every Montanan. Our work empowers Montanans by providing access to information, enhancing learning in families and communities, and building 21st Century skills. Knowing that our work makes a difference makes us very proud.

We hope that you use this Legislative Snapshot throughout the session. And we hope that you will stop by to see us – in person or virtually. Whether you visit us at our library or online, you will be able to browse our collection of government and natural resource information, get help to research a specific issue, or find a quiet place to work or meet with colleagues. We are located one block east of the Capitol, behind the Montana Historical Society, at the north end of the Justice building. And of course, our services are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week at <a href="http://msl.mt.gov">http://msl.mt.gov</a>.

Sincerely,

#### Senate District 20 House District 39 House District 40

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Find additional Senate and House district data, interactive maps, and even more resources online at http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/.

Jennie Stapp

Juni Stepp

#### The Montana Economy and Theories of Economic Growth

Source: Montana Department of Labor and Industries

It has been an interesting five years for the Montana and U.S. economies, including the deepest and longest U.S. recession since the Great Depression and a slow economic recovery. Montana outperformed the U.S. economy during the recession and recovery, losing only 4.4% of our pre-recession personal income peak compared to 5.6% nationally. Further, since hitting the trough in 2009, Montana's personal income growth has outpaced the U.S. by about 3 percentage points, while the state's payroll job growth has increased by 3.4% compared to 3.1% nationally. Montana's 2012 job growth promises to be strong. From June 2011 to June 2012, Montana added almost 9,800 jobs for an annual growth rate of 2.1% -- above forecasted expectations and above the long-term growth rate of 1.2%. Montana's economy is returning to growth despite the many national and international challenges.

The various forces causing the recession and slow recovery are evident in the quarterly personal income statistics in Figure 1. The national slowdown in the overall economy and particularly in the housing market was first noted in the summer of 2007, but personal income for both the U.S. and Montana continued to expand until the financial crisis in the third and fourth quarters of 2008. Wall Street losses translated into income and job losses on Main Streets in Montana. Although the U.S. recession officially ended in June 2009, Montana continued to lose income until the first quarter of 2010.



Then, just as the U.S. economy turned upward, global problems came to the forefront. The Eurozone's sovereign debt crisis moderated the U.S. recovery, with the first Greece bailout occurring in the second quarter of 2010. As one of America's largest export customers, Europe's economic slowdown reduced the demand for U.S. goods, in addition to increasing uncertainty and risk in the global financial system. In fact, overall global growth slowed from 5.2% in 2010 to 3.8% in 2011, while the advanced

economies that make up the majority of the U.S. export customers slowed from 3% in 2010 to 1.4% in 2011. The last few years have taught Montanans that our economic fortunes are strongly tied to the performance of global and national economies.

Domestic factors have also played a role in the slow emergence of the economy out of the recession. Throughout the 2007 to 2012 period, oil and gas price spikes caused temporary shocks to the economy. Higher fuel prices reduce the amount of discretionary dollars consumers have to spend in grocery stores, restaurants, and retail stores, thus slowing job growth. Also, during the summer of 2011, the federal debt ceiling increase debate increased the uncertainty about future government spending and the safety of U.S. financial instruments. With government spending equaling roughly 20% of the Gross Domestic Product, any large change to that spending would have an impact on the economy. Businesses are still in the shadow of this fiscal uncertainty. Current national fiscal plans call for spending cuts and tax increases equal to about 3.8% of GDP in January 2013, which would likely send the U.S. economy into a shallow recession.iii Businesses and consumers who are reliant on this spending are less likely to make decisions or take on risk in such an uncertain environment.

Like personal income, Montana's payroll employment was impacted by the financial crises, starting with employment losses in the fourth quarter of 2008. Job losses continued throughout 2009 and 2010 before starting recovery in 2011. Wages recovered earlier than employment growth, with the total amount

Figure 1: Montana and U.S. Personal Income Growth

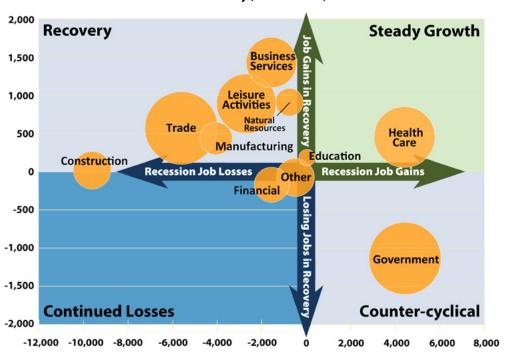


Source: Quarterly Personal Income Data, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

of wages paid to Montana workers starting to increase in the second quarter of 2010. These wage gains translated into job growth in 2011 as the spending of more wages stimulated demand in the high-employment consumer industries. The average annual wage increased by 3.5% in 2011, driving Montana's average annual wage over \$35,000 for the first time.iv

Payroll employment grew at about 0.9% in 2011, but private employment grew much faster at 1.4%. The job growth by industry is illustrated in Figure 2. The job change during the recession years of 2007 to 2010 is shown on the horizontal axis compared to the past year of recovery on the vertical axis. The size of the bubble indicates the size of the industry employment in 2011. Total job growth in recent years has been slower than private job growth because the government sector shed jobs in 2010 and 2011. Figure 2 includes all public employees in the government bubble, even though many public workers are in the education, health care, or construction industries. Public employment represents roughly 20% of total employment in 2011, with 11% of total employment in local government, 6% in state government, and 3% in the federal government. The government share of total employment has been slowly decreasing over time, although it increased a few percentage points during the recession. The government share returned to its downward trend in the last year. Government is placed in the counter-cyclical quadrant in Figure 2, as it added about 4,400 jobs during the recession and then lost about 1,100 jobs in 2011. Counter-cyclical government employment growth helps stabilize the economy during recessionary periods and helps accelerate the return to growth.

Figure 2: Industry Job Change during the Recession (2007 to 2010) and Recovery (2010 to 2011)



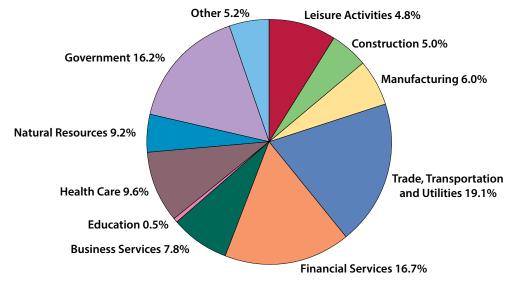
Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

The health care industry has added jobs throughout the recession and recovery, adding almost 5,000 jobs over the last five years. Only the financial services industry (which includes real estate) and other services posted employment losses in 2011, with all other industries in recovery with job gains. Business services, including administration and professional services, added the most jobs in 2011, followed by natural resources (including oil and gas mining) and the leisure activities sector

(which includes restaurants, bars, entertainment, and hotels). Trade, manufacturing, and construction posted the most losses during the recession, but all three industries are back on the recovery path with job gains in 2011. Wood product manufacturing and residential construction have been slow to recover in the aftermath of the national housing downturn, but other manufacturing and commercial and industrial construction posted job gains over the past year.

Figure 2 illustrates the size of each industry by the size of the industry's bubble, with trade, health care, government, and leisure activities employing the most workers. However, employment is only one way to contribute to the economy. Figure 3 illustrates the contribution of each industry to Montana's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Although health care represents 15% of Montana's total workforce, it contributes 10% of Montana's GDP. Similarly, the leisure activities sector comprises 13% of employment, but contributes only 5% of GDP. Other industries contribute more to GDP than to employment. The financial services industry, which includes real estate, contributes 17% of Montana's GDP, but only 5% of Montana's employment. The manufacturing and natural resource sectors also contribute significant GDP (15% combined), but are a small percentage of employment (7%). No industry is more important than another, but each industry has different roles to play in the economy.

Figure 3. Montana Gross Domestic Product by Industry, 2011



Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

Figure 4: Top 10 Exports from Montana to the Rest of the World (millions)

1.	Bulk Wheat	881.8
2.	Mineral Fuel, Oil, etc.	374.2
3.	Inorganic Chemicals	346.4
4.	Industrial Machinery (including computers)	197.9
5.	Vehicles, Parts, etc.	114.9
6.	Cereals	60.5
7.	Ores, Slag & Ash	60.2
8.	Salt, Sulfur, Earth & Stone	57.6
9.	Aircraft, Parts, etc.	40.3
10	Optic, Medical or Surgical Instruments	37.6

Source: Montana Department of Commerce, Office of Trade and International Relations, 2011

The manufacturing and natural resources industries are also important because of the amount of exports they provide for our economy. Exports bring new wealth into our economy, which then drives economic growth in all industries as the money is circulated through our economy. Figure 4 illustrates the top 10 Montana exports. Many are raw natural resources from the agriculture and mining industries, or manufacturing products that add value to the raw commodities. Overall, Montana's exports increased by 14% in 2011. Montana's largest export customers include other states, Canada, Asia, and Europe. Based on data from the first half of 2012, Montana exports may decrease slightly in 2012 because of slower economic growth in many of our non-U.S. global trading partners.v

The western portion of Montana was harder hit by the recession and global slowdown compared to the eastern portion of the state. 2011 unemployment rates by region are shown in Figure 5. The large job losses in wood product manufacturing had a disproportional effect in Northwestern Montana, while the large recessionary job losses in construction had the largest impact in both the Northwest and around the Bozeman region. These two areas continue to have the highest unemployment rates in 2011. In contrast, the Eastern portion of the state was less impacted by the recession because of a heavy reliance on energy, agriculture, health care, and government – all industries that performed relatively well during the recession. The unemployment rate in the East was only 4.7% in 2011. The development of the Bakken oil shale has brought a great deal of development into the

region, both in the primary oil and gas mining industry and in related business services, such as environmental engineering and employment firms. Although unemployment in the western portion of the state continues to be high, job growth has returned to all Montana regions. In fact, the Southwest region of the state (including Butte, Bozeman, Dillon, and Helena) has led the state in job gains as we have exited the recession, leading the Southwest region's unemployment rate to decrease slightly in 2011 to 6.1% from 6.6% in 2010.

All of Montana's regions are expected to post job gains in 2012, with continued growth expected in 2013. However, job growth is expected to remain slower than before the recession for several years. The Montana Department of Labor and Industry's job projections expect 1.4% job growth in 2012 and 2013, compared to the 2.2% annual growth that the state experienced from 2000 to 2007 prior to the recession. In many ways, the rapid economic growth prior to the recession was artificially high because of the low interest rates that caused a growth bubble. Slower expected growth is simply a result of being outside the bubble period.

Growth is also expected to be slower in the future because of cutbacks in government spending and slower growth in consumer spending as Americans save and try to reduce their debt loads. With government spending comprising about 20% and consumption comprising about 70% of aggregate demand, the slowdown in these sectors will translate into slower overall economic growth. Lower domestic demand from consumers and governments will lead many businesses to slow production or look abroad to foreign markets to supplement growth. Both alternatives may lead to slower employment growth domestically. Further, a slowing global economy will likely moderate Montana export growth in 2012 and 2013, although global demand is expected to return in later years.

Despite domestic and global challenges, Montana's economy has proven to be incredibly resilient in the last few years. Montana's economy is now in recovery, adding over 9,800 jobs in the last year, and posting over two years of personal income and wage gains. Although unemployment remains undesirably high, Montana's job growth has re-employed out-of-work Montanans and brought stronger wages back to workers and their families. Future years are expected to bring continued growth to our state as our industries continue recovery from the recession, and the Bakken development provides new opportunities for income growth and entrepreneurialism.

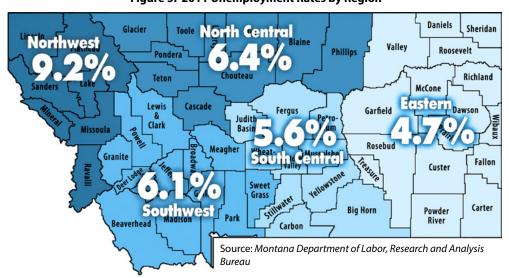


Figure 5: 2011 Unemployment Rates by Region

i The long-term growth rate of 1.2% for Montana's total employment growth is based on employment data from 1976 to 2011 using the Local Area Unemployment Statistics published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Montana Department of Labor and Industry (DLI). Job growth forecasts based on this series by DLI suggested job growth of only 0.9% in 2011.

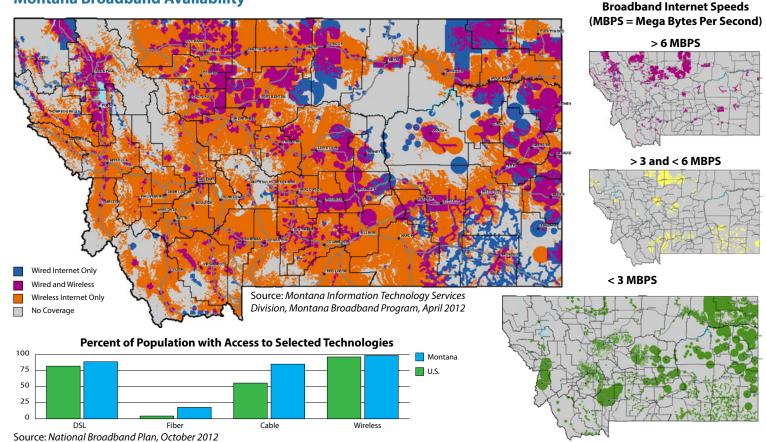
ii International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2012. www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2012/01/weodata/index.aspx.

iii Global Insight, "U.S. Economy: The Fiscal Cliff" June 28, 2012 and Congressional Budget Office, "An Update to the Budget and Economic Outlook: Fiscal Years 2012 to 2022" Aug. 22, 2012.

iv For more information on employment and wage growth, please see the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Labor Day Report 2012, available at <a href="http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913">http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913</a> LDR-12.pdf.

v WiserTrade, U.S. State Exports by NAICS Industry. At <u>www.wisertrade.org</u>. See footnote 2 for growth projections.

#### **Montana Broadband Availability**



#### **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program**

Under the Broadband Technologies Opportunities Program (BTOP) funded by the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA) and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the Montana State Library is partnering with 44 of Montana's public libraries to expand access to free, high-speed Internet to 86% of the state's population by 2013. Funds have supported: increased broadband speeds; decreased patron wait time; improved access by purchasing ADA compliant

software, hardware, and furniture, and through minor renovation projects aimed at increasing accessibility of computing center facilities; digital literacy training; and a mobile computer lab.

#### **Highlights include:**

- Increased average statewide library broadband speeds from 3.55 mbps to 15 mbps
- Added 478 public workstations (212 desktops, 46 children's computers, 200 laptops, 17 touchscreens and 3 iMacs) for a total of 781

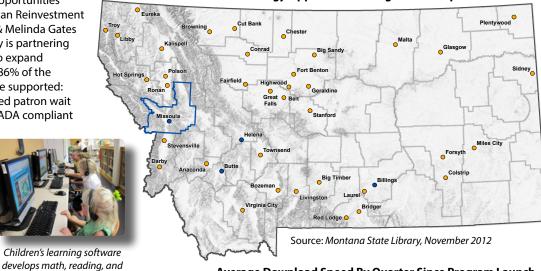
critical-thinking skills

- Decreased average wait time from 20 minutes to less than 5 minutes
- Provided digital literacy training to over 70,000 Montanans and 1,200 librarians on topics such as employment resources, tax filing, self-help law, Internet and email, and computer basics

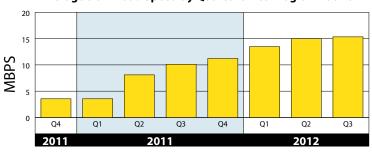
#### **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program Participants**

Source: Montana Information Technology Services Division,

Montana Broadband Program, April 2012



#### Average Download Speed By Quarter Since Program Launch



Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

#### **Demographics**

#### **2010 Poverty and Median Income Estimates**

		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	20	39	40
Median Household Income	43,872	39,031	42,174	37,080
% in Poverty All Ages	15	14	11	17
% in Poverty Ages Under 18	19	19	16	21

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

# Percent of Households With One or More Persons 65 Years and Over

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 20	District 39	District 40
One or More 65 and Over	25	31	34	28
One Person	10	15	15	16
Two Or More Persons	14	15	19	12
Family	14	15	19	12
Nonfamily	1	0	0	0

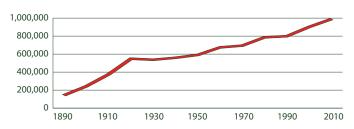
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

#### **Percent of Change in Number of Housing Units**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 20	District 39	District 40
2000 Census	412,633	9,236	4,920	4,316
2010 Census	482,825	9,345	4,921	4,424
Percent of Change	+ 17.0	+ 1.2	+ 0.0	+ 2.5

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Censes

### Montana Historic Population Growth 1890 - 2010 Censes

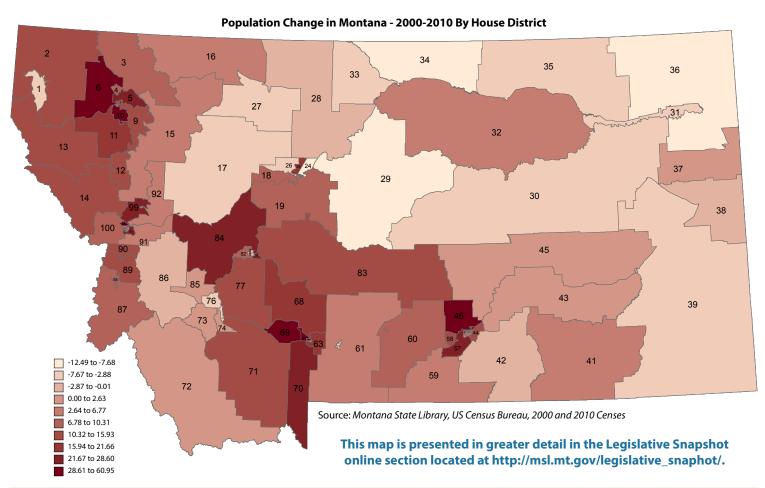


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1890 - 2010 Censes

#### 2010 Census Data

	Total	Male	Female
United States	308,745,538	151,781,326	156,964,212
Under 5 years	20,201,362	10,319,427	9,881,935
Under 18 years	74,181,467	37,945,136	36,236,331
18 to 64 years	194,356,087	96,473,230	97,882,857
65 years and over	40,267,984	17,362,960	22,905,024
Montana	989,415	496,667	492,748
Under 5 years	62,423	32,129	30,294
Under 18 years	223,563	114,909	108,654
18 to 64 years	619,110	313,713	305,397
65 years and over	146,742	68,045	78,697

Source: US Census Bureau, 2010 Census



#### **Demographics**

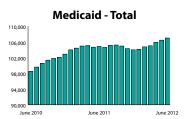
#### **Veteran Population Projections**

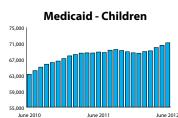
Montana is ranked second among the states for percent of the civilian population 18 years and over who are veterans. (12.3 percent, U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey)

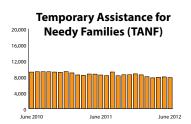
		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	20	39	40
Civilian population (>18)	746,963	14,054	6,676	7,378
Non Veterans	646,089	12,300	5,946	6,354
Veterans	100,874	1,754	730	1,024
% of Gulf War (>9/01)	9.0%	5%	5%	5%
% of Gulf War (8/90-8/01)	15%	6%	6%	7%
Vietnam era	37%	42%	43%	42%
Korean War	13%	15%	17%	13%
World War II	10%	14%	10%	16%

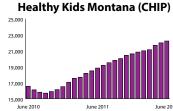
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

# Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services Selected Eligibles - Monthly Enrollment





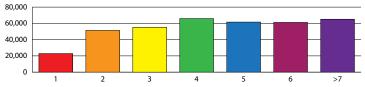




Source: Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services, August 2012

#### **Montana Median Income By Household Size**

Median Income for All Households: 43,872



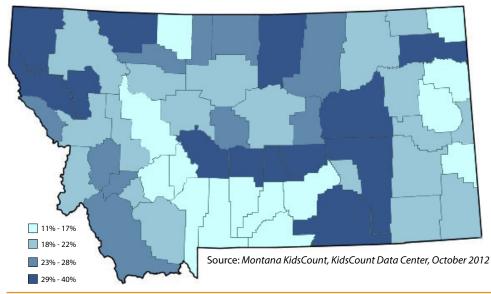
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

# Percent of Individuals Below Poverty Level (12 Month Period)

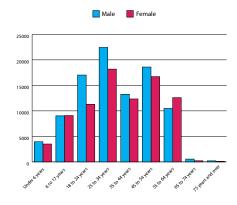
		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 20	District 39	District 40
Total (Count)	138,109	2,524	947	1,577
Males	46.2%	48.6%	48.4%	48.7%
Under 5 years	5.0%	4.7%	5.6%	4.1%
5 years	1.1%	0.8%	2.1%	0.0%
6 to 11 years	4.8%	3.6%	2.7%	4.1%
12 to 14 years	2.1%	2.5%	1.5%	3.1%
15 years	0.9%	1.3%	3.6%	0.0%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	2.5%	2.1%	2.7%
18 to 24 years	8.6%	6.1%	3.4%	7.7%
25 to 34 years	5.5%	3.0%	3.2%	2.9%
35 to 44 years	4.6%	5.3%	3.3%	6.5%
45 to 54 years	5.3%	6.6%	6.7%	6.6%
55 to 64 years	3.8%	6.4%	7.2%	5.9%
65 to 74 years	1.6%	3.5%	3.3%	3.7%
> 75 years	1.4%	2.3%	3.8%	1.3%
Females	53.8%	51.4%	51.6%	51.3%
Under 5 years	5.1%	4.4%	3.7%	4.9%
5 years	0.8%	1.1%	0.3%	1.6%
6 to 11 years	4.7%	2.6%	2.4%	2.7%
12 to 14 years	2.0%	1.8%	1.7%	1.9%
15 years	0.7%	1.4%	1.0%	1.7%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	2.6%	3.6%	2.0%
18 to 24 years	11.0%	6.0%	4.2%	7.1%
25 to 34 years	7.3%	4.0%	4.6%	3.6%
35 to 44 years	5.0%	5.6%	6.8%	4.9%
45 to 54 years	5.5%	5.3%	6.9%	4.3%
55 to 64 years	4.3%	6.5%	6.1%	6.7%
65 to 74 years	2.2%	3.9%	3.8%	3.9%
> 75 years	3.5%	6.1%	6.5%	5.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

#### Montana Child Poverty By County (Percent - 2009)



#### **Montana Health Insurance Coverage Status**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey

#### **Indexes**

Indexes				
Population	Montana	Senate District 20	House District 39	House District 40
Total population	989,415	18,169	8,893	9,276
Median age (years)	40	45	48	41
Total population - 65 years and over	146,742	3,498	1,854	1,644
Total population - 18 to 64 years	619,110	10,676	5,125	5,551
Total population - under 18 years	223,563	3,995	1,914	2,081
Total population - under 5 years  One race	62,423	1,096 17,877	495	601 9,124
White	964,439 884,961	17,456	8,753 8,620	8,836
Black/African American	4,027	39	9	30
American Indian/Alaska Native	62,555	226	67	159
Asian	6,253	64	30	34
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	668	11	3	8
Some other race	5,975	81	24	57
Two or more races	24,976	292	140	152
Hispanic/Latino	28,565	336	109	227
Social	Montana	Senate District 20	House District 39	House District 40
Total households	401,328	7,992	3,646	4,346
Average household size	2	2	2	2
Average family size	3	3	3	3
Family households (families)	256,130	4,962	2,483	2,479
Male householder, no wife present, family	15,368	179	59	120
Male householder, no wife present, family - with own children under 18 years	9,016	118	16	102
Female householder, no husband present, family	33,651	619	196	423
Female householder, no husband present, family - with own children under 18 years	21,355	477	152	325
Nonfamily households	145,198	3,030	1,163	1,867
Householder living alone	116,779	2,672	1,039 544	1,633 687
Householder living alone - 65 years and over Households with one or more people under 18 years	41,923 116,926	1,231 2,303	895	1,408
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	99,541	2,460	1,248	1,212
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	235,983	3,872	1,705	2,167
Nursery school, preschool	13,206	152	73	79
Kindergarten	12,085	266	81	185
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	96,195	1,642	782	860
High school (grades 9-12)	52,304	1,173	565	608
College or graduate school	62,193	639	204	435
Economic	Montana	Senate District 20	House District 39	House District 40
Employment status - population 16 years and over	778,518	14,600	6,993	7,607
Civilian labor force - employed	476,195	9,414	4,708	4,706
Civilian labor force - unemployed	28,683	290	116	174
Armed forces	3,737	16	0	16
Not in labor force	269,903	4,880	2,169	2,711
Females 16 years and over in labor force	391,139	7,321	3,454	3,867
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18	13	13	13
Mean earnings (dollars)	55,129	48,719	51,836	45,907
Mean Social Security income (dollars) Mean retirement income (dollars)	15,179 18,679	13,274	13,682	12,896
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	7,895	14,591 6,465	15,905 4,806	13,736 6,882
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	2,954	1,715	2,869	1,532
Median family income (dollars)	55,725	50,494	54,527	47,154
Mean family income (dollars)	68,016	59,678	64,142	55,205
Housing	Montana	Senate District 20	House District 39	House District 40
Total housing units	471,723	9,457	4,821	4,636
Occupied housing units	401,328	7,992	3,646	4,346
Vacant housing units	70,395	1,465	1,175	290
Homeowner vacancy rate	2	1	1	1
Rental vacancy rate	6	6	10	4
Built 2005 or later	18,895	78	46	32
Owner-occupied	277,023	5,551	2,745	2,806
Renter-occupied	124,305	2,441	901	1,540
Median (dollars)	173,300	82,100	84,400	79,100
Housing units with a mortgage	162,090	2,426	961	1,465

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census/2006-2010 American Community Survey

Housing units with a mortgage

Housing units without a mortgage

162,090

114,933

2,426

3,125

961

1,784

1,465

1,341

#### **Accredited Schools**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 20	District 39	District 40
Elementaries	440	22	17	5
Middle Schools	49	0	0	0
Grades 7-8 Schools	164	7	6	1
High Schools	185	8	7	1
Total	838	37	30	7

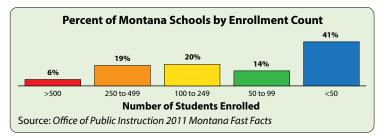
Source: Montana State Library, Montana Office of Public Instruction, September 2012

#### **Montana School Libraries**

Per MCA 20-7-202, each school in Montana maintains a school library.

Average circulation per library per year	13,788
Access to Statewide Databases	100%
No summer library hours	83%

Source: 2012 Montana School Library Data Survey



#### **Montana Test Scores - Achievement Levels**

#### 4th Grade Reading

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	
Below basic	31%	29%	25%	27%	27%	
At or above basic	69%	71%	75%	73%	73%	
Below proficient	65%	64%	61%	65%	64%	
At or above proficient	35%	36%	39%	35%	36%	

#### 8th Grade Reading

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	18%	18%	15%	16%	14%
At or above basic	82%	82%	85%	84%	86%
Below proficient	63%	63%	61%	62%	58%
At or above proficient	37%	37%	39%	38%	42%

#### 4th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	19%	15%	12%	12%	13%
At or above basic	81%	85%	88%	88%	87%
Below proficient	69%	62%	56%	55%	55%
At or above proficient	31%	38%	44%	45%	45%

#### 8th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	21%	20%	21%	18%	17%
At or above basic	79%	80%	79%	82%	83%
Below proficient	65%	64%	62%	56%	54%
At or above proficient	35%	36%	38%	44%	46%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2012

# 0 - 59% 60 - 69% 70 - 79% 80 - 89% 90 - 100% Source: Montana State Library, Montana Office of Public Instruction, October 2012

**Montana High School Graduation Rates By High School District** 

#### 4th Graders Who Scored Below Proficient Reading Level

By Family Income	2011	
Eligible for free/reduced school lunch	77%	
Not eligible for free/reduced school lunch	55%	

By Race and Hispanic Origin	2011
White	61%
Hispanic or Latino	77%
American Indian	86%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2011

#### **Early Literacy**

For low-income children in particular, a "readiness gap" fuels much of what has become known as the achievement gap. The readiness gap grows exponentially between birth and kindergarten due to differences in children's resources and opportunities for physical, linguistic, cognitive, social, emotional, and behavioral development. This gap continues to grow as children attend K-12 school.

Nearly 2/3 of Montana's fourth graders cannot read at a proficient level. The fact is that the fourth-graders who cannot meet proficient levels in reading today are all too likely to become our nation's lowest-income, least-skilled, least-productive, and most costly citizens tomorrow. Low achievement in reading, which begins with opportunistic differences starting at birth, has important long-term consequences in terms of individual earning potential, global competitiveness, and general productivity.

Source: MontanaKidsCount, September 2011

# Montana Head Start Locations | Libby | Fluthead | Browning | Evolutions | Browning | Browning | Browning | Box Elder | Blaine | Persisten | Popular | Popul

There are 769 libraries in the Montana Library Directory. Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries. For more detailed information on Montana's libraries visit http://www.msl.mt.gov/For\_Librarians/Library\_Directory/. See the Education page for more information about Montana's school libraries.

	Montana	Senate District 20	House District 39	House District 40
	MONITARIA	District 20	DISTRICT 39	District 40
Public	82	7	7	1
Branches	34	0	0	0
Bookmobiles	3	0	0	0
Academic	26	2	2	1
Institutional	2	0	0	0
School	562	32	32	9
Special	57	0	0	0
Other	3	0	0	0
Total	769	41	41	11

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

#### **Montana's Cultural Heritage**

In partnership with the Montana Historical Society and other organizations, the Montana State Library promotes preservation of and online

access to our state's cultural heritage. The Montana Memory Project website makes a variety of historic as well as contemporary resources available in digital format for education, business, pleasure, and lifelong learning.



Fire trucks at Presbyterian Church, Lewistown, MT

http://mtmemory.org/.

#### **Connecting to Collections**

The Montana Historical Society and the Montana State Library partnered on a statewide project to assess the preservation needs of collections at Montana's more than 400 cultural organizations. The assessment documented the need for training, environmental monitoring, on-site surveys of collections and facilities,

Montar

and disaster preparedness assistance.

#### **Montana Talking Book Library**

### Services for Montanans with Visual, Physical and Reading Disabilities

The Montana State Library supports free specialized and direct accessible library services to Montanans with visual and physical disabilities through the Montana Talking Book Library (MTBL). The number of veterans served has increased to 12.4% of all patrons. Overall patrons have increased by 15%. MTBL circulation has increased by 15.16%. The Patron Outreach Project is designed to connect more Montanans with MTBL services.

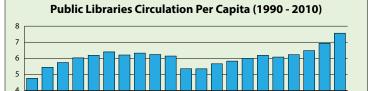
MTBL's local recordings and national digitization projects continue to progress and offer a wider variety of digital

audio books to patrons in both physical delivery and digital BARD (Braille and Audio Reading Download) delivery programs. These are designed to meet patrons' needs at their personal resource and skills level, including homebound patrons.

For more information: http://msl.mt.gov/tbl/ OR 1-800-332-3400

#### **Montana Public Libraries Fast Facts**

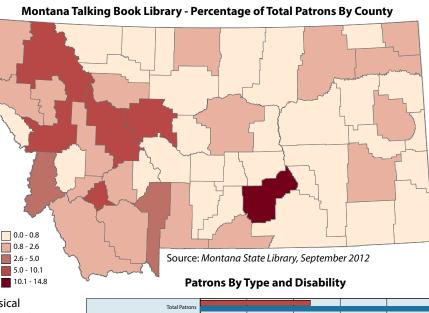
- Montana's public libraries hold 3,719,920 items.
- Montanans visited their public libraries an average of five times throughout the year, for a total of 4,599,660 visits in 2011.
- Montana library patrons checked out 7,519,019 items in 2011, about eight items per person.
- Librarians in Montana's public libraries fielded 465,036 reference questions in SFY 2011, or 8,934 questions per week.
- 100% of all Montana libraries provide Internet access to patrons
- Nearly half of all Montanans (467,303) have a library card.

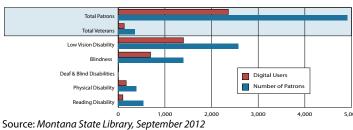


Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

#### **Courier Project**

As access to quality information has become a vital part of our lives, the Montana State Library is partnering with libraries on a number of ways to share information and materials affordably and dependably. One of these methods is the Montana Courier Project, which uses a commercial courier service to ship library materials and resources around the state. As participation has grown, libraries are seeing increasingly significant savings in the cost of moving library materials around the state.





The Montana State Library works on behalf of all Montana libraries to help them provide the latest and best information and library services to their patrons - your constituents. We negotiate on behalf of libraries across the state to get the best rate on cutting-edge library products and services, keeping libraries relevant and engaged in their local communities. Our statewide suite of resource sharing tools through our unique group services contract with Online Computing Library Center (OCLC) enables patrons to borrow library materials from anywhere in the world and provides Montana collections to citizens of the world. Discover It, a new statewide search tool for libraries. makes the patron's discovery experience into a one stop, "Google-like" experience. Without statewide library projects, some of which are listed here, many Montanans would be left behind in this age of information.

#### **Participating Libraries**

Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries that are participating in the following statewide projects.

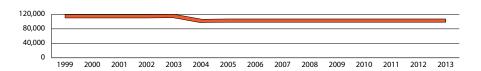
		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 20	District 39	District 40
Statewide Databases	769	41	41	11
OCLC	769	41	41	11
OCLC Group Services	252	12	12	3
Montana Shared Catalog	163	12	12	3
MontanaLibrary2Go	88	7	7	2
Ready2Read	72	3	3	1
Courier Project	46	3	3	2
Montana Memory Project	34	3	3	2

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

#### State Aid Dollars for Public Libraries

State aid to public libraries is provided through the Information Access Montana Act (IAMA) passed by the Montana Legislature in 1989. The act is designed to broaden access to existing information by strengthening public libraries, augment and extend services provided by public libraries, and permit new types of library services based on local need. For fiscal year 2013, a total of \$102,830 was distributed amongst the state's 82 public libraries.

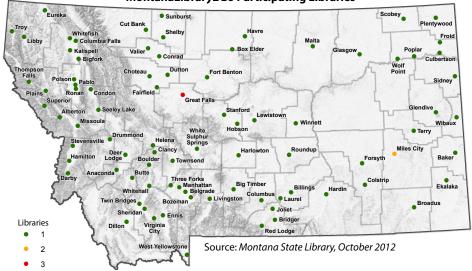
#### State Aid for Montana Public Libraries (1999 - 2013)



	Per	PerSq	
State Aid for Public Libraries in Senate District 20	Capita \$	Mile \$	Total \$
Ekalaka Public Library, Ekalaka	105	303	408
Fallon County Library, Baker	262	147	409
George McCone Memorial County Library, Circle	157	239	397
Glendive Public Library, Glendive	812	215	1,027
Henry A Malley Memorial Library, Broadus	158	299	457
Miles City Public Library, Miles City	1,060	343	1,403
Prairie County Library, <i>Terry</i>	107	157	264

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

#### MontanaLibrary2Go Participating Libraries



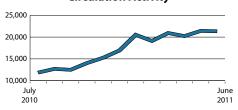
## Statewide Databases and HomeworkMT

Thanks to an allocation from the Montana legislature, the Montana State Library offers statewide periodical databases to all Montana library patrons. Access to this completely online collection - accessible in the library, at home, or on a mobile device - includes hundreds of journals and thousands of full text articles on everything from business resources to health information. Montanans performed nearly 6.5 million searches within the "Discover It" statewide search tool last year. Library patrons also have access to live tutors and online homework assistance through HomeworkMT. Montana students engaged in 8,102 live tutoring sessions and 3,715 online sessions to get assistance with math, science, social studies and the GED. Adults accessed the resource for assistance with computer and financial literacy, resumes, and helping children with homework.

#### MontanaLibrary2Go

The ever increasing popularity of downloadable audio and e-books makes MontanaLibrary2Go a favorite of Montana library patrons. Participating libraries deliver a growing collection of downloadable audio and e-book titles to their patrons. Titles are available for download on a wide variety of mobile devices including Kindles, iPods, iPads, iPhones and Androids. Patrons from participating libraries downloaded 206,801 titles between July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012.

### MontanaLibrary2Go Circulation Activity



Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

#### **Ready 2 Read**

The Montana State Library's Ready 2 Read program is designed to help parents and caregivers understand the value of sharing language and literacy with their children and the importance these skills play throughout a person's life. The Ready 2 Read program has provided extensive early childhood training for Montana librarians; placed early childhood materials, including age-appropriate books and toys, into libraries throughout the state; and helped Montana libraries become community hubs for healthy child and family development, which provide all parents of young children access to age appropriate reading materials and a 21st Century learning environment that will reap rewards for society far into the future.

http://ready2readmontana.org/

#### **Montana GIS Portal**



The Montana GIS Portal serves as Montana's primary online resource to discover geospatial data. The Portal provides online access to hundreds of datasets in a variety of formats for use in maps, web mapping applications and geospatial analyses.

http://gisportal.msl.mt.gov/

#### **State Names Authority (SNA)**

The Montana State Library is responsible for representing the State of Montana to the US Board of Geographic Names (BGN). The SNA is notified when the BGN receives proposals for new names or changes to existing names recognized by the federal government for natural features such as streams and mountains in Montana. The SNA solicits opinions on the proposals from state and local agencies and from the public, then forwards these opinions, along with the State's recommendation, to the BGN. The SNA web site at http://msl.mt.gov/ geonames has more information and a database of all proposals made for Montana since 2002.

# **Ready 2 Read Participating Libraries** Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

#### **Statewide Library Training**

The Montana State Library's three consultants travel throughout Montana and meet one-on-one with librarians and library trustees across the state, assisting with everything from training and technology to applying Montana library law and fundraising basics. In the last fiscal year, MSL's consultants traveled over 37,505 miles, made over 2,830 contacts and completed over 167 visits with Montana's library community.



Number of trainings 29 450 Number of students at trainings

Source: Montana State Library, October 2011 - September 2012

#### **Montana Shared Catalog**

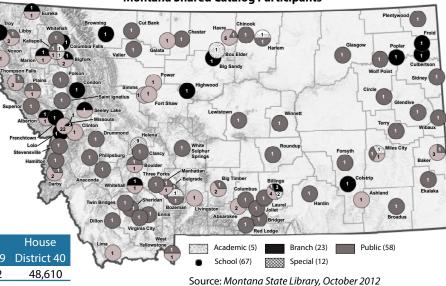
The Montana Shared Catalog helps more than 160 Montana libraries meet today's library users' demands. It gives Montanans a rich and easy-to-use catalog including more than 5 million items that patrons circulated 4,871,174 times from August 2011 to September 2012. Forty-two of the MSC member libraries have joined together in three separate groups to share their collections and patrons among their members. These resource sharing libraries are in the 4-Rivers Group (10 members in Southwestern Montana), BridgerNet Group (5 members in Gallatin County), and the Partners Group (27 members located across the state).

**Montana Shared Catalog Circulation** 

Senate House House District 20 District 39 District 40 Montana 4,871,174 Circulation 90,092 90,092 48,610

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

#### Montana Shared Catalog Participants



#### **State Publications Available Online!**

The Montana State Library is digitizing our legacy print state publications collection of 37,000+ publications dating from 1874. To date, over one million pages have been digitized. These publications are available online in a variety of formats at http://statepublications.mt.gov. Use of these online items is exponentially more frequent than traditional print usage.

#### **Geographic Information**

#### **Montana Land Information Act**

Montana Governments and Groups Receiving MLIA Grants The Montana Land FY 2008 Through FY 2013 Information Account is funded through document Fort Peck Tribes recording fees as described Chippewa Swan Valley School District LINCOLN in MCA 7-4-2637. The Cree Tribe account supplies funds FLATHEAD for work on statewide datasets, called the Montana Salish TETON **Spatial Data Infrastructure** Kootenai Tribe (MSDI), and provides funding for local, regional, and tribal efforts to build and support GIS capacity. The statewide datasets. such as cadastral (tax parcels), aerial photography, addressed structures, and wetlands are used by local, state, tribal, federal, and private sector GIS STILL-WATER YELLOWSTON practitioners. **Montana Land Information Account Funds to State Account By Year** 750.000 Tribal Governments Grants County Grants Counties with Multiple Grants 500,000 Cities and Other Eligible Entity Grants

#### **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure**

\*FY06 does not include a June 06 collection month

FY10

FY08 FY09

Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

The Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure or MSDI contains 14 Framework layers that digitally represent the physical and cultural landscape of Montana. This information is developed with private sector, local, state, and tribal programs and in cooperation with the federal government. The State of Montana partners with all levels of government to create a complete standardized set of data for Montana base maps.

These 14 layers can help improve business inefficiencies; route traffic; study sensitive species after an oil spill; plan for future development; spur economic development; deliver necessary immunization services to children in your community and more.

# MSDI represent cana. This in, local, state, the federal swith all standardized The Montana Cadastral Mapping Application is a robust mapping tool that provides access to selected Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure layers, including information on public and private land ownership.

Montana Cadastral Application http://gis.mt.gov

Source: Montana State Library, August 2012

#### **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure Layers**



250.000

Hydrography

























For more information, visit http://giscoordination.mt.gov

#### Land

#### **Land Ownership**

Senate District 20 ranks number 2 in size and is 12,463.610 square miles, or about 8% of Montana's total land area (146,926 square miles). The average senate district in Montana is 2,938 square miles and the average house district is 1,469 square miles.

	Montana		Senate Distric	t 20	House Distric	t 39	House Distric	t 40
	Area		Area		Area		Area	
Owner	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%
Private	95,080	65	8,906	71	8,901	71	5	88
Local Government	208	<1	14	<1	14	<1	<1	7
Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks	648	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
State Trust Land	8,092	6	854	7	854	7	0	0
Other State Land	139	<1	4	<1	4	<1	<1	1
US Bureau of Land Management	12,505	9	2,460	20	2,460	20	<1	3
US Fish and Wildlife Service	1,448	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
US Forest Service	26,608	18	224	2	224	2	0	0
US National Park Service	1,853	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Federal Land	344	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Total	146,926		12,464		12,458		6	

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

#### **Private Land Agricultural Use**

	Montana		Senate District 20		House District 39		House District 40	
Owner	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%
Continuous Crop	29,162	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fallow Crop	13,497,077	16	616,624	8	616,620	8	4	<1
Farmstead	34,343	<1	1,823	<1	1,819	<1	4	<1
Grazing	51,274,975	62	7,035,614	87	7,034,596	87	1,018	80
Irrigated	1,891,718	2	40,532	<1	40,299	<1	233	18
Timber	15,346,749	18	123,218	2	123,218	2	0	0
Wild Hay	1,235,624	1	263,484	3	263,476	3	8	<1
Total	83,309,648		8,081,295		8,080,027		1,268	

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Department of Revenue, September 2012

#### **Conservation Easements (Acres)**

		Senate District	House District	House District
	Montana	20	39	40
Bitter Root Land Trust	2,624	0	0	0
City Government	601	0	0	0
Clark Fork-Pend Oreille Conservancy	208	0	0	0
County Government	528	0	0	0
Ducks Unlimited (Wetlands America Trust)	16,997	0	0	0
Five Valleys Land Trust	47,591	0	0	0
Flathead Land Trust	9,568	0	0	0
Gallatin Valley Land Trust	37,046	0	0	0
Humane Society Wildlife Land Trust	279	0	0	0
Montana Conservation Trust	736	0	0	0
Montana Department of Transportation	999	16	16	0
Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks	417,119	32,804	32,804	0
Montana Land Reliance	895,520	0	0	0
Mule Deer Foundation	155	0	0	0
National Wildlife Federation	20	0	0	0
Prickly Pear Land Trust	3,246	0	0	0
Rattlesnake Land Trust	190	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation	50,266	0	0	0
Salish and Kootenai Tribal Lands	222	0	0	0
The Bighorn Institute	1,443	0	0	0
The Conservation Fund	15,061	0	0	0
The Nature Conservancy	316,722	3,186	3,186	0
The Vital Ground Foundation	912	0	0	0
US Bureau of Reclamation	42	0	0	0
US Department of Agriculture	26,901	0	0	0
US Fish and Wildlife Service	241,264	0	0	0
US Forest Service	20,038	0	0	0
US Government	9,251	0	0	0
Total	2,115,548	36,006	36,006	0

#### Montana Land Management Tool

To view more land management and conservation easement information, visit the Natural Heritage MapViewer at <a href="http://">http://</a> mtnhp.org/mapviewer. The MapViewer displays land management information (public lands, managed areas, and conservation easements); wildlife sightings (more than 1,300,000); land cover/land use; and, over 28,000 georeferenced photos from across Montana. It links directly into the Montana Field Guides for more information about Montana's animals, plants and habitats. The Natural Heritage Program is the state's source for reliable, objective information and expertise to support stewardship of our native species and habitats. http://mtnhp.org

#### **Montana Ground Water Investigations Program**

- Investigates critical groundwater challenges such as groundwater/surfacewater interaction, impacts of land use change, development stress, and more.
- Results provide scientific basis for sound, informed, water-management decisions.

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/gwip/gwip.asp

#### **Montana Ground Water Assessment Program**

- Maps groundwater quality and the distribution of Montana's aquifers
- Provides long-term groundwater quality and water-level monitoring
- Maintains the central repository for Montana's groundwater information

http://mbmggwic.mtech.edu/

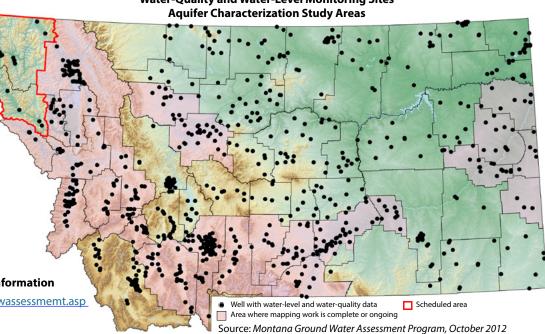
**Ground Water Assessment Program information** 

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/grw/grwassessmemt.asp

# **Ground Water Investigation Program Project Areas Map** Active or completed projects Next scheduled projects Unscheduled projects

Source: Montana Ground Water Investigation Program, September 2012

#### **Water-Quality and Water-Level Monitoring Sites**



#### **Montana Drought Resources**

The Montana Governor's Drought **Advisory Committee** is charged with monitoring, forecasting, and reporting water supply and moisture conditions, enabling



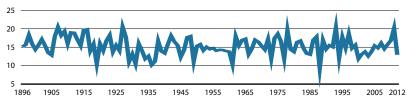
Montanans to make timely and informed decisions to mitigate drought impacts in a proactive manner.

For historic analysis, up-to-date information, and maps on Montana's current drought situation visit http://drought.mt.gov/.

#### **Montana Digital Atlas**

Additional mapping and data capabilities are available through the Montana State Library at <a href="http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp">http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp</a>. The Montana Digital Atlas allows users to identify a place of interest and view an atlas of information about that place that includes a broad range of data categories such as land ownership and use, census data, water information and biological data.

#### Montana Annual Precipitation in Inches (1895 - 2012)

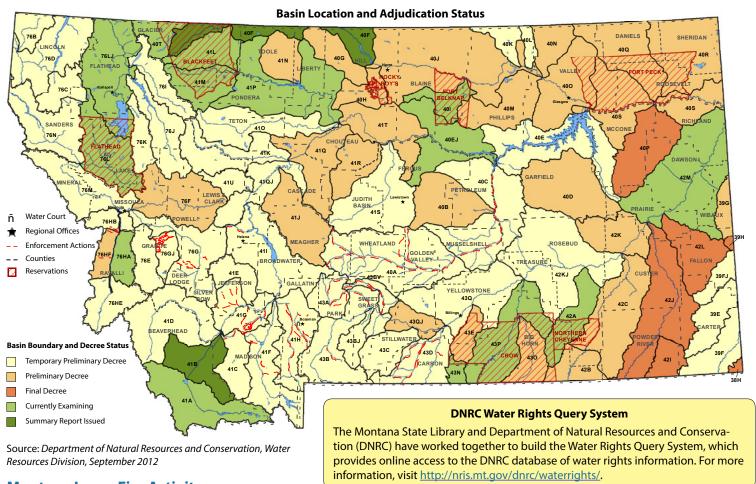


Source: NOAA National Climate Data Center, September 2012

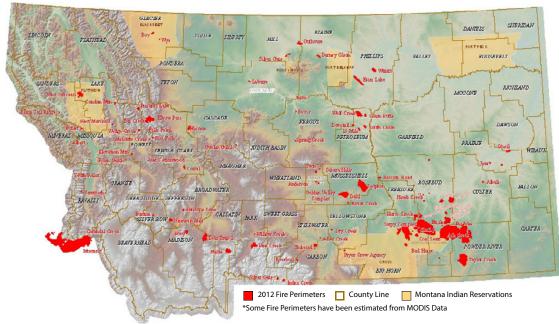
#### Water/Fire

#### **Water Rights**

The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation Water Adjudication Bureau assists the Montana Water Court in the adjudication of all claims to pre July 1, 1973 water rights. The Bureau examines all claims pursuant to Supreme Court rules and provides a summary report to the Water Court on each of the basins (85) in the state. Pursuant to legislation passed in 2005 the Bureau must complete the examination of the remaining 57,000 claims (as of 2005) by June 30, 2015. The map below shows the current status of the adjudication process. Visit <a href="http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/">http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/</a>.



#### **Montana Large Fire Activity**



Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, Forestry Division, September 2012

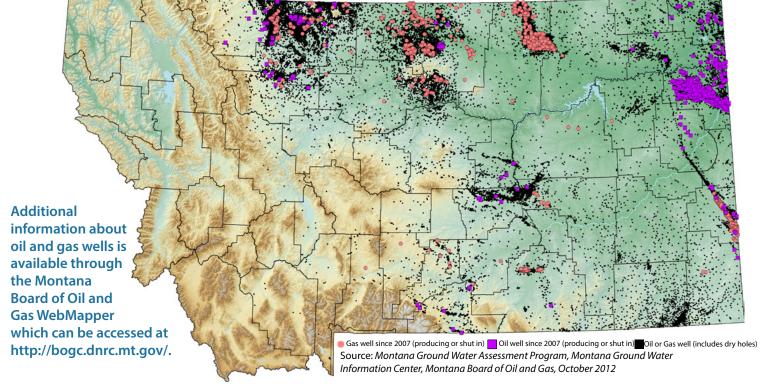
#### Montana Fires 2002 - 2011 All Fires As Reported by All Agencies

Year	Count	Acreage
2002	1,372	110,309
2003	2,326	736,809
2004	1,447	18,445
2005	1,316	103,294
2006	2,302	1,047,118
2007	1,875	778,079
2008	1,424	166,842
2009	1,731	48,912
2010	1,050	56,711
2011	1,335	168,010

Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, September 2012

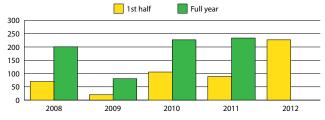
For additional information on Montana's fires, visit DNRC's online Fire Map at http://dnrc.mt.gov/gis/fire/.

#### **Oil and Gas Wells**



Oil and Gas Wells in Montana

#### Montana Oil Well Permits Issued (2008 - 2012)



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, August 2012

# Montana House Heating Fuel Occupied Housing Units

	Count	Percent
Utility gas	226,740	56.5%
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	51,713	12.9%
Electricity	78,582	18.8%
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	7,472	1.9%
Coal or coke	927	0.2%
Wood	33,481	8.3%
Solar energy	321	0.1%
Other fuel	4,234	1.1%
No fuel used	858	0.2%
Total	404,616	100.0%

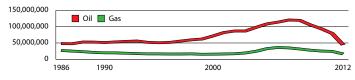
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

#### Oil and Gas Wells

		Senate District	House District	House District
	Montana	20	39	40
Coal Bed Methane, Active	1,073	4	4	0
Coal Bed Methane, Inactive	65	4	4	0
Gas, Active	7,238	1,091	1,091	0
Gas, Inactive	2,569	237	237	0
Gas Storage, Active	270	191	191	0
Gas Storage, Inactive	18	17	17	0
Injection, Active	1,135	437	437	0
Injection, Inactive	757	105	105	0
Oil, Active	7,554	958	958	0
Oil, Inactive	4,579	245	245	0
Oil & Gas, Active	1	0	0	0
Total	25,259	3,289	3,289	0

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Board of Oil and Gas, September 2012

#### **Montana Annual Oil and Gas Production (Barrels)**



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, October 2012

#### **Pipelines**

	Montana		Senate Dis	Senate District 20		House District 39		House District 40	
	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	
Crude Oil	90	1,970	4	175	4	175	0	0	
Natural Gas	360	3,301	16	218	15	216	1	2	
Refined Product	47	805	2	60	1	58	1	2	
Other	24	402	6	184	6	184	0	0	
Total	521	6,477	28	636	26	633	2	4	

Source: Montana State Library, Pipeline Intregrity Management Mapping Application, December 2006

#### Wildlife and Recreation

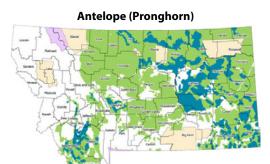
Montana is blessed with a wealth of wildlife and habitat diversity. These resources provide exceptional opportunities for recreation and contribute substantially to the state's economy and quality of life. Good information is critical to maintain this valuable heritage as the state grows and develops.

#### **Recreation Area (Acres)**

	Senate District 20
Fishing Access Sites	615
Fishing Conservation Areas	0
State Parks	331
Wildlife Conservation Easements	32,798
Wildlife Management Areas	5
Wildlife Protection Areas	0
Total	33,749

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks, September 2012

#### **Big Game Distribution**



#### **Animal Species Diversity**

		Senate District 20	% of Montana
	Montana (Count)	(Count)	Species
Amphibians	13	6	46
Birds	308	230	75
Fish	54	33	61
Mammals	103	63	61
Reptiles	17	14	82

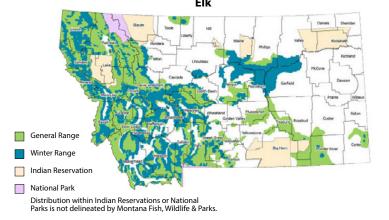
Source: Montana Natural Heritage Program, September 2012

#### **Block Management Acreage**

There are a total of 9,093,377 acres of Block Management land (including Plum Creek\*) in the State of Montana. Senate District 20 contains 1,109,195 or 12% of those acres.

\*Plum Creek land in FWP's Regions 1 and 2 are included in these statistics. Although they are part of the Block Management Program, they are not traditional BMA's and are managed differently.

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012



#### -Wildlife Highlights-

For more information on animals, plants, and habitats in your Senate District, visit the Montana Natural Heritage Program at http://mtnhp.org. Resources include:

- · Montana Field Guide an encyclopedia of the distribution, status, and biology of Montana's animals, plants, and biological communities
- MapViewer interactive maps of animals, plants, land cover, and land management

· Land Management Maps – public lands, conservation easements,

· Wetland and riparian mapping information

and special designations

Reports on Montana's Species of Concern

· Quick responses to data requests and answers from expert scientists on Montana's plants, animals, and biological communities.

#### **Spiny Softshell**

Apalone spinifera

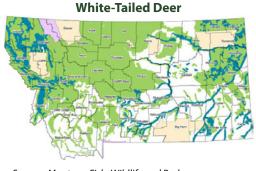
Spiny Softshells are known for foraging in the water, often in shallows with vegetation. Most mature females lay a single clutch of 20 to 40 eggs in the fall.



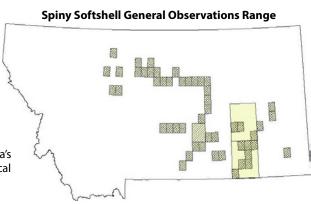
Moose

Mule Deer



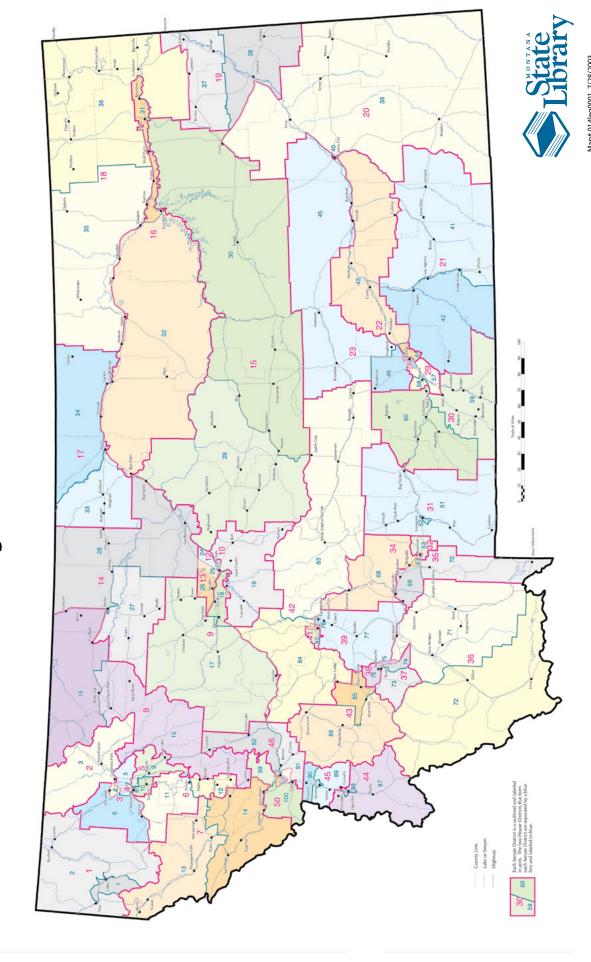


Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012

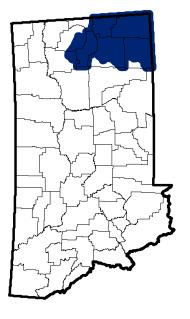


Source: Montana Natural Heritage Program, September 2012

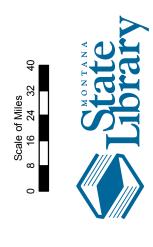
Montana Legislative District 2005 - 2014

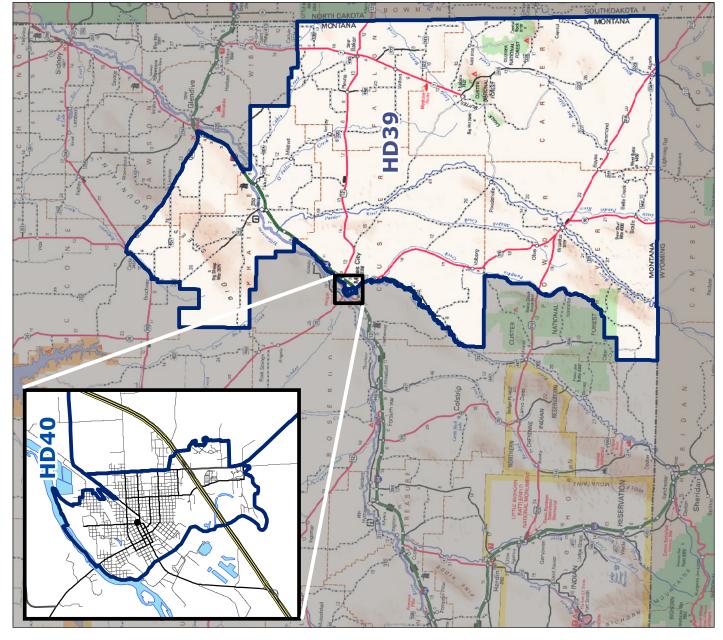


# Montana Senate District 20









#### **Online Resources Directory**

#### **Montana State Library**

1515 East 6th Avenue PO Box 201800 Helena, MT 59620 (406) 444-3115

#### http://msl.mt.gov



#### **Statewide Library Resources**

- Discover It! Montana State Library Catalog
- · Montana Library Directory

#### http://mymontanalibrary.org

http://mtslr.org

http://msl.mt.gov/For Librarians/Library Directory

#### **Montana State Digital Library**

- Library Information Services
  - MT.GOV Connect
  - Montana State Publications Online
  - Find Resources Online
- MSL Geographic Information
  - Montana Geographic Information Clearinghouse
  - Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure
  - · Water Information System
- Natural Heritage Program
  - · Montana Field Guide
  - MapViewer
  - Species of Concern Reports Animals
  - Species of Concern Reports Plants

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/connect

http://statepublications.mt.gov

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/Find Resources Online

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/gis

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/msdi

http://msl.msl.gov/geoinfo/water

http://mtnhp.org

http://fieldguide.mt.gov

http://mtnhp.org/mapviewer

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=a

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=p

#### **Montana Talking Book Library**

- Online catalogs and services WebOpac
- BARD Braille and Audio Reading Download

#### http://msl.mt.gov/talking book library

http://www.klasweb.msl.mt.gov

https://nlsbard.loc.gov/mt1a

#### **Montana State Library In-House Partners**

- · Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks
- Natural Resources Conservation Service

http://fwp.mt.gov

http://www.mt.nrcs.usda.gov

**Legislative Snapshot** 

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative snapshot

## **Legislative Snapshot 2013**

Includes information for the State of Montana, Senate District 21, and House Districts 41 and 42.

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/





Senate District 21

Senator Sharon Stewart-Peregoy (D)

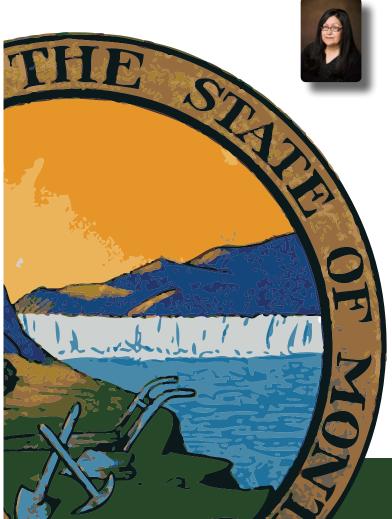
PO Box 211

Crow Agency, MT 59022-0211

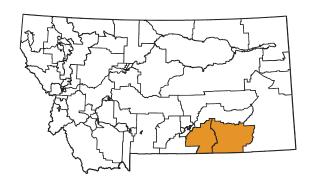


House District 41 **Representative Patricia Peppers (D)**PO Box 497

Lame Deer, MT 59043



House District 42 **Representative Carolyn Pease-Lopez (D)**5723 US Highway 87 East
Billings, MT 59101-9074





#### **Letter from the Montana State Librarian**

On behalf of the Montana State Library, I would like to welcome you to the 2013 legislative session. We appreciate your dedication and hard work on behalf of all Montanans. We hope that this information booklet, compiled by our information experts and full of data on issues of state and national importance, will help inform many of the decisions you have to make in the coming months.

The 2013 Legislative Snapshot includes a wide range of information on issues that affect Montanans. You will find information on our state's economy and the economic impact on your constituents. High-speed, broadband Internet access is essential in this information age and the Snapshot includes a current view of the availability of broadband and Internet services across the state. Education is always an important issue, and you will find relevant information on our state's public schools



and test scores. Throughout Montana, libraries serve as community anchors; we've highlighted the programs and services offered to Montanans through their local libraries. Finally, land, wildlife, and recreation will always be an important part of Montana life, and we've pulled several highlights from our collection that might help guide your decision-making this session. Based on feedback we received from legislators in 2011, we are pleased to make much more of the data available by legislative districts. And we are pleased to provide much of the information in mapped form. Using the Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure, a set of standardized geospatial data, these maps tell powerful stories that will further your understanding of the topics highlighted.

The Montana State Library is a small and very unique agency. We employ librarians, geographers, and natural resource specialists and we partner with botanists, zoologists and ecologists. We work closely with federal and state agencies and local and tribal governments. We manage an enormous collection of state government information in all formats, keeping Montanans informed about the work of their government. And we ensure that Montana's blind and physically disabled citizens have access to reading materials and information.

We also work on behalf of all of Montana's libraries to help them provide the latest and best information, technology and library services to their patrons – your constituents – whether it's downloadable ebooks, public access computers, online information resources, or the latest bestseller. Without the Montana State Library, Montana libraries would not be able to afford these resources and services for their patrons, all of which are being used in record numbers. In this age of information – most of which is only accessed online – the Montana State Library, through libraries across the state, provides a vital link that affects Montanans in a multitude of ways.

We created this booklet for you not only to provide vital information to help you make difficult decisions in the coming months, but to demonstrate the power of what a diverse staff with amazingly diverse skills can do to make information, in many different forms, available to every Montanan. Our work empowers Montanans by providing access to information, enhancing learning in families and communities, and building 21st Century skills. Knowing that our work makes a difference makes us very proud.

We hope that you use this Legislative Snapshot throughout the session. And we hope that you will stop by to see us – in person or virtually. Whether you visit us at our library or online, you will be able to browse our collection of government and natural resource information, get help to research a specific issue, or find a quiet place to work or meet with colleagues. We are located one block east of the Capitol, behind the Montana Historical Society, at the north end of the Justice building. And of course, our services are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week at <a href="http://msl.mt.gov">http://msl.mt.gov</a>.

Sincerely,

#### Senate District 21 House District 41 House District 42

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Find additional Senate and House district data, interactive maps, and even more resources online at http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/.

Jennie Stapp

Juni Stepp

#### The Montana Economy and Theories of Economic Growth

Source: Montana Department of Labor and Industries

It has been an interesting five years for the Montana and U.S. economies, including the deepest and longest U.S. recession since the Great Depression and a slow economic recovery. Montana outperformed the U.S. economy during the recession and recovery, losing only 4.4% of our pre-recession personal income peak compared to 5.6% nationally. Further, since hitting the trough in 2009, Montana's personal income growth has outpaced the U.S. by about 3 percentage points, while the state's payroll job growth has increased by 3.4% compared to 3.1% nationally. Montana's 2012 job growth promises to be strong. From June 2011 to June 2012, Montana added almost 9,800 jobs for an annual growth rate of 2.1% -- above forecasted expectations and above the long-term growth rate of 1.2%. Montana's economy is returning to growth despite the many national and international challenges.

The various forces causing the recession and slow recovery are evident in the quarterly personal income statistics in Figure 1. The national slowdown in the overall economy and particularly in the housing market was first noted in the summer of 2007, but personal income for both the U.S. and Montana continued to expand until the financial crisis in the third and fourth quarters of 2008. Wall Street losses translated into income and job losses on Main Streets in Montana. Although the U.S. recession officially ended in June 2009, Montana continued to lose income until the first quarter of 2010.



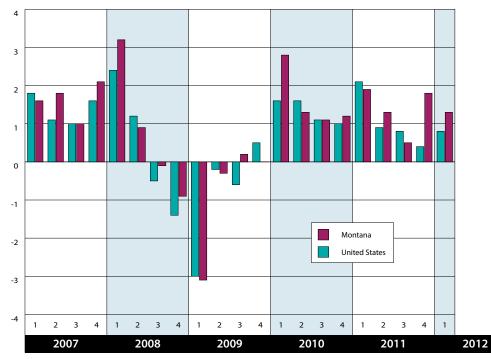
Then, just as the U.S. economy turned upward, global problems came to the forefront. The Eurozone's sovereign debt crisis moderated the U.S. recovery, with the first Greece bailout occurring in the second quarter of 2010. As one of America's largest export customers, Europe's economic slowdown reduced the demand for U.S. goods, in addition to increasing uncertainty and risk in the global financial system. In fact, overall global growth slowed from 5.2% in 2010 to 3.8% in 2011, while the advanced

economies that make up the majority of the U.S. export customers slowed from 3% in 2010 to 1.4% in 2011. The last few years have taught Montanans that our economic fortunes are strongly tied to the performance of global and national economies.

Domestic factors have also played a role in the slow emergence of the economy out of the recession. Throughout the 2007 to 2012 period, oil and gas price spikes caused temporary shocks to the economy. Higher fuel prices reduce the amount of discretionary dollars consumers have to spend in grocery stores, restaurants, and retail stores, thus slowing job growth. Also, during the summer of 2011, the federal debt ceiling increase debate increased the uncertainty about future government spending and the safety of U.S. financial instruments. With government spending equaling roughly 20% of the Gross Domestic Product, any large change to that spending would have an impact on the economy. Businesses are still in the shadow of this fiscal uncertainty. Current national fiscal plans call for spending cuts and tax increases equal to about 3.8% of GDP in January 2013, which would likely send the U.S. economy into a shallow recession.iii Businesses and consumers who are reliant on this spending are less likely to make decisions or take on risk in such an uncertain environment.

Like personal income, Montana's payroll employment was impacted by the financial crises, starting with employment losses in the fourth quarter of 2008. Job losses continued throughout 2009 and 2010 before starting recovery in 2011. Wages recovered earlier than employment growth, with the total amount

Figure 1: Montana and U.S. Personal Income Growth

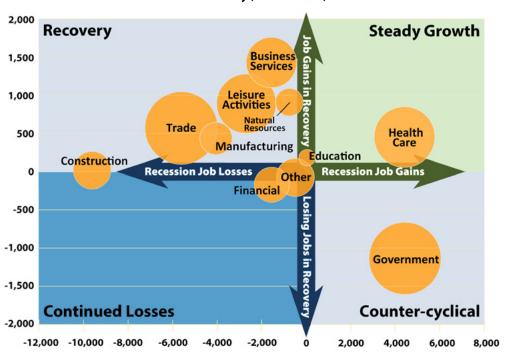


Source: Quarterly Personal Income Data, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

of wages paid to Montana workers starting to increase in the second quarter of 2010. These wage gains translated into job growth in 2011 as the spending of more wages stimulated demand in the high-employment consumer industries. The average annual wage increased by 3.5% in 2011, driving Montana's average annual wage over \$35,000 for the first time.

Payroll employment grew at about 0.9% in 2011, but private employment grew much faster at 1.4%. The job growth by industry is illustrated in Figure 2. The job change during the recession years of 2007 to 2010 is shown on the horizontal axis compared to the past year of recovery on the vertical axis. The size of the bubble indicates the size of the industry employment in 2011. Total job growth in recent years has been slower than private job growth because the government sector shed jobs in 2010 and 2011. Figure 2 includes all public employees in the government bubble, even though many public workers are in the education, health care, or construction industries. Public employment represents roughly 20% of total employment in 2011, with 11% of total employment in local government, 6% in state government, and 3% in the federal government. The government share of total employment has been slowly decreasing over time, although it increased a few percentage points during the recession. The government share returned to its downward trend in the last year. Government is placed in the counter-cyclical quadrant in Figure 2, as it added about 4,400 jobs during the recession and then lost about 1,100 jobs in 2011. Counter-cyclical government employment growth helps stabilize the economy during recessionary periods and helps accelerate the return to growth.

Figure 2: Industry Job Change during the Recession (2007 to 2010) and Recovery (2010 to 2011)



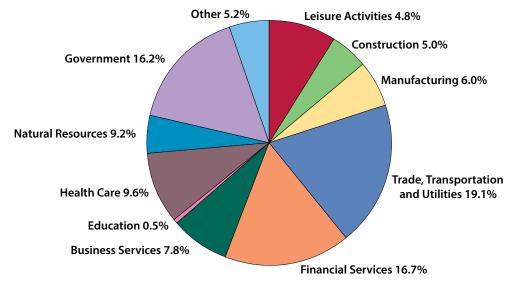
Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

The health care industry has added jobs throughout the recession and recovery, adding almost 5,000 jobs over the last five years. Only the financial services industry (which includes real estate) and other services posted employment losses in 2011, with all other industries in recovery with job gains. Business services, including administration and professional services, added the most jobs in 2011, followed by natural resources (including oil and gas mining) and the leisure activities sector

(which includes restaurants, bars, entertainment, and hotels). Trade, manufacturing, and construction posted the most losses during the recession, but all three industries are back on the recovery path with job gains in 2011. Wood product manufacturing and residential construction have been slow to recover in the aftermath of the national housing downturn, but other manufacturing and commercial and industrial construction posted job gains over the past year.

Figure 2 illustrates the size of each industry by the size of the industry's bubble, with trade, health care, government, and leisure activities employing the most workers. However, employment is only one way to contribute to the economy. Figure 3 illustrates the contribution of each industry to Montana's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Although health care represents 15% of Montana's total workforce, it contributes 10% of Montana's GDP. Similarly, the leisure activities sector comprises 13% of employment, but contributes only 5% of GDP. Other industries contribute more to GDP than to employment. The financial services industry, which includes real estate, contributes 17% of Montana's GDP, but only 5% of Montana's employment. The manufacturing and natural resource sectors also contribute significant GDP (15% combined), but are a small percentage of employment (7%). No industry is more important than another, but each industry has different roles to play in the economy.

Figure 3. Montana Gross Domestic Product by Industry, 2011



Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

Figure 4: Top 10 Exports from Montana to the Rest of the World (millions)

1.	Bulk Wheat	881.8
2.	Mineral Fuel, Oil, etc.	374.2
3.	Inorganic Chemicals	346.4
4.	Industrial Machinery (including computers)	197.9
5.	Vehicles, Parts, etc.	114.9
6.	Cereals	60.5
7.	Ores, Slag & Ash	60.2
8.	Salt, Sulfur, Earth & Stone	57.6
9.	Aircraft, Parts, etc.	40.3
10	Optic, Medical or Surgical Instruments	37.6

Source: Montana Department of Commerce, Office of Trade and International Relations, 2011

The manufacturing and natural resources industries are also important because of the amount of exports they provide for our economy. Exports bring new wealth into our economy, which then drives economic growth in all industries as the money is circulated through our economy. Figure 4 illustrates the top 10 Montana exports. Many are raw natural resources from the agriculture and mining industries, or manufacturing products that add value to the raw commodities. Overall, Montana's exports increased by 14% in 2011. Montana's largest export customers include other states, Canada, Asia, and Europe. Based on data from the first half of 2012, Montana exports may decrease slightly in 2012 because of slower economic growth in many of our non-U.S. global trading partners.v

The western portion of Montana was harder hit by the recession and global slowdown compared to the eastern portion of the state. 2011 unemployment rates by region are shown in Figure 5. The large job losses in wood product manufacturing had a disproportional effect in Northwestern Montana, while the large recessionary job losses in construction had the largest impact in both the Northwest and around the Bozeman region. These two areas continue to have the highest unemployment rates in 2011. In contrast, the Eastern portion of the state was less impacted by the recession because of a heavy reliance on energy, agriculture, health care, and government – all industries that performed relatively well during the recession. The unemployment rate in the East was only 4.7% in 2011. The development of the Bakken oil shale has brought a great deal of development into the

region, both in the primary oil and gas mining industry and in related business services, such as environmental engineering and employment firms. Although unemployment in the western portion of the state continues to be high, job growth has returned to all Montana regions. In fact, the Southwest region of the state (including Butte, Bozeman, Dillon, and Helena) has led the state in job gains as we have exited the recession, leading the Southwest region's unemployment rate to decrease slightly in 2011 to 6.1% from 6.6% in 2010.

All of Montana's regions are expected to post job gains in 2012, with continued growth expected in 2013. However, job growth is expected to remain slower than before the recession for several years. The Montana Department of Labor and Industry's job projections expect 1.4% job growth in 2012 and 2013, compared to the 2.2% annual growth that the state experienced from 2000 to 2007 prior to the recession. In many ways, the rapid economic growth prior to the recession was artificially high because of the low interest rates that caused a growth bubble. Slower expected growth is simply a result of being outside the bubble period.

Growth is also expected to be slower in the future because of cutbacks in government spending and slower growth in consumer spending as Americans save and try to reduce their debt loads. With government spending comprising about 20% and consumption comprising about 70% of aggregate demand, the slowdown in these sectors will translate into slower overall economic growth. Lower domestic demand from consumers and governments will lead many businesses to slow production or look abroad to foreign markets to supplement growth. Both alternatives may lead to slower employment growth domestically. Further, a slowing global economy will likely moderate Montana export growth in 2012 and 2013, although global demand is expected to return in later years.

Despite domestic and global challenges, Montana's economy has proven to be incredibly resilient in the last few years. Montana's economy is now in recovery, adding over 9,800 jobs in the last year, and posting over two years of personal income and wage gains. Although unemployment remains undesirably high, Montana's job growth has re-employed out-of-work Montanans and brought stronger wages back to workers and their families. Future years are expected to bring continued growth to our state as our industries continue recovery from the recession, and the Bakken development provides new opportunities for income growth and entrepreneurialism.

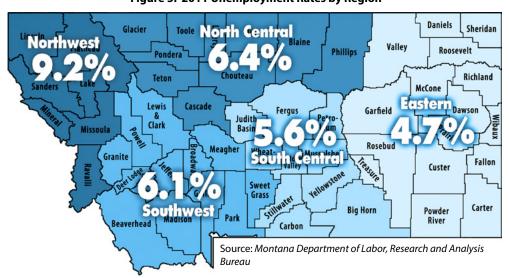


Figure 5: 2011 Unemployment Rates by Region

i The long-term growth rate of 1.2% for Montana's total employment growth is based on employment data from 1976 to 2011 using the Local Area Unemployment Statistics published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Montana Department of Labor and Industry (DLI). Job growth forecasts based on this series by DLI suggested job growth of only 0.9% in 2011.

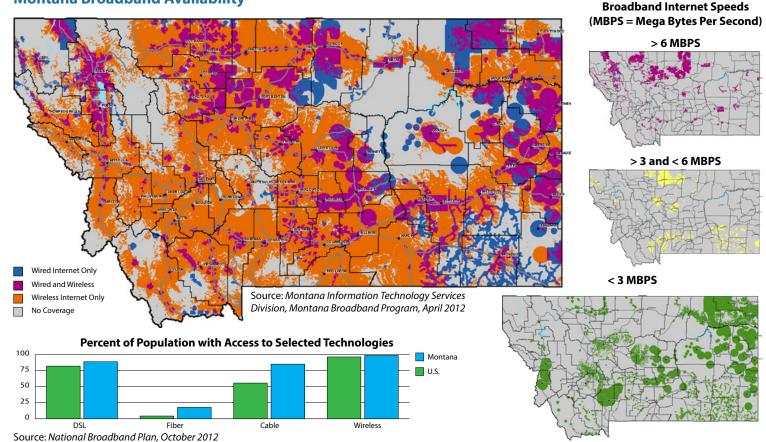
ii International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2012. www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2012/01/weodata/index.aspx.

iii Global Insight, "U.S. Economy: The Fiscal Cliff" June 28, 2012 and Congressional Budget Office, "An Update to the Budget and Economic Outlook: Fiscal Years 2012 to 2022" Aug. 22, 2012.

iv For more information on employment and wage growth, please see the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Labor Day Report 2012, available at <a href="http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913">http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913</a> LDR-12.pdf.

v WiserTrade, U.S. State Exports by NAICS Industry. At <u>www.wisertrade.org</u>. See footnote 2 for growth projections.

#### **Montana Broadband Availability**



#### **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program**

Under the Broadband Technologies Opportunities Program (BTOP) funded by the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA) and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the Montana State Library is partnering with 44 of Montana's public libraries to expand access to free, high-speed Internet to 86% of the state's population by 2013. Funds have supported: increased broadband speeds; decreased patron wait time; improved access by purchasing ADA compliant

software, hardware, and furniture, and through minor renovation projects aimed at increasing accessibility of computing center facilities; digital literacy training; and a mobile computer lab.

#### **Highlights include:**

- Increased average statewide library broadband speeds from 3.55 mbps to 15 mbps
- Added 478 public workstations (212 desktops, 46 children's computers, 200 laptops, 17 touchscreens and 3 iMacs) for a total of 781

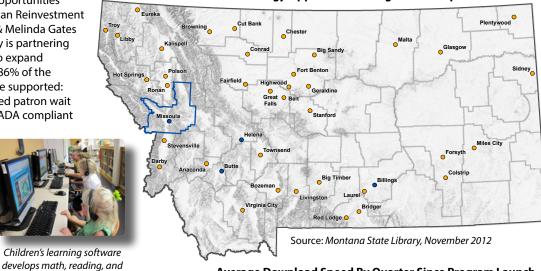
critical-thinking skills

- Decreased average wait time from 20 minutes to less than 5 minutes
- Provided digital literacy training to over 70,000 Montanans and 1,200 librarians on topics such as employment resources, tax filing, self-help law, Internet and email, and computer basics

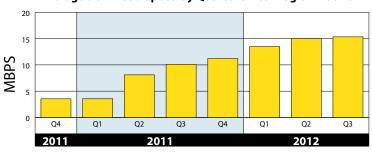
#### **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program Participants**

Source: Montana Information Technology Services Division,

Montana Broadband Program, April 2012



#### Average Download Speed By Quarter Since Program Launch



Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

#### **2010 Poverty and Median Income Estimates**

		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	21	41	42
Median Household Income	43,872	37,383	37,423	37,319
% in Poverty All Ages	15	25	26	25
% in Poverty Ages Under 18	19	33	31	36

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

### Percent of Households With One or More Persons 65 Years and Over

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 21	District 41	District 42
One or More 65 and Over	25	27	29	24
One Person	10	9	10	8
Two Or More Persons	14	17	19	15
Family	14	17	19	15
Nonfamily	1	0	0	0

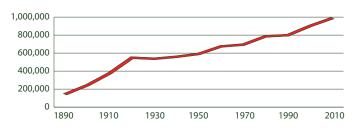
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

#### **Percent of Change in Number of Housing Units**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 21	District 41	District 42
2000 Census	412,633	6,233	3,138	3,095
2010 Census	482,825	6,457	3,340	3,117
Percent of Change	+ 17.0	+ 3.6	+ 6.4	+ 0.7

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Censes

#### Montana Historic Population Growth 1890 - 2010 Censes

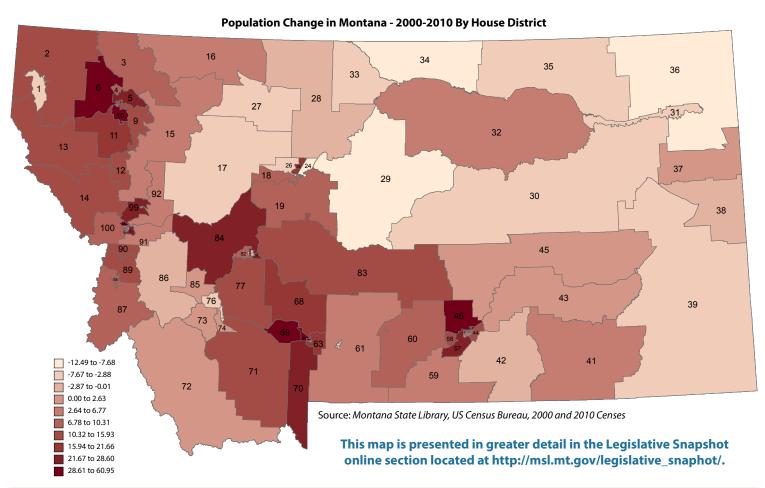


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1890 - 2010 Censes

#### 2010 Census Data

	Total	Male	Female
United States	308,745,538	151,781,326	156,964,212
Under 5 years	20,201,362	10,319,427	9,881,935
Under 18 years	74,181,467	37,945,136	36,236,331
18 to 64 years	194,356,087	96,473,230	97,882,857
65 years and over	40,267,984	17,362,960	22,905,024
Montana	989,415	496,667	492,748
Under 5 years	62,423	32,129	30,294
Under 18 years	223,563	114,909	108,654
18 to 64 years	619,110	313,713	305,397
65 years and over	146,742	68,045	78,697

Source: US Census Bureau, 2010 Census



#### **Demographics**

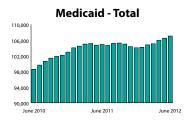
#### **Veteran Population Projections**

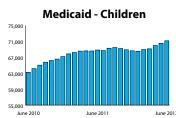
Montana is ranked second among the states for percent of the civilian population 18 years and over who are veterans. (12.3 percent, U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey)

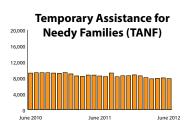
		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	21	41	42
Civilian population (>18)	746,963	11,473	6,576	4,897
Non Veterans	646,089	10,465	6,077	4,388
Veterans	100,874	1,008	499	509
% of Gulf War (>9/01)	9.0%	5%	9%	0%
% of Gulf War (8/90-8/01)	15%	14%	16%	11%
Vietnam era	37%	41%	36%	46%
Korean War	13%	10%	16%	5%
World War II	10%	11%	15%	7%

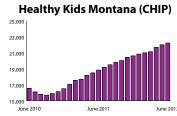
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

## Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services Selected Eligibles - Monthly Enrollment





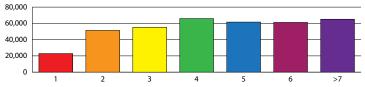




Source: Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services, August 2012

#### **Montana Median Income By Household Size**

Median Income for All Households: 43,872



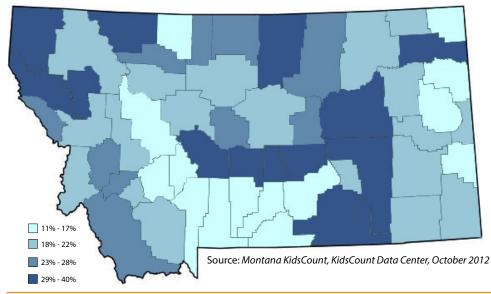
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### Percent of Individuals Below Poverty Level (12 Month Period)

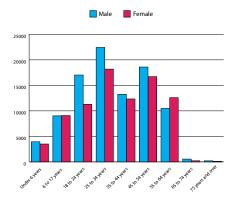
	,			
		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 21	District 41	District 42
Total (Count)	138,109	4,235	2,450	1,785
Males	46.2%	47.4%	46.7%	48.3%
Under 5 years	5.0%	7.9%	3.0%	14.6%
5 years	1.1%	0.5%	0.0%	1.3%
6 to 11 years	4.8%	7.7%	6.7%	9.0%
12 to 14 years	2.1%	3.4%	3.0%	3.9%
15 years	0.9%	1.5%	1.4%	1.6%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	2.8%	3.8%	1.3%
18 to 24 years	8.6%	4.1%	4.3%	3.8%
25 to 34 years	5.5%	4.3%	5.2%	3.0%
35 to 44 years	4.6%	4.2%	4.7%	3.4%
45 to 54 years	5.3%	3.9%	4.9%	2.6%
55 to 64 years	3.8%	3.7%	4.7%	2.5%
65 to 74 years	1.6%	2.0%	3.2%	0.3%
> 75 years	1.4%	1.5%	1.9%	1.0%
Females	53.8%	52.6%	53.3%	51.7%
Under 5 years	5.1%	7.5%	9.1%	5.4%
5 years	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%
6 to 11 years	4.7%	4.6%	5.7%	3.1%
12 to 14 years	2.0%	2.2%	2.1%	2.4%
15 years	0.7%	1.3%	1.6%	1.0%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	3.0%	1.8%	4.6%
18 to 24 years	11.0%	7.2%	5.6%	9.5%
25 to 34 years	7.3%	6.5%	7.6%	5.0%
35 to 44 years	5.0%	5.6%	4.9%	6.4%
45 to 54 years	5.5%	5.5%	5.9%	5.0%
55 to 64 years	4.3%	4.8%	4.8%	4.9%
65 to 74 years	2.2%	1.8%	1.2%	2.7%
> 75 years	3.5%	1.6%	2.1%	0.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

#### **Montana Child Poverty By County (Percent - 2009)**



#### Montana Health Insurance Coverage Status



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey

#### **Indexes**

Indexes				
Population	Montana	Senate District 21	House District 41	House District 42
Total population	989,415	17,554	9,020	8,534
Median age (years)	40	30	29	31
Total population - 65 years and over	146,742	1,688	821	867
Total population - 18 to 64 years	619,110	9,979	5,102	4,877
Total population - under 18 years	223,563	5,887	3,097	2,790
Total population - under 5 years	62,423	1,817	926	891
One race	964,439	17,116	8,809	8,307
White	884,961	5,416	2,564	2,852
Black/African American	4,027	46	32	14
American Indian/Alaska Native	62,555	11,427	6,098	5,329
Asian	6,253	70	34	36
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	668	4	2	2
Some other race	5,975	153	79	74
Two or more races	24,976	438	211	227
Hispanic/Latino	28,565	669	395	274
Social	Montana	Senate District 21	House District 41	House District 4
Total households	401,328	4,997	2,977	2,020
Average household size	2	3	3	4
Average family size	3	4	4	2
Family households (families)	256,130	3,692	2,178	1,514
Male householder, no wife present, family	15,368	319	243	76
Male householder, no wife present, family - with own children under 18 years	9,016	191	164	27
Female householder, no husband present, family	33,651	940	577	363
Female householder, no husband present, family - with own children under 18 years	21,355	416	207	209
Nonfamily households	145,198	1,305	799	506
Householder living alone	116,779	1,118	694	424
Householder living alone - 65 years and over	41,923	466	295	17 <sup>-</sup>
Households with one or more people under 18 years	116,926	2,112	1,291	821
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	99,541	1,339	857	482
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	235,983	5,247	3,115	2,132
Nursery school, preschool	13,206	627	384	243
Kindergarten	12,085	286	99	187
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	96,195	2,463	1,556	907
High school (grades 9-12)	52,304	1,056	605	451
College or graduate school	62,193	815	471	344
Economic	Montana	Senate District 21	House District 41	House District 4
Employment status - population 16 years and over	778,518	12,130	6,970	5,160
Civilian labor force - employed	476,195	6,529	3,581	2,948
Civilian labor force - unemployed	28,683	1,386	771	615
Armed forces	3,737	0	0	(
Not in labor force	269,903	4,215	2,618	1,597
Females 16 years and over in labor force	391,139	6,223	3,529	2,694
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18	19	18	19
Mean earnings (dollars)	55,129	47,237	44,478	51,237
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	15,179	12,773	13,542	11,513
Mean retirement income (dollars)	18,679	15,723	15,995	15,219
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	7,895	5,741	6,305	4,485
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	2,954	3,862	4,370	3,070
Median family income (dollars)	55,725	42,143	42,373	41,389
Mean family income (dollars)	68,016	52,849	50,538	56,173
Housing	Montana	Senate District 21	House District 41	House District 4
Total housing units	471,723	6,507	3,700	2,807
Occupied housing units	401,328	4,997	2,977	2,020
Vacant housing units	70,395	1,510	723	787
Homeowner vacancy rate	2	0	0	-
Rental vacancy rate	6	10	6	16
Built 2005 or later	18,895	128	68	60
Owner-occupied	277,023	3,248	1,850	1,398
Renter-occupied	124,305	1,749	1,127	622
Median (dollars)	173,300	88,200	85,600	91,400
Housing units with a mortgage	162,090	1 254	664	590

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census/2006-2010 American Community Survey

Housing units with a mortgage

Housing units without a mortgage

162,090

114,933

664

1,186

590

808

1,254

1,994

#### **Accredited Schools**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 21	District 41	District 42
Elementaries	440	14	7	7
Middle Schools	49	1	0	1
Grades 7-8 Schools	164	6	4	2
High Schools	185	6	3	3
Total	838	27	14	13

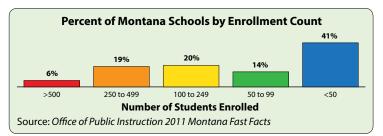
Source: Montana State Library, Montana Office of Public Instruction, September 2012

#### **Montana School Libraries**

Per MCA 20-7-202, each school in Montana maintains a school library.

Average circulation per library per year	13,788
Access to Statewide Databases	100%
No summer library hours	83%

Source: 2012 Montana School Library Data Survey



#### **Montana Test Scores - Achievement Levels**

#### 4th Grade Reading

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	31%	29%	25%	27%	27%
At or above basic	69%	71%	75%	73%	73%
Below proficient	65%	64%	61%	65%	64%
At or above proficient	35%	36%	39%	35%	36%

#### 8th Grade Reading

2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
18%	18%	15%	16%	14%
82%	82%	85%	84%	86%
63%	63%	61%	62%	58%
37%	37%	39%	38%	42%
	18% 82% 63%	18% 18% 82% 82% 63% 63%	18% 18% 15% 82% 82% 85% 63% 63% 61%	18%     18%     15%     16%       82%     82%     85%     84%       63%     63%     61%     62%

#### 4th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	19%	15%	12%	12%	13%
At or above basic	81%	85%	88%	88%	87%
Below proficient	69%	62%	56%	55%	55%
At or above proficient	31%	38%	44%	45%	45%

#### 8th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	21%	20%	21%	18%	17%
At or above basic	79%	80%	79%	82%	83%
Below proficient	65%	64%	62%	56%	54%
At or above proficient	35%	36%	38%	44%	46%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2012

# Montana High School Graduation Rates By High School District 0 - 59% 60 - 69% 70 - 79% 80 - 89% 90 - 100% Notation Rates By High School District Market By High School District Notation Rates By High Scho

#### 4th Graders Who Scored Below Proficient Reading Level

By Family Income	2011
Eligible for free/reduced school lunch	77%
Not eligible for free/reduced school lunch	55%

By Race and Hispanic Origin	2011
White	61%
Hispanic or Latino	77%
American Indian	86%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2011

#### **Early Literacy**

For low-income children in particular, a "readiness gap" fuels much of what has become known as the achievement gap. The readiness gap grows exponentially between birth and kindergarten due to differences in children's resources and opportunities for physical, linguistic, cognitive, social, emotional, and behavioral development. This gap continues to grow as children attend K-12 school.

Nearly 2/3 of Montana's fourth graders cannot read at a proficient level. The fact is that the fourth-graders who cannot meet proficient levels in reading today are all too likely to become our nation's lowest-income, least-skilled, least-productive, and most costly citizens tomorrow. Low achievement in reading, which begins with opportunistic differences starting at birth, has important long-term consequences in terms of individual earning potential, global competitiveness, and general productivity.

Source: MontanaKidsCount, September 2011

# 

#### Libraries

There are 769 libraries in the Montana Library Directory. Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries. For more detailed information on Montana's libraries visit http://www.msl.mt.gov/For\_Librarians/Library\_Directory/. See the Education page for more information about Montana's school libraries.

	Montana	Senate District 21	House District 41	House District 42
Public	82	2	1	2
Branches	34	2	1	1
Bookmobiles	3	1	0	1
Academic	26	5	2	4
Institutional	2	0	0	0
School	562	72	20	61
Special	57	9	0	9
Other	3	0	0	0
Total	769	91	24	78

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

#### **Montana's Cultural Heritage**

In partnership with the Montana Historical Society and other organizations, the Montana State Library promotes preservation of and online

access to our state's cultural heritage. The Montana Memory Project website makes a variety of historic as well as contemporary resources available in digital format for education, business, pleasure, and lifelong learning.



Fire trucks at Presbyterian Church, Lewistown, MT

http://mtmemory.org/.

#### **Connecting to Collections**

The Montana Historical Society and the Montana State Library partnered on a statewide project to assess the preservation needs of collections at Montana's more than 400 cultural organizations. The assessment documented the need for training, environmental

monitoring, on-site surveys of collections and facilities, and disaster preparedness assistance.

#### **Montana Talking Book Library**

#### Services for Montanans with Visual, Physical and Reading Disabilities

The Montana State Library supports free specialized and direct accessible library services to Montanans with visual and physical disabilities through the Montana Talking Book Library (MTBL). The number of veterans served has increased to 12.4% of all patrons. Overall patrons have increased by 15%. MTBL circulation has increased by 15.16%. The Patron Outreach Project is designed to connect more Montanans with MTBL services.



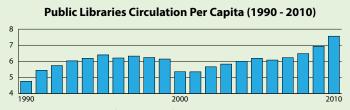
MTBL's local recordings and national digitization projects continue to progress and offer a wider variety of digital

audio books to patrons in both physical delivery and digital BARD (Braille and Audio Reading Download) delivery programs. These are designed to meet patrons' needs at their personal resource and skills level, including homebound patrons.

For more information: http://msl.mt.gov/tbl/ OR 1-800-332-3400

#### **Montana Public Libraries Fast Facts**

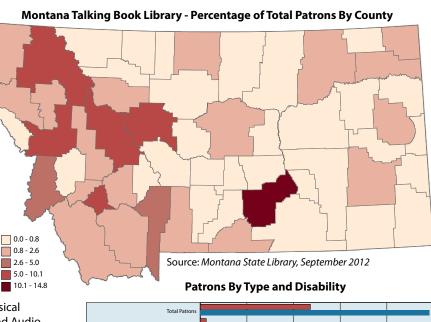
- Montana's public libraries hold 3,719,920 items.
- Montanans visited their public libraries an average of five times throughout the year, for a total of 4,599,660 visits in 2011.
- Montana library patrons checked out 7,519,019 items in 2011, about eight items per person.
- Librarians in Montana's public libraries fielded 465,036 reference questions in SFY 2011, or 8,934 questions per week.
- 100% of all Montana libraries provide Internet access to patrons
- Nearly half of all Montanans (467,303) have a library card.



Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

#### **Courier Project**

As access to quality information has become a vital part of our lives, the Montana State Library is partnering with libraries on a number of ways to share information and materials affordably and dependably. One of these methods is the Montana Courier Project, which uses a commercial courier service to ship library materials and resources around the state. As participation has grown, libraries are seeing increasingly significant savings in the cost of moving library materials around the state.



Deaf & Blind Disabilities

Physical Disability

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

Digital Users

Number of Patron

#### Libraries

The Montana State Library works on behalf of all Montana libraries to help them provide the latest and best information and library services to their patrons – your constituents. We negotiate on behalf of libraries across the state to get the best rate on cuttingedge library products and services, keeping libraries relevant and engaged in their local communities. Our statewide suite of resource sharing tools through our unique group services contract with Online Computing Library Center (OCLC) enables patrons to borrow library materials from anywhere in the world and provides Montana collections to citizens of the world. Discover It, a new statewide search tool for libraries, makes the patron's discovery experience into a one stop, "Googlelike" experience. Without statewide library projects, some of which are listed here, many Montanans would be left behind in this age of information.

#### **Participating Libraries**

Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries that are participating in the following statewide projects.

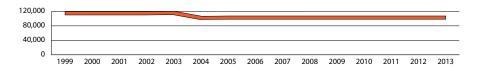
		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 21	District 41	District 42
Statewide Databases	769	91	24	78
OCLC	769	91	24	78
OCLC Group Services	252	46	6	42
Montana Shared Catalog	163	12	3	10
MontanaLibrary2Go	88	3	2	2
Ready2Read	72	3	2	2
Courier Project	46	1	1	0
Montana Memory Project	34	4	0	4

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

#### -State Aid Dollars for Public Libraries-

State aid to public libraries is provided through the Information Access Montana Act (IAMA) passed by the Montana Legislature in 1989. The act is designed to broaden access to existing information by strengthening public libraries, augment and extend services provided by public libraries, and permit new types of library services based on local need. For fiscal year 2013, a total of \$102,830 was distributed amongst the state's 82 public libraries.

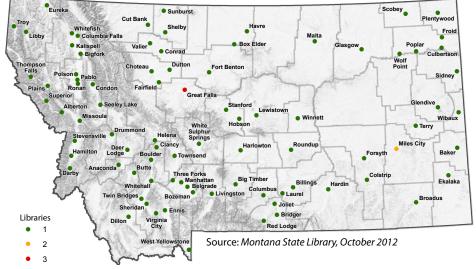
#### State Aid for Montana Public Libraries (1999 - 2013)



	Per	PerSq	
State Aid for Public Libraries in Senate District 21	Capita \$	Mile \$	Total \$
Big Horn County Public Library, Hardin	1,166	453	1,618
Parmly Billings Library, Billings	12,798	228	13,026

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

#### MontanaLibrary2Go Participating Libraries



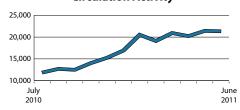
### Statewide Databases and HomeworkMT

Thanks to an allocation from the Montana legislature, the Montana State Library offers statewide periodical databases to all Montana library patrons. Access to this completely online collection - accessible in the library, at home, or on a mobile device - includes hundreds of journals and thousands of full text articles on everything from business resources to health information. Montanans performed nearly 6.5 million searches within the "Discover It" statewide search tool last year. Library patrons also have access to live tutors and online homework assistance through HomeworkMT. Montana students engaged in 8,102 live tutoring sessions and 3,715 online sessions to get assistance with math, science, social studies and the GED. Adults accessed the resource for assistance with computer and financial literacy, resumes, and helping children with homework.

#### MontanaLibrary2Go

The ever increasing popularity of downloadable audio and e-books makes MontanaLibrary2Go a favorite of Montana library patrons. Participating libraries deliver a growing collection of downloadable audio and e-book titles to their patrons. Titles are available for download on a wide variety of mobile devices including Kindles, iPods, iPads, iPhones and Androids. Patrons from participating libraries downloaded 206,801 titles between July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012.

#### MontanaLibrary2Go Circulation Activity



Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

#### **Libraries**

#### **Ready 2 Read**

The Montana State Library's Ready 2 Read program is designed to help parents and caregivers understand the value of sharing language and literacy with their children and the importance these skills play throughout a person's life. The Ready 2 Read program has provided extensive early childhood training for Montana librarians; placed early childhood materials, including age-appropriate books and toys, into libraries throughout the state; and helped Montana libraries become community hubs for healthy child and family development, which provide all parents of young children access to age appropriate reading materials and a 21st Century learning environment that will reap rewards for society far into the future.

http://ready2readmontana.org/

#### **Montana GIS Portal**



The Montana GIS Portal serves as Montana's primary online resource to discover geospatial data. The Portal provides online access to hundreds of datasets in a variety of formats for use in maps, web mapping applications and geospatial analyses.

http://gisportal.msl.mt.gov/

#### **State Names Authority (SNA)**

The Montana State Library is responsible for representing the State of Montana to the US Board of Geographic Names (BGN). The SNA is notified when the BGN receives proposals for new names or changes to existing names recognized by the federal government for natural features such as streams and mountains in Montana. The SNA solicits opinions on the proposals from state and local agencies and from the public, then forwards these opinions, along with the State's recommendation, to the BGN. The SNA web site at <a href="http://msl.mt.gov/geonames">http://msl.mt.gov/geonames</a> has more information and a database of all proposals made for Montana since 2002.

# 

#### **Statewide Library Training**

The Montana State Library's three consultants travel throughout Montana and meet one-on-one with librarians and library trustees across the state, assisting with everything from training and technology to applying Montana library law and fundraising basics. In the last fiscal year, MSL's consultants traveled over 37,505 miles, made over 2,830 contacts and completed over 167 visits with Montana's library community.



Number of trainings29Number of students at trainings450

Source: Montana State Library, October 2011 - September 2012

#### **Montana Shared Catalog**

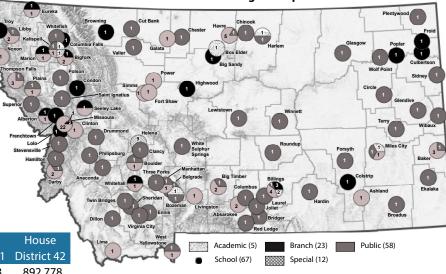
The Montana Shared Catalog helps more than 160 Montana libraries meet today's library users' demands. It gives Montanans a rich and easy-to-use catalog including more than 5 million items that patrons circulated 4,871,174 times from August 2011 to September 2012. Forty-two of the MSC member libraries have joined together in three separate groups to share their collections and patrons among their members. These resource sharing libraries are in the 4-Rivers Group (10 members in Southwestern Montana), BridgerNet Group (5 members in Gallatin County), and the Partners Group (27 members located across the state).

#### **Montana Shared Catalog Circulation**

		Senate	House	House	4
	Montana	District 21	District 41	District 42	
Circulation	4,871,174	914,707	73,653	892,778	

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

#### Montana Shared Catalog Participants



Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

#### **State Publications Available Online!**

The Montana State Library is digitizing our legacy print state publications collection of 37,000+ publications dating from 1874. To date, over one million pages have been digitized. These publications are available online in a variety of formats at <a href="http://statepublications.mt.gov">http://statepublications.mt.gov</a>. Use of these online items is exponentially more frequent than traditional print usage.

#### **Geographic Information**

#### **Montana Land Information Act**

Montana Governments and Groups Receiving MLIA Grants The Montana Land FY 2008 Through FY 2013 Information Account is funded through document Fort Peck Tribes recording fees as described Chippewa Swan Valley School District LINCOLN in MCA 7-4-2637. The Cree Tribe account supplies funds FLATHEAD for work on statewide datasets, called the Montana Salish TETON **Spatial Data Infrastructure** Kootenai Tribe (MSDI), and provides funding for local, regional, and tribal efforts to build and support GIS capacity. The statewide datasets. such as cadastral (tax parcels), aerial photography, addressed structures, and wetlands are used by local, state, tribal, federal, and private sector GIS STILL-WATER YELLOWSTON practitioners. **Montana Land Information Account Funds to State Account By Year** 750.000 Tribal Governments Grants County Grants Counties with Multiple Grants 500,000 Cities and Other Eligible Entity Grants

#### **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure**

\*FY06 does not include a June 06 collection month

FY10

FY08 FY09

Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

The Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure or MSDI contains 14 Framework layers that digitally represent the physical and cultural landscape of Montana. This information is developed with private sector, local, state, and tribal programs and in cooperation with the federal government. The State of Montana partners with all levels of government to create a complete standardized set of data for Montana base maps.

These 14 layers can help improve business inefficiencies; route traffic; study sensitive species after an oil spill; plan for future development; spur economic development; deliver necessary immunization services to children in your community and more.

# MSDI represent cana. This in, local, state, the federal swith all standardized The Montana Cadastral Mapping Application is a robust mapping tool that provides access to selected Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure layers, including information on public and private land ownership.

Montana Cadastral Application http://gis.mt.gov

Source: Montana State Library, August 2012

#### **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure Layers**



250.000

Hydrography

























For more information, visit http://giscoordination.mt.gov

#### Land

#### **Land Ownership**

Senate District 21 ranks number 7 in size and is 7,568.884 square miles, or about 5% of Montana's total land area (146,926 square miles). The average senate district in Montana is 2,938 square miles and the average house district is 1,469 square miles.

	Montana		Senate Distric	Senate District 21 Ho		House District 41		House District 42	
	Area		Area		Area		Area		
Owner	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	
Private	95,080	65	6,669	88	3,776	81	2,892	99	
Local Government	208	<1	3	<1	1	<1	1	<1	
Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks	648	<1	6	<1	5	<1	<1	<1	
State Trust Land	8,092	6	168	2	146	3	23	<1	
Other State Land	139	<1	7	<1	7	<1	<1	<1	
US Bureau of Land Management	12,505	9	115	2	114	2	1	<1	
US Fish and Wildlife Service	1,448	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
US Forest Service	26,608	18	596	8	596	13	<1	<1	
US National Park Service	1,853	1	4	<1	1	<1	3	<1	
Other Federal Land	344	<1	<1	<1	0	0	<1	<1	
Total	146,926		7,569		4,647		2,921		

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

#### **Private Land Agricultural Use**

	Montana		Senate District 21		House District 41		House District 42	
Owner	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%
Continuous Crop	29,162	<1	5	<1	1	<1	4	<1
Fallow Crop	13,497,077	16	364,080	7	50,451	2	313,629	16
Farmstead	34,343	<1	1,133	<1	660	<1	473	<1
Grazing	51,274,975	62	4,379,089	83	2,813,371	86	1,565,718	78
Irrigated	1,891,718	2	82,305	2	32,113	<1	50,192	3
Timber	15,346,749	18	343,909	7	293,618	9	50,291	3
Wild Hay	1,235,624	1	95,185	2	79,397	2	15,787	<1
Total	83,309,648		5,265,705		3,269,611		1,996,094	

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Department of Revenue, September 2012

#### **Conservation Easements (Acres)**

		Senate District	House District	House District
	Montana	21	41	42
Bitter Root Land Trust	2,624	0	0	0
City Government	601	0	0	0
Clark Fork-Pend Oreille Conservancy	208	0	0	0
County Government	528	0	0	0
Ducks Unlimited (Wetlands America Trust)	16,997	0	0	0
Five Valleys Land Trust	47,591	0	0	0
Flathead Land Trust	9,568	0	0	0
Gallatin Valley Land Trust	37,046	0	0	0
Humane Society Wildlife Land Trust	279	0	0	0
Montana Conservation Trust	736	0	0	0
Montana Department of Transportation	999	0	0	0
Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks	417,119	0	0	0
Montana Land Reliance	895,520	5,205	2,673	2,531
Mule Deer Foundation	155	0	0	0
National Wildlife Federation	20	0	0	0
Prickly Pear Land Trust	3,246	0	0	0
Rattlesnake Land Trust	190	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation	50,266	0	0	0
Salish and Kootenai Tribal Lands	222	0	0	0
The Bighorn Institute	1,443	0	0	0
The Conservation Fund	15,061	0	0	0
The Nature Conservancy	316,722	987	987	0
The Vital Ground Foundation	912	0	0	0
US Bureau of Reclamation	42	0	0	0
US Department of Agriculture	26,901	0	0	0
US Fish and Wildlife Service	241,264	0	0	0
US Forest Service	20,038	0	0	0
US Government	9,251	0	0	0
Total	2,115,548	6,192	3,661	2,531

#### Montana Land Management Tool

To view more land management and conservation easement information, visit the Natural Heritage MapViewer at <a href="http://">http://</a> mtnhp.org/mapviewer. The MapViewer displays land management information (public lands, managed areas, and conservation easements); wildlife sightings (more than 1,300,000); land cover/land use; and, over 28,000 georeferenced photos from across Montana. It links directly into the Montana Field Guides for more information about Montana's animals, plants and habitats. The Natural Heritage Program is the state's source for reliable, objective information and expertise to support stewardship of our native species and habitats.

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Natural Heritage Program, June 2012

http://mtnhp.org

#### **Montana Ground Water Investigations Program**

- Investigates critical groundwater challenges such as groundwater/surfacewater interaction, impacts of land use change, development stress, and more.
- Results provide scientific basis for sound, informed, water-management decisions.

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/gwip/gwip.asp

#### **Montana Ground Water Assessment Program**

- Maps groundwater quality and the distribution of Montana's aquifers
- Provides long-term groundwater quality and water-level monitoring
- Maintains the central repository for Montana's groundwater information

http://mbmggwic.mtech.edu/

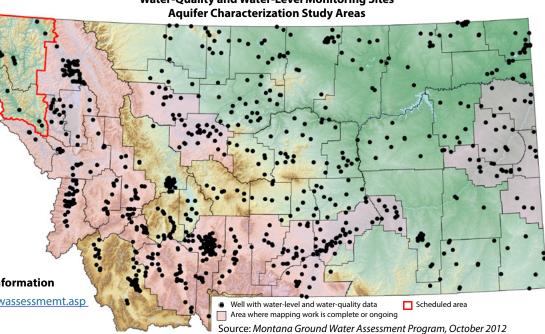
**Ground Water Assessment Program information** 

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/grw/grwassessmemt.asp

# **Ground Water Investigation Program Project Areas Map** Active or completed projects Next scheduled projects Unscheduled projects

Source: Montana Ground Water Investigation Program, September 2012

#### **Water-Quality and Water-Level Monitoring Sites**



#### **Montana Drought Resources**

The Montana Governor's Drought **Advisory Committee** is charged with monitoring, forecasting, and reporting water supply and moisture conditions, enabling



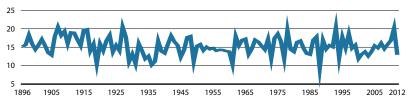
Montanans to make timely and informed decisions to mitigate drought impacts in a proactive manner.

For historic analysis, up-to-date information, and maps on Montana's current drought situation visit http://drought.mt.gov/.

#### **Montana Digital Atlas**

Additional mapping and data capabilities are available through the Montana State Library at <a href="http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp">http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp</a>. The Montana Digital Atlas allows users to identify a place of interest and view an atlas of information about that place that includes a broad range of data categories such as land ownership and use, census data, water information and biological data.

#### Montana Annual Precipitation in Inches (1895 - 2012)

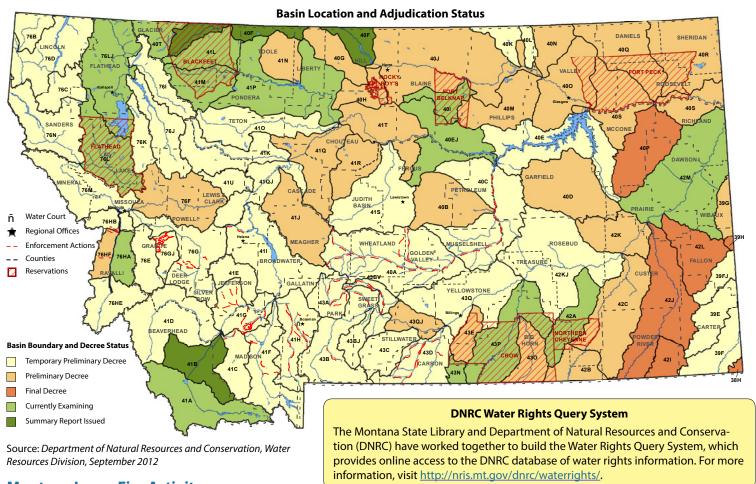


Source: NOAA National Climate Data Center, September 2012

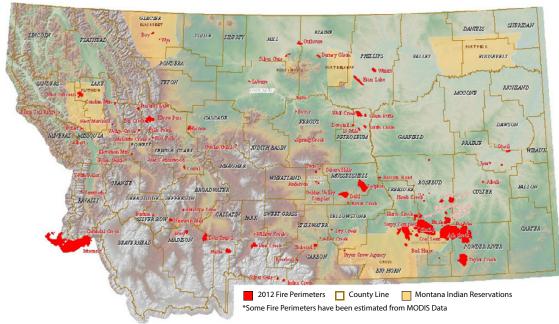
#### Water/Fire

#### **Water Rights**

The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation Water Adjudication Bureau assists the Montana Water Court in the adjudication of all claims to pre July 1, 1973 water rights. The Bureau examines all claims pursuant to Supreme Court rules and provides a summary report to the Water Court on each of the basins (85) in the state. Pursuant to legislation passed in 2005 the Bureau must complete the examination of the remaining 57,000 claims (as of 2005) by June 30, 2015. The map below shows the current status of the adjudication process. Visit <a href="http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/">http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/</a>.



#### **Montana Large Fire Activity**



Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, Forestry Division, September 2012

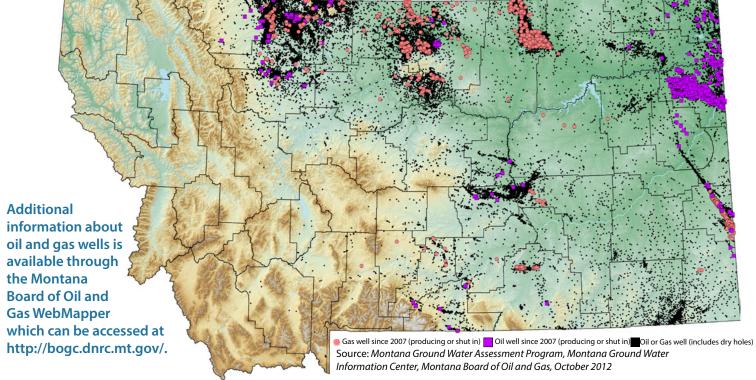
#### Montana Fires 2002 - 2011 All Fires As Reported by All Agencies

Year	Count	Acreage
2002	1,372	110,309
2003	2,326	736,809
2004	1,447	18,445
2005	1,316	103,294
2006	2,302	1,047,118
2007	1,875	778,079
2008	1,424	166,842
2009	1,731	48,912
2010	1,050	56,711
2011	1,335	168,010

Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, September 2012

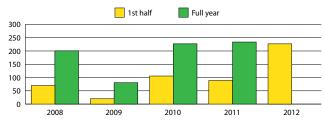
For additional information on Montana's fires, visit DNRC's online Fire Map at http://dnrc.mt.gov/gis/fire/.

#### **Oil and Gas Wells**



Oil and Gas Wells in Montana

Montana Oil Well Permits Issued (2008 - 2012)



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, August 2012

# Montana House Heating Fuel Occupied Housing Units

	<u> </u>	
	Count	Percent
Utility gas	226,740	56.5%
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	51,713	12.9%
Electricity	78,582	18.8%
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	7,472	1.9%
Coal or coke	927	0.2%
Wood	33,481	8.3%
Solar energy	321	0.1%
Other fuel	4,234	1.1%
No fuel used	858	0.2%
Total	404,616	100.0%

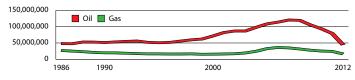
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

#### Oil and Gas Wells

		Conato	Наиса	House
		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	21	41	42
Coal Bed Methane, Active	1,073	1,069	1,069	0
Coal Bed Methane, Inactive	65	58	58	0
Gas, Active	7,238	135	43	92
Gas, Inactive	2,569	59	20	39
Gas Storage, Active	270	0	0	0
Gas Storage, Inactive	18	0	0	0
Injection, Active	1,135	10	8	2
Injection, Inactive	757	4	4	0
Oil, Active	7,554	64	7	57
Oil, Inactive	4,579	20	8	12
Oil & Gas, Active	1	0	0	0
Total	25,259	1,419	1,217	202

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Board of Oil and Gas, September 2012

#### **Montana Annual Oil and Gas Production (Barrels)**



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, October 2012

#### **Pipelines**

	Montana		Senate Dis	Senate District 21		House District 41		House District 42	
	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	
Crude Oil	90	1,970	3	71	1	13	2	58	
Natural Gas	360	3,301	5	127	1	28	4	99	
Refined Product	47	805	4	101	2	24	2	77	
Other	24	402	1	9	0	0	1	9	
Total	521	6,477	13	307	4	65	9	242	

Source: Montana State Library, Pipeline Intregrity Management Mapping Application, December 2006

#### Wildlife and Recreation

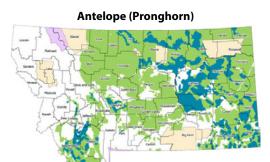
Montana is blessed with a wealth of wildlife and habitat diversity. These resources provide exceptional opportunities for recreation and contribute substantially to the state's economy and quality of life. Good information is critical to maintain this valuable heritage as the state grows and develops.

#### **Recreation Area (Acres)**

	Senate District 21	
Fishing Access Sites	318	
Fishing Conservation Areas	0	
State Parks	3,771	
Wildlife Conservation Easements	0	
Wildlife Management Areas	104	
Wildlife Protection Areas	0	
Total	4,193	

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks, September 2012

#### **Big Game Distribution**



#### **Animal Species Diversity**

		Senate District 21	% of Montana
	Montana (Count)	(Count)	Species
Amphibians	13	7	54
Birds	308	250	81
Fish	54	29	54
Mammals	103	74	72
Reptiles	17	14	82

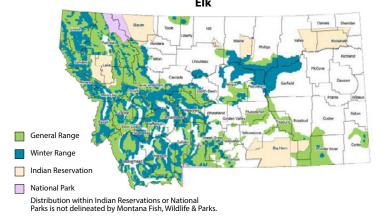
Source: Montana Natural Heritage Program, September 2012

#### **Block Management Acreage**

There are a total of 9,093,377 acres of Block Management land (including Plum Creek\*) in the State of Montana. Senate District 21 contains 123,576 or 1% of those acres.

\*Plum Creek land in FWP's Regions 1 and 2 are included in these statistics. Although they are part of the Block Management Program, they are not traditional BMA's and are managed differently.

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012



#### -Wildlife Highlights-

For more information on animals, plants, and habitats in your Senate District, visit the Montana Natural Heritage Program at http://mtnhp.org. Resources include:

- · Montana Field Guide an encyclopedia of the distribution, status, and biology of Montana's animals, plants, and biological communities
- MapViewer interactive maps of animals, plants, land cover, and land management

· Land Management Maps – public lands, conservation easements,

and special designations · Wetland and riparian mapping information

Reports on Montana's Species of Concern

· Quick responses to data requests and answers from expert scientists on Montana's plants, animals, and biological communities.

#### **Spiny Softshell**

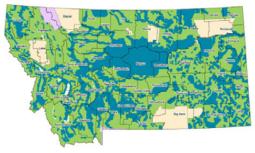
Apalone spinifera

Spiny Softshells are known for foraging in the water, often in shallows with vegetation. Most mature females lay a single clutch of 20 to 40 eggs in the fall.



# Moose

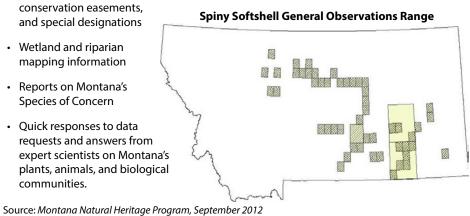
Mule Deer



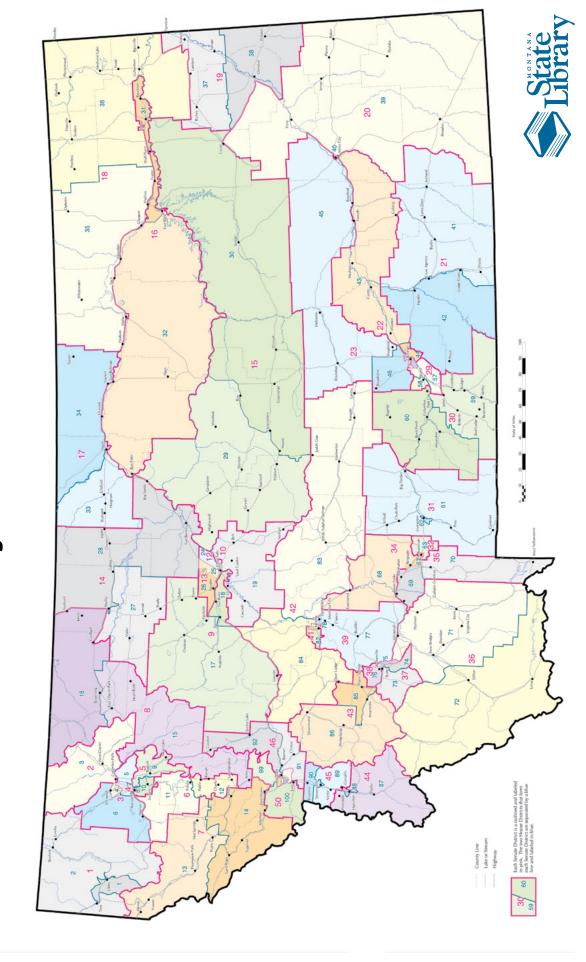
White-Tailed Deer



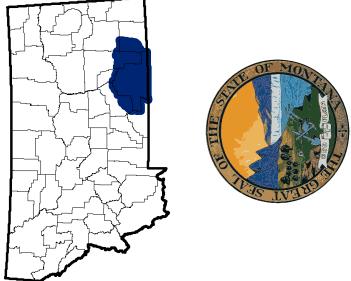
Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012



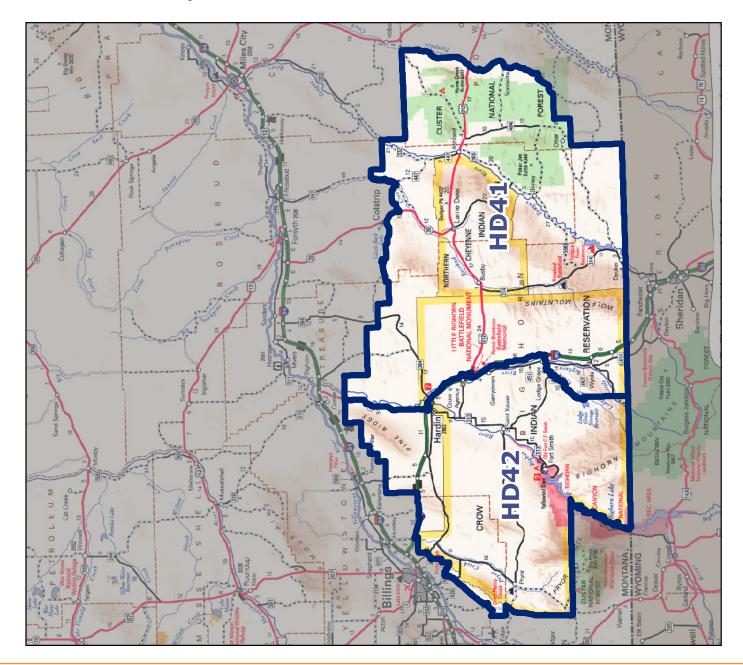
Montana Legislative District 2005 - 2014



# Montana Senate District 21







#### **Online Resources Directory**

#### **Montana State Library**

1515 East 6th Avenue PO Box 201800 Helena, MT 59620 (406) 444-3115

#### http://msl.mt.gov



#### **Statewide Library Resources**

- · Discover It! Montana State Library Catalog
- · Montana Library Directory

#### http://mymontanalibrary.org

http://mtslr.org

http://msl.mt.gov/For Librarians/Library Directory

#### **Montana State Digital Library**

- Library Information Services
  - MT.GOV Connect
  - · Montana State Publications Online
  - Find Resources Online
- MSL Geographic Information
  - Montana Geographic Information Clearinghouse
  - Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure
  - · Water Information System
- Natural Heritage Program
  - · Montana Field Guide
  - MapViewer
  - Species of Concern Reports Animals
  - Species of Concern Reports Plants

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/connect

http://statepublications.mt.gov

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/Find Resources Online

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/gis

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/msdi

http://msl.msl.gov/geoinfo/water

http://mtnhp.org

http://fieldguide.mt.gov

http://mtnhp.org/mapviewer

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=a

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=p

#### **Montana Talking Book Library**

- Online catalogs and services WebOpac
- BARD Braille and Audio Reading Download

#### http://msl.mt.gov/talking book library

http://www.klasweb.msl.mt.gov https://nlsbard.loc.gov/mt1a

#### **Montana State Library In-House Partners**

- · Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks
- Natural Resources Conservation Service

http://fwp.mt.gov

http://www.mt.nrcs.usda.gov

#### **Legislative Snapshot**

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative snapshot

## **Legislative Snapshot 2013**

Includes information for the State of Montana, Senate District 22, and House Districts 43 and 44.

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/



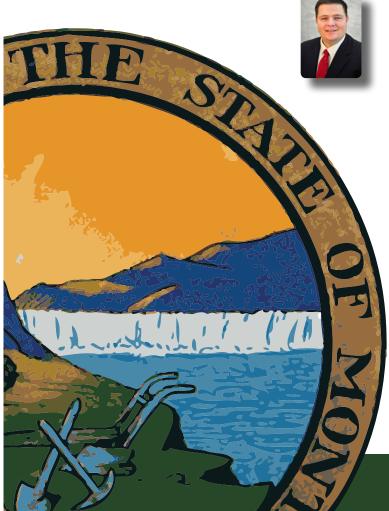


Senate District 22
Senator Taylor Brown (R)
775 Squaw Creek Road
Huntley, MT 59037-9219

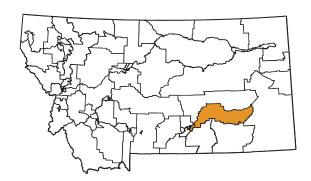


House District 43 **Representative Duane Ankney (R)**PO Box 2138

Colstrip, MT 59323-2138



House District 44 **Representative Jonathan McNiven (R)**3445 Rock Pillar Road
Huntley, MT 59037-9237





#### **Letter from the Montana State Librarian**

On behalf of the Montana State Library, I would like to welcome you to the 2013 legislative session. We appreciate your dedication and hard work on behalf of all Montanans. We hope that this information booklet, compiled by our information experts and full of data on issues of state and national importance, will help inform many of the decisions you have to make in the coming months.

The 2013 Legislative Snapshot includes a wide range of information on issues that affect Montanans. You will find information on our state's economy and the economic impact on your constituents. High-speed, broadband Internet access is essential in this information age and the Snapshot includes a current view of the availability of broadband and Internet services across the state. Education is always an important issue, and you will find relevant information on our state's public schools



and test scores. Throughout Montana, libraries serve as community anchors; we've highlighted the programs and services offered to Montanans through their local libraries. Finally, land, wildlife, and recreation will always be an important part of Montana life, and we've pulled several highlights from our collection that might help guide your decision-making this session. Based on feedback we received from legislators in 2011, we are pleased to make much more of the data available by legislative districts. And we are pleased to provide much of the information in mapped form. Using the Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure, a set of standardized geospatial data, these maps tell powerful stories that will further your understanding of the topics highlighted.

The Montana State Library is a small and very unique agency. We employ librarians, geographers, and natural resource specialists and we partner with botanists, zoologists and ecologists. We work closely with federal and state agencies and local and tribal governments. We manage an enormous collection of state government information in all formats, keeping Montanans informed about the work of their government. And we ensure that Montana's blind and physically disabled citizens have access to reading materials and information.

We also work on behalf of all of Montana's libraries to help them provide the latest and best information, technology and library services to their patrons – your constituents – whether it's downloadable ebooks, public access computers, online information resources, or the latest bestseller. Without the Montana State Library, Montana libraries would not be able to afford these resources and services for their patrons, all of which are being used in record numbers. In this age of information – most of which is only accessed online – the Montana State Library, through libraries across the state, provides a vital link that affects Montanans in a multitude of ways.

We created this booklet for you not only to provide vital information to help you make difficult decisions in the coming months, but to demonstrate the power of what a diverse staff with amazingly diverse skills can do to make information, in many different forms, available to every Montanan. Our work empowers Montanans by providing access to information, enhancing learning in families and communities, and building 21st Century skills. Knowing that our work makes a difference makes us very proud.

We hope that you use this Legislative Snapshot throughout the session. And we hope that you will stop by to see us – in person or virtually. Whether you visit us at our library or online, you will be able to browse our collection of government and natural resource information, get help to research a specific issue, or find a quiet place to work or meet with colleagues. We are located one block east of the Capitol, behind the Montana Historical Society, at the north end of the Justice building. And of course, our services are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week at <a href="http://msl.mt.gov">http://msl.mt.gov</a>.

Sincerely,

#### Senate District 22 House District 43 House District 44

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- 2 The Montana Economy and Theories of Economic Growth
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- 17 Energy
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- 20 Senate District 22

Find additional Senate and House district data, interactive maps, and even more resources online at http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/.

Jennie Stapp

Juni Stepp

#### The Montana Economy and Theories of Economic Growth

Source: Montana Department of Labor and Industries

It has been an interesting five years for the Montana and U.S. economies, including the deepest and longest U.S. recession since the Great Depression and a slow economic recovery. Montana outperformed the U.S. economy during the recession and recovery, losing only 4.4% of our pre-recession personal income peak compared to 5.6% nationally. Further, since hitting the trough in 2009, Montana's personal income growth has outpaced the U.S. by about 3 percentage points, while the state's payroll job growth has increased by 3.4% compared to 3.1% nationally. Montana's 2012 job growth promises to be strong. From June 2011 to June 2012, Montana added almost 9,800 jobs for an annual growth rate of 2.1% -- above forecasted expectations and above the long-term growth rate of 1.2%. Montana's economy is returning to growth despite the many national and international challenges.

The various forces causing the recession and slow recovery are evident in the quarterly personal income statistics in Figure 1. The national slowdown in the overall economy and particularly in the housing market was first noted in the summer of 2007, but personal income for both the U.S. and Montana continued to expand until the financial crisis in the third and fourth quarters of 2008. Wall Street losses translated into income and job losses on Main Streets in Montana. Although the U.S. recession officially ended in June 2009, Montana continued to lose income until the first quarter of 2010.



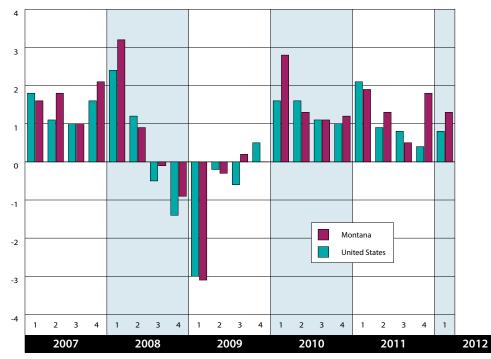
Then, just as the U.S. economy turned upward, global problems came to the forefront. The Eurozone's sovereign debt crisis moderated the U.S. recovery, with the first Greece bailout occurring in the second quarter of 2010. As one of America's largest export customers, Europe's economic slowdown reduced the demand for U.S. goods, in addition to increasing uncertainty and risk in the global financial system. In fact, overall global growth slowed from 5.2% in 2010 to 3.8% in 2011, while the advanced

economies that make up the majority of the U.S. export customers slowed from 3% in 2010 to 1.4% in 2011. The last few years have taught Montanans that our economic fortunes are strongly tied to the performance of global and national economies.

Domestic factors have also played a role in the slow emergence of the economy out of the recession. Throughout the 2007 to 2012 period, oil and gas price spikes caused temporary shocks to the economy. Higher fuel prices reduce the amount of discretionary dollars consumers have to spend in grocery stores, restaurants, and retail stores, thus slowing job growth. Also, during the summer of 2011, the federal debt ceiling increase debate increased the uncertainty about future government spending and the safety of U.S. financial instruments. With government spending equaling roughly 20% of the Gross Domestic Product, any large change to that spending would have an impact on the economy. Businesses are still in the shadow of this fiscal uncertainty. Current national fiscal plans call for spending cuts and tax increases equal to about 3.8% of GDP in January 2013, which would likely send the U.S. economy into a shallow recession.iii Businesses and consumers who are reliant on this spending are less likely to make decisions or take on risk in such an uncertain environment.

Like personal income, Montana's payroll employment was impacted by the financial crises, starting with employment losses in the fourth quarter of 2008. Job losses continued throughout 2009 and 2010 before starting recovery in 2011. Wages recovered earlier than employment growth, with the total amount

Figure 1: Montana and U.S. Personal Income Growth

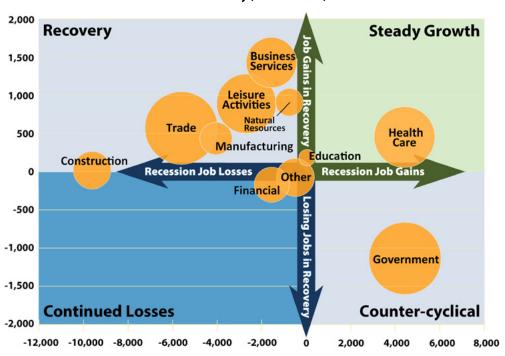


Source: Quarterly Personal Income Data, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

of wages paid to Montana workers starting to increase in the second quarter of 2010. These wage gains translated into job growth in 2011 as the spending of more wages stimulated demand in the high-employment consumer industries. The average annual wage increased by 3.5% in 2011, driving Montana's average annual wage over \$35,000 for the first time.iv

Payroll employment grew at about 0.9% in 2011, but private employment grew much faster at 1.4%. The job growth by industry is illustrated in Figure 2. The job change during the recession years of 2007 to 2010 is shown on the horizontal axis compared to the past year of recovery on the vertical axis. The size of the bubble indicates the size of the industry employment in 2011. Total job growth in recent years has been slower than private job growth because the government sector shed jobs in 2010 and 2011. Figure 2 includes all public employees in the government bubble, even though many public workers are in the education, health care, or construction industries. Public employment represents roughly 20% of total employment in 2011, with 11% of total employment in local government, 6% in state government, and 3% in the federal government. The government share of total employment has been slowly decreasing over time, although it increased a few percentage points during the recession. The government share returned to its downward trend in the last year. Government is placed in the counter-cyclical quadrant in Figure 2, as it added about 4,400 jobs during the recession and then lost about 1,100 jobs in 2011. Counter-cyclical government employment growth helps stabilize the economy during recessionary periods and helps accelerate the return to growth.

Figure 2: Industry Job Change during the Recession (2007 to 2010) and Recovery (2010 to 2011)



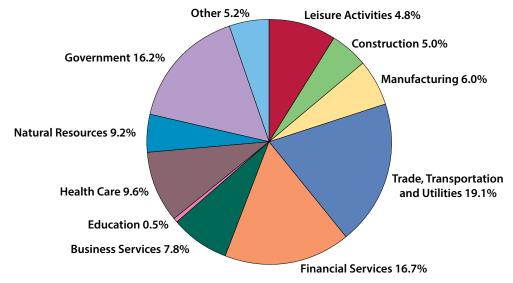
Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

The health care industry has added jobs throughout the recession and recovery, adding almost 5,000 jobs over the last five years. Only the financial services industry (which includes real estate) and other services posted employment losses in 2011, with all other industries in recovery with job gains. Business services, including administration and professional services, added the most jobs in 2011, followed by natural resources (including oil and gas mining) and the leisure activities sector

(which includes restaurants, bars, entertainment, and hotels). Trade, manufacturing, and construction posted the most losses during the recession, but all three industries are back on the recovery path with job gains in 2011. Wood product manufacturing and residential construction have been slow to recover in the aftermath of the national housing downturn, but other manufacturing and commercial and industrial construction posted job gains over the past year.

Figure 2 illustrates the size of each industry by the size of the industry's bubble, with trade, health care, government, and leisure activities employing the most workers. However, employment is only one way to contribute to the economy. Figure 3 illustrates the contribution of each industry to Montana's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Although health care represents 15% of Montana's total workforce, it contributes 10% of Montana's GDP. Similarly, the leisure activities sector comprises 13% of employment, but contributes only 5% of GDP. Other industries contribute more to GDP than to employment. The financial services industry, which includes real estate, contributes 17% of Montana's GDP, but only 5% of Montana's employment. The manufacturing and natural resource sectors also contribute significant GDP (15% combined), but are a small percentage of employment (7%). No industry is more important than another, but each industry has different roles to play in the economy.

Figure 3. Montana Gross Domestic Product by Industry, 2011



Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

Figure 4: Top 10 Exports from Montana to the Rest of the World (millions)

1.	Bulk Wheat	881.8
2.	Mineral Fuel, Oil, etc.	374.2
3.	Inorganic Chemicals	346.4
4.	Industrial Machinery (including computers)	197.9
5.	Vehicles, Parts, etc.	114.9
6.	Cereals	60.5
7.	Ores, Slag & Ash	60.2
8.	Salt, Sulfur, Earth & Stone	57.6
9.	Aircraft, Parts, etc.	40.3
10	Optic, Medical or Surgical Instruments	37.6

Source: Montana Department of Commerce, Office of Trade and International Relations, 2011

The manufacturing and natural resources industries are also important because of the amount of exports they provide for our economy. Exports bring new wealth into our economy, which then drives economic growth in all industries as the money is circulated through our economy. Figure 4 illustrates the top 10 Montana exports. Many are raw natural resources from the agriculture and mining industries, or manufacturing products that add value to the raw commodities. Overall, Montana's exports increased by 14% in 2011. Montana's largest export customers include other states, Canada, Asia, and Europe. Based on data from the first half of 2012, Montana exports may decrease slightly in 2012 because of slower economic growth in many of our non-U.S. global trading partners.v

The western portion of Montana was harder hit by the recession and global slowdown compared to the eastern portion of the state. 2011 unemployment rates by region are shown in Figure 5. The large job losses in wood product manufacturing had a disproportional effect in Northwestern Montana, while the large recessionary job losses in construction had the largest impact in both the Northwest and around the Bozeman region. These two areas continue to have the highest unemployment rates in 2011. In contrast, the Eastern portion of the state was less impacted by the recession because of a heavy reliance on energy, agriculture, health care, and government – all industries that performed relatively well during the recession. The unemployment rate in the East was only 4.7% in 2011. The development of the Bakken oil shale has brought a great deal of development into the

region, both in the primary oil and gas mining industry and in related business services, such as environmental engineering and employment firms. Although unemployment in the western portion of the state continues to be high, job growth has returned to all Montana regions. In fact, the Southwest region of the state (including Butte, Bozeman, Dillon, and Helena) has led the state in job gains as we have exited the recession, leading the Southwest region's unemployment rate to decrease slightly in 2011 to 6.1% from 6.6% in 2010.

All of Montana's regions are expected to post job gains in 2012, with continued growth expected in 2013. However, job growth is expected to remain slower than before the recession for several years. The Montana Department of Labor and Industry's job projections expect 1.4% job growth in 2012 and 2013, compared to the 2.2% annual growth that the state experienced from 2000 to 2007 prior to the recession. In many ways, the rapid economic growth prior to the recession was artificially high because of the low interest rates that caused a growth bubble. Slower expected growth is simply a result of being outside the bubble period.

Growth is also expected to be slower in the future because of cutbacks in government spending and slower growth in consumer spending as Americans save and try to reduce their debt loads. With government spending comprising about 20% and consumption comprising about 70% of aggregate demand, the slowdown in these sectors will translate into slower overall economic growth. Lower domestic demand from consumers and governments will lead many businesses to slow production or look abroad to foreign markets to supplement growth. Both alternatives may lead to slower employment growth domestically. Further, a slowing global economy will likely moderate Montana export growth in 2012 and 2013, although global demand is expected to return in later years.

Despite domestic and global challenges, Montana's economy has proven to be incredibly resilient in the last few years. Montana's economy is now in recovery, adding over 9,800 jobs in the last year, and posting over two years of personal income and wage gains. Although unemployment remains undesirably high, Montana's job growth has re-employed out-of-work Montanans and brought stronger wages back to workers and their families. Future years are expected to bring continued growth to our state as our industries continue recovery from the recession, and the Bakken development provides new opportunities for income growth and entrepreneurialism.

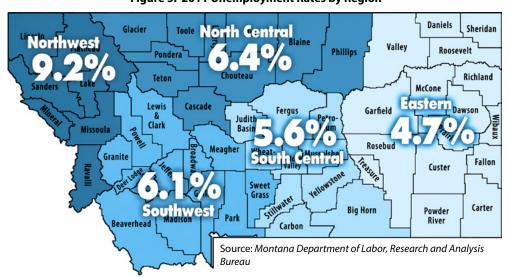


Figure 5: 2011 Unemployment Rates by Region

i The long-term growth rate of 1.2% for Montana's total employment growth is based on employment data from 1976 to 2011 using the Local Area Unemployment Statistics published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Montana Department of Labor and Industry (DLI). Job growth forecasts based on this series by DLI suggested job growth of only 0.9% in 2011.

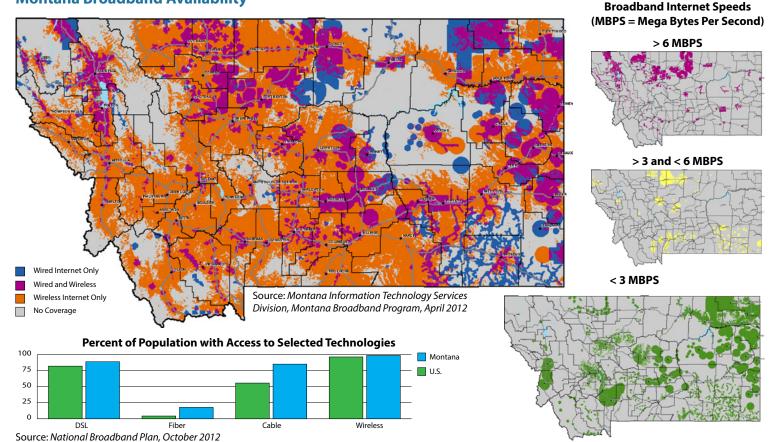
ii International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2012. www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2012/01/weodata/index.aspx.

iii Global Insight, "U.S. Economy: The Fiscal Cliff" June 28, 2012 and Congressional Budget Office, "An Update to the Budget and Economic Outlook: Fiscal Years 2012 to 2022" Aug. 22, 2012.

iv For more information on employment and wage growth, please see the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Labor Day Report 2012, available at <a href="http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913">http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913</a> LDR-12.pdf.

v WiserTrade, U.S. State Exports by NAICS Industry. At <u>www.wisertrade.org</u>. See footnote 2 for growth projections.

#### **Montana Broadband Availability**



#### **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program**

Under the Broadband Technologies Opportunities Program (BTOP) funded by the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA) and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the Montana State Library is partnering with 44 of Montana's public libraries to expand access to free, high-speed Internet to 86% of the state's population by 2013. Funds have supported: increased broadband speeds; decreased patron wait time; improved access by purchasing ADA compliant

software, hardware, and furniture, and through minor renovation projects aimed at increasing accessibility of computing center facilities; digital literacy training; and a mobile computer lab.

#### **Highlights include:**

- Increased average statewide library broadband speeds from 3.55 mbps to 15 mbps
- Added 478 public workstations (212 desktops, 46 children's computers, 200 laptops, 17 touchscreens and 3 iMacs) for a total of 781

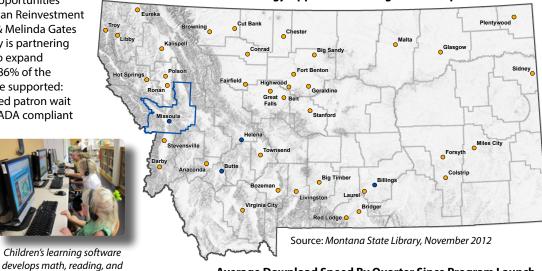
critical-thinking skills

- Decreased average wait time from 20 minutes to less than 5 minutes
- Provided digital literacy training to over 70,000 Montanans and 1,200 librarians on topics such as employment resources, tax filing, self-help law, Internet and email, and computer basics

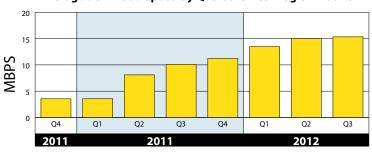
#### **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program Participants**

Source: Montana Information Technology Services Division,

Montana Broadband Program, April 2012



#### Average Download Speed By Quarter Since Program Launch



Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

### **Demographics**

### **2010 Poverty and Median Income Estimates**

		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	22	43	44
Median Household Income	43,872	50,471	44,375	54,709
% in Poverty All Ages	15	8	9	8
% in Poverty Ages Under 18	19	10	12	8

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

# Percent of Households With One or More Persons 65 Years and Over

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 22	District 43	District 44
One or More 65 and Over	25	22	28	15
One Person	10	9	13	5
Two Or More Persons	14	13	16	10
Family	14	13	16	9
Nonfamily	1	0	0	0

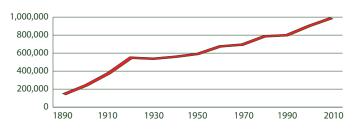
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### **Percent of Change in Number of Housing Units**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 22	District 43	District 44
2000 Census	412,633	7,449	4,238	3,211
2010 Census	482,825	8,439	4,629	3,810
Percent of Change	+ 17.0	+ 13.3	+ 9.2	+ 18.7

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Censes

## Montana Historic Population Growth 1890 - 2010 Censes

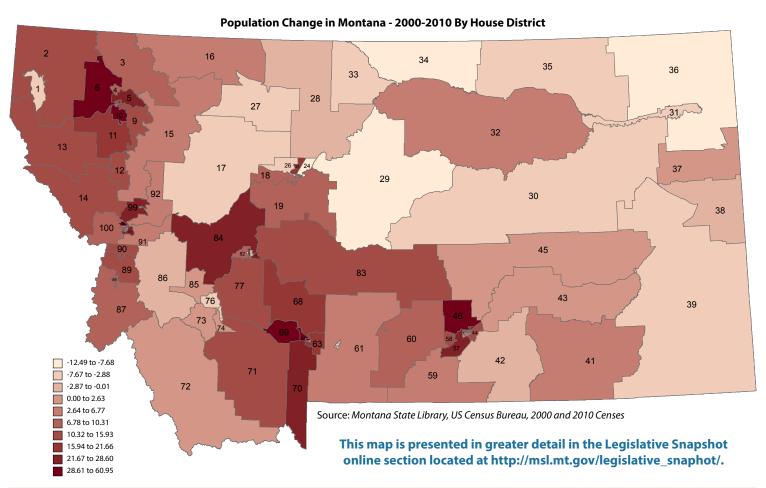


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1890 - 2010 Censes

### 2010 Census Data

	Total	Male	Female
United States	308,745,538	151,781,326	156,964,212
Under 5 years	20,201,362	10,319,427	9,881,935
Under 18 years	74,181,467	37,945,136	36,236,331
18 to 64 years	194,356,087	96,473,230	97,882,857
65 years and over	40,267,984	17,362,960	22,905,024
Montana	989,415	496,667	492,748
Under 5 years	62,423	32,129	30,294
Under 18 years	223,563	114,909	108,654
18 to 64 years	619,110	313,713	305,397
65 years and over	146,742	68,045	78,697
		·	

Source: US Census Bureau, 2010 Census



### **Demographics**

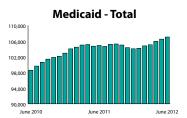
### **Veteran Population Projections**

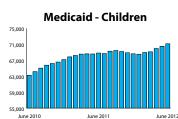
Montana is ranked second among the states for percent of the civilian population 18 years and over who are veterans. (12.3 percent, U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey)

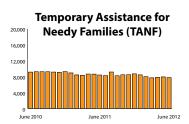
		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	22	43	44
Civilian population (>18)	746,963	14,032	7,269	6,763
Non Veterans	646,089	12,272	6,322	5,950
Veterans	100,874	1,760	947	813
% of Gulf War (>9/01)	9.0%	6%	1%	11%
% of Gulf War (8/90-8/01)	15%	15%	15%	16%
Vietnam era	37%	38%	39%	37%
Korean War	13%	9%	10%	9%
World War II	10%	10%	17%	3%

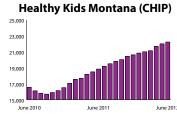
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

# Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services Selected Eligibles - Monthly Enrollment





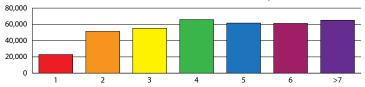




Source: Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services, August 2012

### **Montana Median Income By Household Size**

Median Income for All Households: 43,872



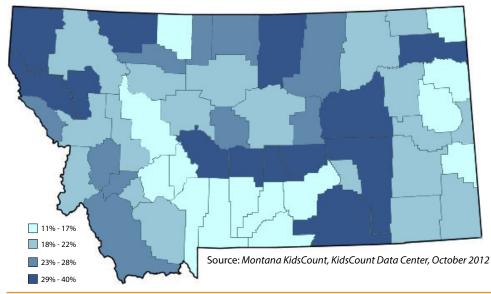
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

# Percent of Individuals Below Poverty Level (12 Month Period)

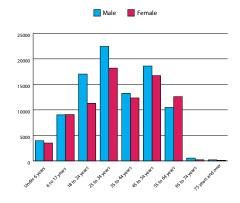
	,			
		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 22	District 43	District 44
Total (Count)	138,109	1,547	786	761
Males	46.2%	41.6%	42.6%	40.5%
Under 5 years	5.0%	6.2%	8.7%	3.7%
5 years	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
6 to 11 years	4.8%	4.6%	0.9%	8.4%
12 to 14 years	2.1%	2.8%	3.1%	2.6%
15 years	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	0.3%	0.0%	0.5%
18 to 24 years	8.6%	4.3%	4.7%	3.9%
25 to 34 years	5.5%	3.6%	4.1%	3.0%
35 to 44 years	4.6%	0.9%	1.3%	0.5%
45 to 54 years	5.3%	5.8%	4.7%	7.0%
55 to 64 years	3.8%	4.9%	4.2%	5.7%
65 to 74 years	1.6%	3.6%	3.3%	3.9%
> 75 years	1.4%	4.5%	7.8%	1.2%
Females	53.8%	58.4%	57.4%	59.5%
Under 5 years	5.1%	4.2%	5.9%	2.5%
5 years	0.8%	0.6%	1.1%	0.0%
6 to 11 years	4.7%	4.3%	6.9%	1.6%
12 to 14 years	2.0%	0.6%	1.1%	0.0%
15 years	0.7%	3.2%	1.5%	5.0%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	2.4%	0.0%	4.9%
18 to 24 years	11.0%	8.1%	0.4%	16.2%
25 to 34 years	7.3%	5.8%	8.5%	3.0%
35 to 44 years	5.0%	6.6%	4.1%	9.2%
45 to 54 years	5.5%	8.1%	7.4%	8.8%
55 to 64 years	4.3%	5.7%	7.3%	4.1%
65 to 74 years	2.2%	2.5%	4.8%	0.0%
> 75 years	3.5%	6.4%	8.4%	4.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### Montana Child Poverty By County (Percent - 2009)



### **Montana Health Insurance Coverage Status**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey

### **Indexes**

989,415 40 146,742 619,110 223,563 62,423	19,347	House District 43	House District 4
146,742 619,110 223,563	ודטולו	9,603	9,744
619,110 223,563	41	44	39
223,563	2,413	1,472	94
	11,989	5,817	6,172
62.423	4,945	2,314	2,63
	1,233	563	670
964,439	18,814	9,353	9,46
884,961	17,822	8,894	8,92
4,027	42	16	2
62,555	712	338	37-
			2
			10
•			28
			46
20,505	010	331	40.
Montana	Senate District 22	House District 43	House District 4
401,328	7,418	3,832	3,58
			2.62
			2,63
			19
			9
			29
			24 94
	·	·	77
			18
			1,38
			54
	·		2,83
			10
			12
96,195	2,219	806	1,41
52,304	1,524	733	79
62,193	717	319	39
Montana	Senate District 22	House District 43	House District
	14.713		7,22
			5,10
	421	134	28
3,737	13	0	1
269,903	4,579	2,763	1,81
391,139	7,135	3,688	3,44
18	19	18	1
10	61,977	57,173	66,55
55,129			
	15,305	14,705	
55,129 15,179 18,679	16,640	13,639	
55,129 15,179 18,679 7,895	16,640 7,992	13,639 8,411	19,93 7,43
55,129 15,179 18,679 7,895 2,954	16,640 7,992 1,950	13,639 8,411 1,123	19,93 7,43 3,29
55,129 15,179 18,679 7,895 2,954 55,725	16,640 7,992 1,950 62,244	13,639 8,411 1,123 60,821	16,37 19,93 7,43 3,29 63,83
55,129 15,179 18,679 7,895 2,954	16,640 7,992 1,950	13,639 8,411 1,123	19,93 7,43 3,29
55,129 15,179 18,679 7,895 2,954 55,725	16,640 7,992 1,950 62,244	13,639 8,411 1,123 60,821	19,93 7,43 3,29 63,83 76,68
55,129 15,179 18,679 7,895 2,954 55,725 68,016 Montana 471,723	16,640 7,992 1,950 62,244 70,048 Senate District 22 8,019	13,639 8,411 1,123 60,821 63,619 House District 43	19,93 7,43 3,29 63,83 76,68 <b>House District</b>
55,129 15,179 18,679 7,895 2,954 55,725 68,016 <b>Montana</b> 471,723 401,328	16,640 7,992 1,950 62,244 70,048 Senate District 22 8,019 7,418	13,639 8,411 1,123 60,821 63,619 House District 43 4,349 3,832	19,92 7,43 3,22 63,83 76,68 <b>House District</b> 3,67 3,58
55,129 15,179 18,679 7,895 2,954 55,725 68,016 <b>Montana</b> 471,723 401,328 70,395	16,640 7,992 1,950 62,244 70,048 Senate District 22 8,019 7,418 601	13,639 8,411 1,123 60,821 63,619 House District 43 4,349 3,832 517	19,92 7,4: 3,2: 63,8: 76,66 <b>House District</b> 3,6: 3,5:
55,129 15,179 18,679 7,895 2,954 55,725 68,016 <b>Montana</b> 471,723 401,328 70,395	16,640 7,992 1,950 62,244 70,048 Senate District 22 8,019 7,418 601 0	13,639 8,411 1,123 60,821 63,619 House District 43 4,349 3,832 517 0	19,92 7,43 3,29 63,83 76,68 <b>House District</b> 3,67 3,58
55,129 15,179 18,679 7,895 2,954 55,725 68,016 Montana 471,723 401,328 70,395 2 6	16,640 7,992 1,950 62,244 70,048 Senate District 22 8,019 7,418 601 0	13,639 8,411 1,123 60,821 63,619 House District 43 4,349 3,832 517 0 7	19,92 7,43 3,29 63,83 76,68 <b>House District</b> 3,63 3,58
55,129 15,179 18,679 7,895 2,954 55,725 68,016  Montana 471,723 401,328 70,395 2 6 18,895	16,640 7,992 1,950 62,244 70,048 Senate District 22 8,019 7,418 601 0 7	13,639 8,411 1,123 60,821 63,619 House District 43 4,349 3,832 517 0 7	19,93 7,43 3,29 63,83 76,68 <b>House District</b> 3,67 3,58
55,129 15,179 18,679 7,895 2,954 55,725 68,016  Montana 471,723 401,328 70,395 2 6 18,895 277,023	16,640 7,992 1,950 62,244 70,048 Senate District 22 8,019 7,418 601 0 7	13,639 8,411 1,123 60,821 63,619 House District 43 4,349 3,832 517 0 7 57 2,962	19,93 7,43 3,29 63,83 76,68 <b>House District</b> 3,63 3,58 8
55,129 15,179 18,679 7,895 2,954 55,725 68,016  Montana 471,723 401,328 70,395 2 6 18,895	16,640 7,992 1,950 62,244 70,048 Senate District 22 8,019 7,418 601 0 7	13,639 8,411 1,123 60,821 63,619 House District 43 4,349 3,832 517 0 7	19,93 7,43 3,29 63,83
	401,328 2 3 256,130 15,368 9,016 33,651 21,355 145,198 116,779 41,923 116,926 99,541 235,983 13,206 12,085 96,195 52,304 62,193 Montana 778,518 476,195 28,683 3,737 269,903	668       5         5,975       163         24,976       533         28,565       816         Montana       Senate District 22         401,328       7,418         2       3         3       3         256,130       5,364         15,368       327         9,016       205         33,651       423         21,355       322         145,198       2,054         116,779       1,761         41,923       671         116,926       2,395         99,541       1,633         235,983       4,821         13,206       210         12,085       151         96,195       2,219         52,304       1,524         62,193       717         Montana       Senate District 22         778,518       14,713         476,195       9,700         28,683       421         3,737       13         269,903       4,579	668       5       3         5,975       163       58         24,976       533       250         28,565       816       351         Montana       Senate District 22       House District 43         401,328       7,418       3,832         2       3       2         3       3       3         256,130       5,364       2,725         15,368       327       130         9,016       205       108         33,651       423       127         21,355       322       80         145,198       2,054       1,107         116,779       1,761       989         41,923       671       485         116,926       2,395       1,006         99,541       1,633       1,091         235,983       4,821       1,988         13,206       210       107         12,085       151       23         96,195       2,219       806         52,304       1,524       733         62,193       717       319         Montana       Senate District 22       Ho

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census/2006-2010 American Community Survey

Housing units with a mortgage

Housing units without a mortgage

162,090

114,933

1,636

1,326

2,251

917

3,887

2,243

### **Accredited Schools**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 22	District 43	District 44
Elementaries	440	7	5	2
Middle Schools	49	2	1	1
Grades 7-8 Schools	164	4	4	0
High Schools	185	6	6	0
Total	838	19	16	3

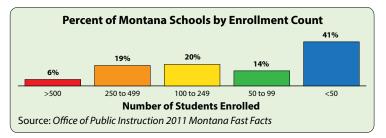
Source: Montana State Library, Montana Office of Public Instruction, September 2012

### **Montana School Libraries**

Per MCA 20-7-202, each school in Montana maintains a school library.

Average circulation per library per year	13,788
Access to Statewide Databases	100%
No summer library hours	83%

Source: 2012 Montana School Library Data Survey



### **Montana Test Scores - Achievement Levels**

### 4th Grade Reading

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	31%	29%	25%	27%	27%
At or above basic	69%	71%	75%	73%	73%
Below proficient	65%	64%	61%	65%	64%
At or above proficient	35%	36%	39%	35%	36%

### 8th Grade Reading

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	18%	18%	15%	16%	14%
At or above basic	82%	82%	85%	84%	86%
Below proficient	63%	63%	61%	62%	58%
At or above proficient	37%	37%	39%	38%	42%

### 4th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	19%	15%	12%	12%	13%
At or above basic	81%	85%	88%	88%	87%
Below proficient	69%	62%	56%	55%	55%
At or above proficient	31%	38%	44%	45%	45%

### 8th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	21%	20%	21%	18%	17%
At or above basic	79%	80%	79%	82%	83%
Below proficient	65%	64%	62%	56%	54%
At or above proficient	35%	36%	38%	44%	46%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2012

# Montana High School Graduation Rates By High School District 0 - 59% 60 - 69% 70 - 79% 80 - 89% 90 - 100% Notation Rates By High School District Market By High School District Notation Rates By High Scho

### 4th Graders Who Scored Below Proficient Reading Level

By Family Income	2011
Eligible for free/reduced school lunch	77%
Not eligible for free/reduced school lunch	55%

By Race and Hispanic Origin	2011
White	61%
Hispanic or Latino	77%
American Indian	86%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2011

### **Early Literacy**

For low-income children in particular, a "readiness gap" fuels much of what has become known as the achievement gap. The readiness gap grows exponentially between birth and kindergarten due to differences in children's resources and opportunities for physical, linguistic, cognitive, social, emotional, and behavioral development. This gap continues to grow as children attend K-12 school.

Nearly 2/3 of Montana's fourth graders cannot read at a proficient level. The fact is that the fourth-graders who cannot meet proficient levels in reading today are all too likely to become our nation's lowest-income, least-skilled, least-productive, and most costly citizens tomorrow. Low achievement in reading, which begins with opportunistic differences starting at birth, has important long-term consequences in terms of individual earning potential, global competitiveness, and general productivity.

Source: MontanaKidsCount, September 2011

# Montana Head Start Locations Libcoln Libcoln Roberty Roberty

There are 769 libraries in the Montana Library Directory. Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries. For more detailed information on Montana's libraries visit http://www.msl.mt.gov/For\_Librarians/Library\_Directory/. See the Education page for more information about Montana's school libraries.

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 22	District 43	District 44
Public	82	3	2	1
Branches	34	2	1	1
Bookmobiles	3	1	0	1
Academic	26	4	1	3
Institutional	2	0	0	0
School	562	70	21	53
Special	57	9	0	9
Other	3	0	0	0
Total	769	89	25	68

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### **Montana's Cultural Heritage**

In partnership with the Montana Historical Society and other organizations, the Montana State Library promotes preservation of and online

access to our state's cultural heritage. The Montana Memory Project website makes a variety of historic as well as contemporary resources available in digital format for education, business, pleasure, and lifelong learning.



Fire trucks at Presbyterian Church, Lewistown, MT

http://mtmemory.org/.

### **Connecting to Collections**

The Montana Historical Society and the Montana State Library partnered on a statewide project to assess the preservation needs of collections at Montana's more than 400 cultural organizations. The assessment documented the need for training, environmental monitoring, on-site surveys of collections and facilities,

Montar

and disaster preparedness assistance.

### **Montana Talking Book Library**

# Services for Montanans with Visual, Physical and Reading Disabilities

The Montana State Library supports free specialized and direct accessible library services to Montanans with visual and physical disabilities through the Montana Talking Book Library (MTBL). The number of veterans served has increased to 12.4% of all patrons. Overall patrons have increased by 15%. MTBL circulation has increased by 15.16%. The Patron Outreach Project is designed to connect more Montanans with MTBL services.

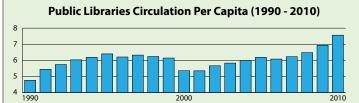
MTBL's local recordings and national digitization projects continue to progress and offer a wider variety of digital

audio books to patrons in both physical delivery and digital BARD (Braille and Audio Reading Download) delivery programs. These are designed to meet patrons' needs at their personal resource and skills level, including homebound patrons.

For more information: http://msl.mt.gov/tbl/ OR 1-800-332-3400

### **Montana Public Libraries Fast Facts**

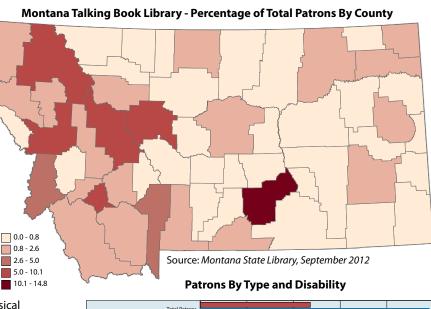
- Montana's public libraries hold 3,719,920 items.
- Montanans visited their public libraries an average of five times throughout the year, for a total of 4,599,660 visits in 2011.
- Montana library patrons checked out 7,519,019 items in 2011, about eight items per person.
- Librarians in Montana's public libraries fielded 465,036 reference questions in SFY 2011, or 8,934 questions per week.
- 100% of all Montana libraries provide Internet access to patrons
- Nearly half of all Montanans (467,303) have a library card.

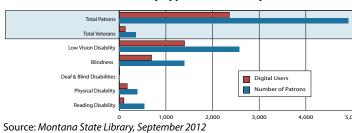


Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### **Courier Project**

As access to quality information has become a vital part of our lives, the Montana State Library is partnering with libraries on a number of ways to share information and materials affordably and dependably. One of these methods is the Montana Courier Project, which uses a commercial courier service to ship library materials and resources around the state. As participation has grown, libraries are seeing increasingly significant savings in the cost of moving library materials around the state.





The Montana State Library works on behalf of all Montana libraries to help them provide the latest and best information and library services to their patrons - your constituents. We negotiate on behalf of libraries across the state to get the best rate on cutting-edge library products and services, keeping libraries relevant and engaged in their local communities. Our statewide suite of resource sharing tools through our unique group services contract with Online Computing Library Center (OCLC) enables patrons to borrow library materials from anywhere in the world and provides Montana collections to citizens of the world. Discover It, a new statewide search tool for libraries. makes the patron's discovery experience into a one stop, "Google-like" experience. Without statewide library projects, some of which are listed here, many Montanans would be left behind in this age of information.

### **Participating Libraries**

Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries that are participating in the following statewide projects.

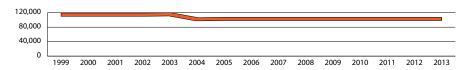
		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 22	District 43	District 44
Statewide Databases	769	89	25	68
OCLC	769	89	25	68
OCLC Group Services	252	47	7	40
Montana Shared Catalog	163	14	5	9
MontanaLibrary2Go	88	5	4	1
Ready2Read	72	4	3	1
Courier Project	46	4	4	0
Montana Memory Project	34	7	3	4

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### -State Aid Dollars for Public Libraries

State aid to public libraries is provided through the Information Access Montana Act (IAMA) passed by the Montana Legislature in 1989. The act is designed to broaden access to existing information by strengthening public libraries, augment and extend services provided by public libraries, and permit new types of library services based on local need. For fiscal year 2013, a total of \$102,830 was distributed amongst the state's 82 public libraries.

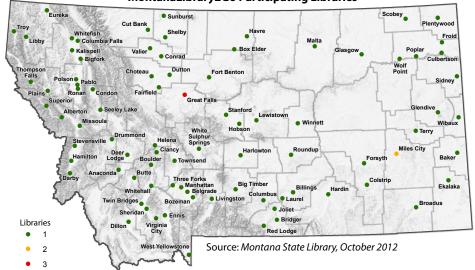
### State Aid for Montana Public Libraries (1999 - 2013)



	Per	PerSq	
State Aid for Public Libraries in Senate District 22	Capita \$	Mile \$	Total \$
Miles City Public Library, Miles City	1,060	343	1,403
Parmly Billings Library, Billings	12,798	228	13,026
Rosebud County Library, Forsyth	837	454	1,291

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### **MontanaLibrary2Go Participating Libraries**



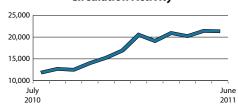
# Statewide Databases and HomeworkMT

Thanks to an allocation from the Montana legislature, the Montana State Library offers statewide periodical databases to all Montana library patrons. Access to this completely online collection - accessible in the library, at home, or on a mobile device - includes hundreds of journals and thousands of full text articles on everything from business resources to health information. Montanans performed nearly 6.5 million searches within the "Discover It" statewide search tool last year. Library patrons also have access to live tutors and online homework assistance through HomeworkMT. Montana students engaged in 8,102 live tutoring sessions and 3,715 online sessions to get assistance with math, science, social studies and the GED. Adults accessed the resource for assistance with computer and financial literacy, resumes, and helping children with homework.

### MontanaLibrary2Go

The ever increasing popularity of downloadable audio and e-books makes MontanaLibrary2Go a favorite of Montana library patrons. Participating libraries deliver a growing collection of downloadable audio and e-book titles to their patrons. Titles are available for download on a wide variety of mobile devices including Kindles, iPods, iPads, iPhones and Androids. Patrons from participating libraries downloaded 206,801 titles between July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012.

## MontanaLibrary2Go Circulation Activity



Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### **Ready 2 Read**

The Montana State Library's Ready 2 Read program is designed to help parents and caregivers understand the value of sharing language and literacy with their children and the importance these skills play throughout a person's life. The Ready 2 Read program has provided extensive early childhood training for Montana librarians; placed early childhood materials, including age-appropriate books and toys, into libraries throughout the state; and helped Montana libraries become community hubs for healthy child and family development, which provide all parents of young children access to age appropriate reading materials and a 21st Century learning environment that will reap rewards for society far into the future.

http://ready2readmontana.org/

### **Montana GIS Portal**



The Montana GIS Portal serves as Montana's primary online resource to discover geospatial data. The Portal provides online access to hundreds of datasets in a variety of formats for use in maps, web mapping applications and geospatial analyses.

http://gisportal.msl.mt.gov/

### **State Names Authority (SNA)**

The Montana State Library is responsible for representing the State of Montana to the US Board of Geographic Names (BGN). The SNA is notified when the BGN receives proposals for new names or changes to existing names recognized by the federal government for natural features such as streams and mountains in Montana. The SNA solicits opinions on the proposals from state and local agencies and from the public, then forwards these opinions, along with the State's recommendation, to the BGN. The SNA web site at <a href="http://msl.mt.gov/geonames">http://msl.mt.gov/geonames</a> has more information and a database of all proposals made for Montana since 2002.

# 

### **Statewide Library Training**

The Montana State Library's three consultants travel throughout Montana and meet one-on-one with librarians and library trustees across the state, assisting with everything from training and technology to applying Montana library law and fundraising basics. In the last fiscal year, MSL's consultants traveled over 37,505 miles, made over 2,830 contacts and completed over 167 visits with Montana's library community.



Number of trainings 29 Number of students at trainings 450

Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

Source: Montana State Library, October 2011 - September 2012

### **Montana Shared Catalog**

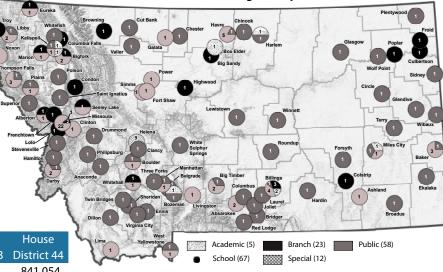
The Montana Shared Catalog helps more than 160 Montana libraries meet today's library users' demands. It gives Montanans a rich and easy-to-use catalog including more than 5 million items that patrons circulated 4,871,174 times from August 2011 to September 2012. Forty-two of the MSC member libraries have joined together in three separate groups to share their collections and patrons among their members. These resource sharing libraries are in the 4-Rivers Group (10 members in Southwestern Montana), BridgerNet Group (5 members in Gallatin County), and the Partners Group (27 members located across the state).

### **Montana Shared Catalog Circulation**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 22	District 43	District 44
Circulation	4,871,174	930,400	89,346	841,054

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

### Montana Shared Catalog Participants



### **State Publications Available Online!**

The Montana State Library is digitizing our legacy print state publications collection of 37,000+ publications dating from 1874. To date, over one million pages have been digitized. These publications are available online in a variety of formats at <a href="http://statepublications.mt.gov">http://statepublications.mt.gov</a>. Use of these online items is exponentially more frequent than traditional print usage.

### **Geographic Information**

### **Montana Land Information Act**

Montana Governments and Groups Receiving MLIA Grants The Montana Land FY 2008 Through FY 2013 Information Account is funded through document Fort Peck Tribes recording fees as described Chippewa Swan Valley School District LINCOLN in MCA 7-4-2637. The Cree Tribe account supplies funds FLATHEAD for work on statewide datasets, called the Montana Salish TETON **Spatial Data Infrastructure** Kootenai Tribe (MSDI), and provides funding for local, regional, and tribal efforts to build and support GIS capacity. The statewide datasets. such as cadastral (tax parcels), aerial photography, addressed structures, and wetlands are used by local, state, tribal, federal, and private sector GIS STILL-WATER YELLOWSTON practitioners. **Montana Land Information Account Funds to State Account By Year** 750.000 Tribal Governments Grants County Grants Counties with Multiple Grants 500,000 Cities and Other Eligible Entity Grants

### **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure**

\*FY06 does not include a June 06 collection month

FY10

FY08 FY09

Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

The Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure or MSDI contains 14 Framework layers that digitally represent the physical and cultural landscape of Montana. This information is developed with private sector, local, state, and tribal programs and in cooperation with the federal government. The State of Montana partners with all levels of government to create a complete standardized set of data for Montana base maps.

These 14 layers can help improve business inefficiencies; route traffic; study sensitive species after an oil spill; plan for future development; spur economic development; deliver necessary immunization services to children in your community and more.

# MSDI represent cana. This in, local, state, the federal swith all standardized The Montana Cadastral Mapping Application is a robust mapping tool that provides access to selected Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure layers, including information on public and private land ownership.

Montana Cadastral Application http://gis.mt.gov

Source: Montana State Library, August 2012

### **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure Layers**



250.000

Hydrography

























For more information, visit http://giscoordination.mt.gov

### Land

### **Land Ownership**

Senate District 22 ranks number 18 in size and is 3,478.308 square miles, or about 2% of Montana's total land area (146,926 square miles). The average senate district in Montana is 2,938 square miles and the average house district is 1,469 square miles.

	Montana		Senate Distric	t 22	House Distric	t 43	House District	44
	Area		Area		Area		Area	
Owner	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%
Private	95,080	65	3,036	87	2,961	87	75	94
Local Government	208	<1	7	<1	7	<1	<1	<1
Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks	648	<1	9	<1	9	<1	<1	<1
State Trust Land	8,092	6	205	6	205	6	<1	<1
Other State Land	139	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	0	0
US Bureau of Land Management	12,505	9	158	5	155	5	3	4
US Fish and Wildlife Service	1,448	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	0	0
US Forest Service	26,608	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
US National Park Service	1,853	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Federal Land	344	<1	63	2	63	2	<1	<1
Total	146,926		3,478		3,399		79	

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

### **Private Land Agricultural Use**

	Montana		Senate District	22	House District	43	House District	44
Owner	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%
Continuous Crop	29,162	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fallow Crop	13,497,077	16	107,012	4	104,430	4	2,582	7
Farmstead	34,343	<1	954	<1	910	<1	44	<1
Grazing	51,274,975	62	2,212,026	89	2,181,144	89	30,882	85
Irrigated	1,891,718	2	68,620	3	67,931	3	689	2
Timber	15,346,749	18	76,001	3	74,625	3	1,376	4
Wild Hay	1,235,624	1	34,441	1	33,799	1	642	2
Total	83,309,648		2,499,055		2,462,839		36,215	

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Department of Revenue, September 2012

### **Conservation Easements (Acres)**

		Senate District	House District	House District
	Montana	22	43	44
Bitter Root Land Trust	2,624	0	0	0
City Government	601	0	0	0
Clark Fork-Pend Oreille Conservancy	208	0	0	0
County Government	528	0	0	0
Ducks Unlimited (Wetlands America Trust)	16,997	0	0	0
Five Valleys Land Trust	47,591	0	0	0
Flathead Land Trust	9,568	0	0	0
Gallatin Valley Land Trust	37,046	0	0	0
Humane Society Wildlife Land Trust	279	0	0	0
Montana Conservation Trust	736	0	0	0
Montana Department of Transportation	999	0	0	0
Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks	417,119	25,354	25,306	48
Montana Land Reliance	895,520	35,069	33,524	1,545
Mule Deer Foundation	155	0	0	0
National Wildlife Federation	20	0	0	0
Prickly Pear Land Trust	3,246	0	0	0
Rattlesnake Land Trust	190	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation	50,266	0	0	0
Salish and Kootenai Tribal Lands	222	0	0	0
The Bighorn Institute	1,443	0	0	0
The Conservation Fund	15,061	0	0	0
The Nature Conservancy	316,722	0	0	0
The Vital Ground Foundation	912	0	0	0
US Bureau of Reclamation	42	0	0	0
US Department of Agriculture	26,901	125	125	0
US Fish and Wildlife Service	241,264	0	0	0
US Forest Service	20,038	0	0	0
US Government	9,251	0	0	0
Total	2,115,548	60,547	58,954	1,593

### Montana Land Management Tool

To view more land management and conservation easement information, visit the Natural Heritage MapViewer at <a href="http://">http://</a> mtnhp.org/mapviewer. The MapViewer displays land management information (public lands, managed areas, and conservation easements); wildlife sightings (more than 1,300,000); land cover/land use; and, over 28,000 georeferenced photos from across Montana. It links directly into the Montana Field Guides for more information about Montana's animals, plants and habitats. The Natural Heritage Program is the state's source for reliable, objective information and expertise to support stewardship of our native species and habitats. http://mtnhp.org

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Natural Heritage Program, June 2012

### **Montana Ground Water Investigations Program**

- Investigates critical groundwater challenges such as groundwater/surfacewater interaction, impacts of land use change, development stress, and more.
- Results provide scientific basis for sound, informed, water-management decisions.

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/gwip/gwip.asp

### **Montana Ground Water Assessment Program**

- Maps groundwater quality and the distribution of Montana's aquifers
- Provides long-term groundwater quality and water-level monitoring
- Maintains the central repository for Montana's groundwater information

http://mbmggwic.mtech.edu/

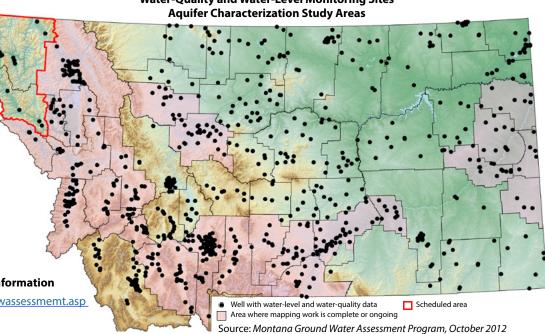
**Ground Water Assessment Program information** 

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/grw/grwassessmemt.asp

# **Ground Water Investigation Program Project Areas Map** Active or completed projects Next scheduled projects Unscheduled projects

Source: Montana Ground Water Investigation Program, September 2012

## **Water-Quality and Water-Level Monitoring Sites**



### **Montana Drought Resources**

The Montana Governor's Drought **Advisory Committee** is charged with monitoring, forecasting, and reporting water supply and moisture conditions, enabling



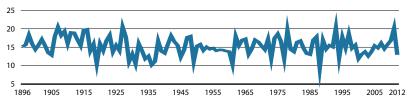
Montanans to make timely and informed decisions to mitigate drought impacts in a proactive manner.

For historic analysis, up-to-date information, and maps on Montana's current drought situation visit http://drought.mt.gov/.

### **Montana Digital Atlas**

Additional mapping and data capabilities are available through the Montana State Library at <a href="http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp">http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp</a>. The Montana Digital Atlas allows users to identify a place of interest and view an atlas of information about that place that includes a broad range of data categories such as land ownership and use, census data, water information and biological data.

### Montana Annual Precipitation in Inches (1895 - 2012)

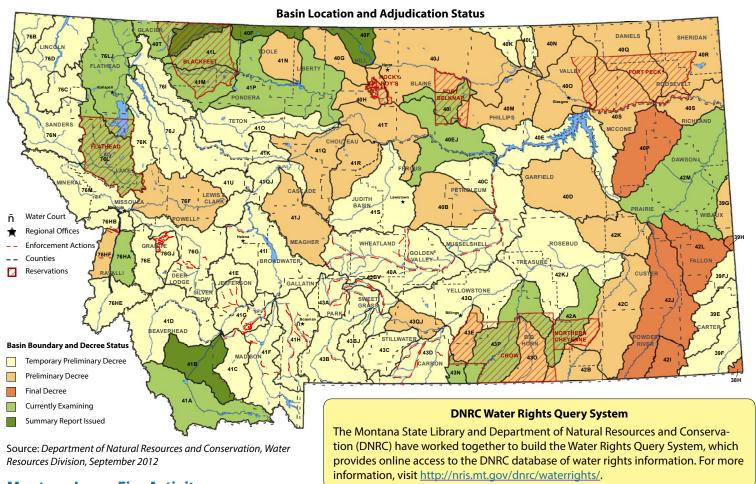


Source: NOAA National Climate Data Center, September 2012

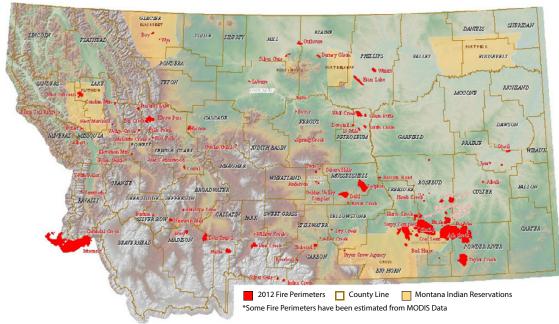
### Water/Fire

### **Water Rights**

The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation Water Adjudication Bureau assists the Montana Water Court in the adjudication of all claims to pre July 1, 1973 water rights. The Bureau examines all claims pursuant to Supreme Court rules and provides a summary report to the Water Court on each of the basins (85) in the state. Pursuant to legislation passed in 2005 the Bureau must complete the examination of the remaining 57,000 claims (as of 2005) by June 30, 2015. The map below shows the current status of the adjudication process. Visit <a href="http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/">http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/</a>.



### **Montana Large Fire Activity**



Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, Forestry Division, September 2012

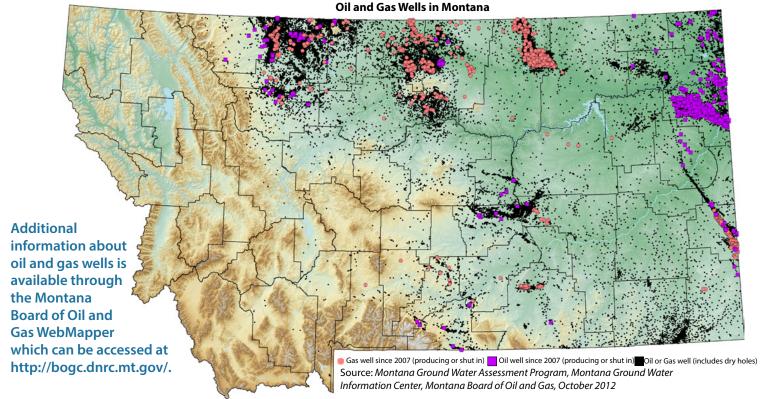
### Montana Fires 2002 - 2011 All Fires As Reported by All Agencies

Year	Count	Acreage
2002	1,372	110,309
2003	2,326	736,809
2004	1,447	18,445
2005	1,316	103,294
2006	2,302	1,047,118
2007	1,875	778,079
2008	1,424	166,842
2009	1,731	48,912
2010	1,050	56,711
2011	1,335	168,010

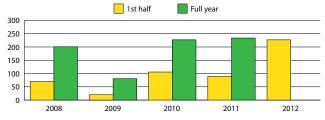
Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, September 2012

For additional information on Montana's fires, visit DNRC's online Fire Map at http://dnrc.mt.gov/gis/fire/.

### **Oil and Gas Wells**



### Montana Oil Well Permits Issued (2008 - 2012)



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, August 2012

# Montana House Heating Fuel Occupied Housing Units

	Count	Percent
Utility gas	226,740	56.5%
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	51,713	12.9%
Electricity	78,582	18.8%
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	7,472	1.9%
Coal or coke	927	0.2%
Wood	33,481	8.3%
Solar energy	321	0.1%
Other fuel	4,234	1.1%
No fuel used	858	0.2%
Total	404,616	100.0%

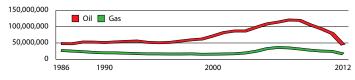
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### Oil and Gas Wells

		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	22	43	44
Coal Bed Methane, Active	1,073	0	0	0
Coal Bed Methane, Inactive	65	0	0	0
Gas, Active	7,238	2	2	0
Gas, Inactive	2,569	1	1	0
Gas Storage, Active	270	0	0	0
Gas Storage, Inactive	18	0	0	0
Injection, Active	1,135	2	2	0
Injection, Inactive	757	1	1	0
Oil, Active	7,554	15	15	0
Oil, Inactive	4,579	23	23	0
Oil & Gas, Active	1	0	0	0
Total	25,259	44	44	0

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Board of Oil and Gas, September 2012

### **Montana Annual Oil and Gas Production (Barrels)**



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, October 2012

### **Pipelines**

	Montana		Senate Dis	Senate District 22		House District 43		House District 44	
	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	
Crude Oil	90	1,970	4	42	2	32	2	10	
Natural Gas	360	3,301	7	98	6	97	1	1	
Refined Product	47	805	3	107	1	93	2	13	
Other	24	402	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	521	6,477	14	247	9	223	5	24	

Source: Montana State Library, Pipeline Intregrity Management Mapping Application, December 2006

### Wildlife and Recreation

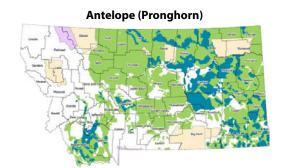
Montana is blessed with a wealth of wildlife and habitat diversity. These resources provide exceptional opportunities for recreation and contribute substantially to the state's economy and quality of life. Good information is critical to maintain this valuable heritage as the state grows and develops.

### **Recreation Area (Acres)**

	Senate District 22
Fishing Access Sites	315
Fishing Conservation Areas	0
State Parks	218
Wildlife Conservation Easements	25,303
Wildlife Management Areas	5,235
Wildlife Protection Areas	0
Total	31,071

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks, September 2012

### **Big Game Distribution**



### **Animal Species Diversity**

		Senate District 22	% of Montana
	Montana (Count)	(Count)	Species
Amphibians	13	7	54
Birds	308	244	79
Fish	54	34	63
Mammals	103	64	62
Reptiles	17	14	82

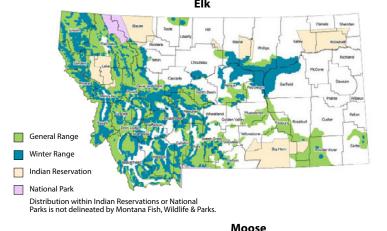
Source: Montana Natural Heritage Program, September 2012

### **Block Management Acreage**

There are a total of 9,093,377 acres of Block Management land (including Plum Creek\*) in the State of Montana. Senate District 22 contains 336,121 or 4% of those acres.

\*Plum Creek land in FWP's Regions 1 and 2 are included in these statistics. Although they are part of the Block Management Program, they are not traditional BMA's and are managed differently.

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012



### -Wildlife Highlights-

For more information on animals, plants, and habitats in your Senate District, visit the Montana Natural Heritage Program at <a href="http://mtnhp.org">http://mtnhp.org</a>. Resources include:

- Montana Field Guide an encyclopedia of the distribution, status, and biology of Montana's animals, plants, and biological communities
- MapViewer interactive maps of animals, plants, land cover, and land management
- Land Management Maps public lands, conservation easements, and special designations
   Spiny Softshell General Observations Range
- Wetland and riparian mapping information
- Reports on Montana's Species of Concern
- Quick responses to data requests and answers from expert scientists on Montana's plants, animals, and biological communities.

### **Spiny Softshell**

Apalone spinifera

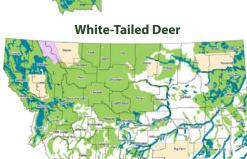
Spiny Softshells are known for foraging in the water, often in shallows with vegetation. Most mature females lay a single clutch of 20 to 40 eggs in the fall.



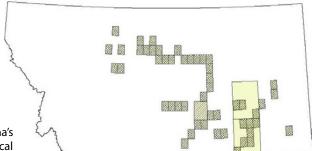
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Mule Deer

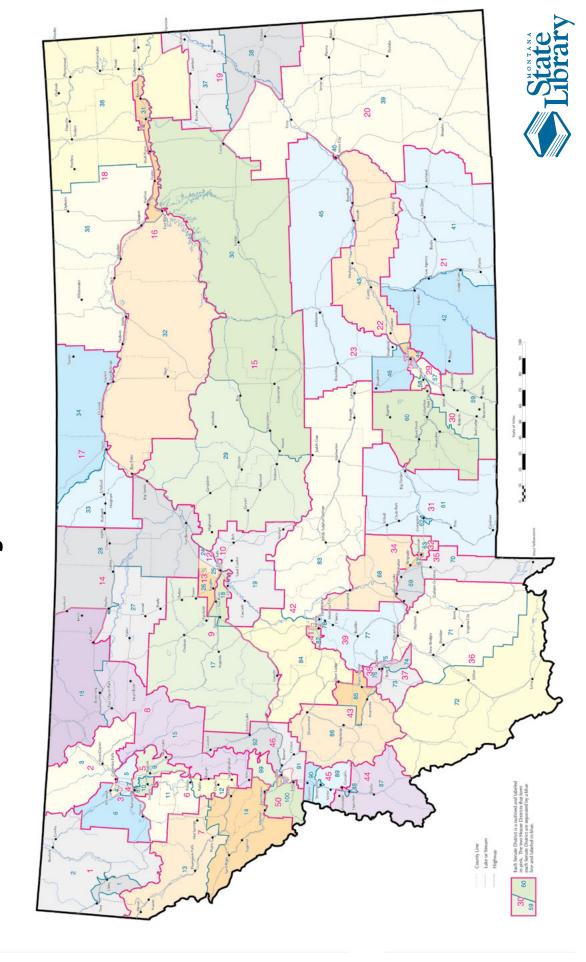


Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012



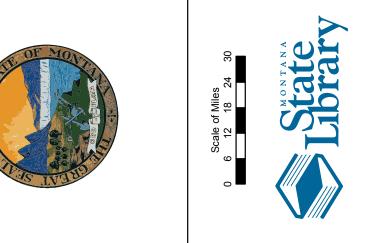
Source: Montana Natural Heritage Program, September 2012

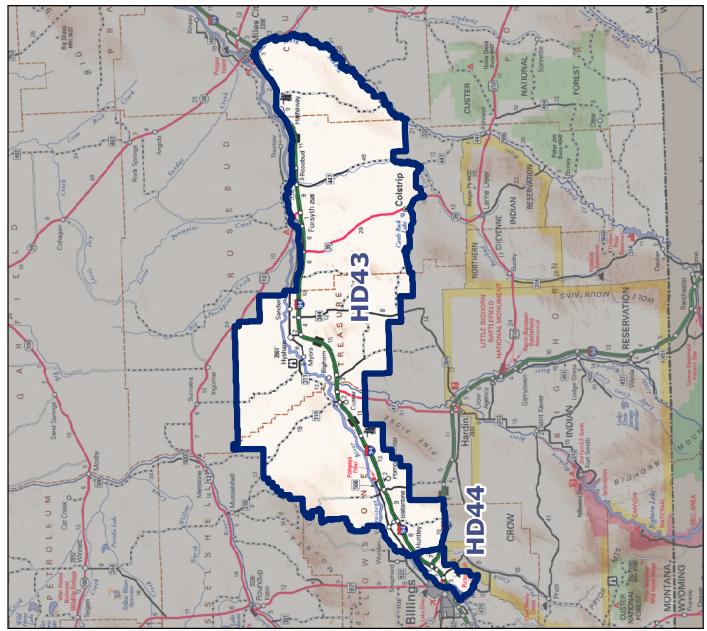
Montana Legislative District 2005 - 2014



# Montana Senate District 22







### **Online Resources Directory**

### **Montana State Library**

1515 East 6th Avenue PO Box 201800 Helena, MT 59620 (406) 444-3115

### http://msl.mt.gov



### **Statewide Library Resources**

- · Discover It! Montana State Library Catalog
- · Montana Library Directory

### http://mymontanalibrary.org

http://mtslr.org

http://msl.mt.gov/For Librarians/Library Directory

### **Montana State Digital Library**

- Library Information Services
  - MT.GOV Connect
  - · Montana State Publications Online
  - Find Resources Online
- MSL Geographic Information
  - Montana Geographic Information Clearinghouse
  - Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure
  - · Water Information System
- Natural Heritage Program
  - · Montana Field Guide
  - MapViewer
  - Species of Concern Reports Animals
  - Species of Concern Reports Plants

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/connect

http://statepublications.mt.gov

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/Find Resources Online

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/gis

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/msdi

http://msl.msl.gov/geoinfo/water

http://mtnhp.org

http://fieldguide.mt.gov

http://mtnhp.org/mapviewer

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=a

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=p

### **Montana Talking Book Library**

- Online catalogs and services WebOpac
- BARD Braille and Audio Reading Download

### http://msl.mt.gov/talking book library

http://www.klasweb.msl.mt.gov https://nlsbard.loc.gov/mt1a

### **Montana State Library In-House Partners**

- · Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks
- Natural Resources Conservation Service

http://fwp.mt.gov

http://www.mt.nrcs.usda.gov

### **Legislative Snapshot**

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative snapshot

# **Legislative Snapshot 2013**

Includes information for the State of Montana, Senate District 23, and House Districts 45 and 46.

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/



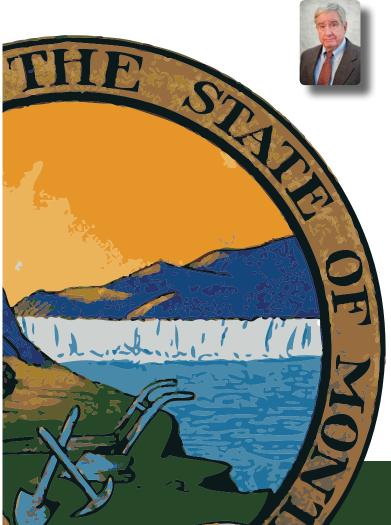


Senate District 23
Senator Alan Olson (R)
18 Halfbreed Creek Road
Roundup, MT 59072-6524



House District 45 **Representative Tom Berry (R)**PO Box 157

Roundup, MT 59072-0157



House District 46

Representative Clayton Fiscus (R)
1800 Mary Street
Billings, MT 59105-4804





### **Letter from the Montana State Librarian**

On behalf of the Montana State Library, I would like to welcome you to the 2013 legislative session. We appreciate your dedication and hard work on behalf of all Montanans. We hope that this information booklet, compiled by our information experts and full of data on issues of state and national importance, will help inform many of the decisions you have to make in the coming months.

The 2013 Legislative Snapshot includes a wide range of information on issues that affect Montanans. You will find information on our state's economy and the economic impact on your constituents. High-speed, broadband Internet access is essential in this information age and the Snapshot includes a current view of the availability of broadband and Internet services across the state. Education is always an important issue, and you will find relevant information on our state's public schools



and test scores. Throughout Montana, libraries serve as community anchors; we've highlighted the programs and services offered to Montanans through their local libraries. Finally, land, wildlife, and recreation will always be an important part of Montana life, and we've pulled several highlights from our collection that might help guide your decision-making this session. Based on feedback we received from legislators in 2011, we are pleased to make much more of the data available by legislative districts. And we are pleased to provide much of the information in mapped form. Using the Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure, a set of standardized geospatial data, these maps tell powerful stories that will further your understanding of the topics highlighted.

The Montana State Library is a small and very unique agency. We employ librarians, geographers, and natural resource specialists and we partner with botanists, zoologists and ecologists. We work closely with federal and state agencies and local and tribal governments. We manage an enormous collection of state government information in all formats, keeping Montanans informed about the work of their government. And we ensure that Montana's blind and physically disabled citizens have access to reading materials and information.

We also work on behalf of all of Montana's libraries to help them provide the latest and best information, technology and library services to their patrons – your constituents – whether it's downloadable ebooks, public access computers, online information resources, or the latest bestseller. Without the Montana State Library, Montana libraries would not be able to afford these resources and services for their patrons, all of which are being used in record numbers. In this age of information – most of which is only accessed online – the Montana State Library, through libraries across the state, provides a vital link that affects Montanans in a multitude of ways.

We created this booklet for you not only to provide vital information to help you make difficult decisions in the coming months, but to demonstrate the power of what a diverse staff with amazingly diverse skills can do to make information, in many different forms, available to every Montanan. Our work empowers Montanans by providing access to information, enhancing learning in families and communities, and building 21st Century skills. Knowing that our work makes a difference makes us very proud.

We hope that you use this Legislative Snapshot throughout the session. And we hope that you will stop by to see us – in person or virtually. Whether you visit us at our library or online, you will be able to browse our collection of government and natural resource information, get help to research a specific issue, or find a quiet place to work or meet with colleagues. We are located one block east of the Capitol, behind the Montana Historical Society, at the north end of the Justice building. And of course, our services are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week at <a href="http://msl.mt.gov">http://msl.mt.gov</a>.

Sincerely,

### Senate District 23 House District 45 House District 46

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Find additional Senate and House district data, interactive maps, and even more resources online at http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/.

Jennie Stapp

Juni Stepp

### The Montana Economy and Theories of Economic Growth

Source: Montana Department of Labor and Industries

It has been an interesting five years for the Montana and U.S. economies, including the deepest and longest U.S. recession since the Great Depression and a slow economic recovery. Montana outperformed the U.S. economy during the recession and recovery, losing only 4.4% of our pre-recession personal income peak compared to 5.6% nationally. Further, since hitting the trough in 2009, Montana's personal income growth has outpaced the U.S. by about 3 percentage points, while the state's payroll job growth has increased by 3.4% compared to 3.1% nationally. Montana's 2012 job growth promises to be strong. From June 2011 to June 2012, Montana added almost 9,800 jobs for an annual growth rate of 2.1% -- above forecasted expectations and above the long-term growth rate of 1.2%. Montana's economy is returning to growth despite the many national and international challenges.

The various forces causing the recession and slow recovery are evident in the quarterly personal income statistics in Figure 1. The national slowdown in the overall economy and particularly in the housing market was first noted in the summer of 2007, but personal income for both the U.S. and Montana continued to expand until the financial crisis in the third and fourth quarters of 2008. Wall Street losses translated into income and job losses on Main Streets in Montana. Although the U.S. recession officially ended in June 2009, Montana continued to lose income until the first quarter of 2010.



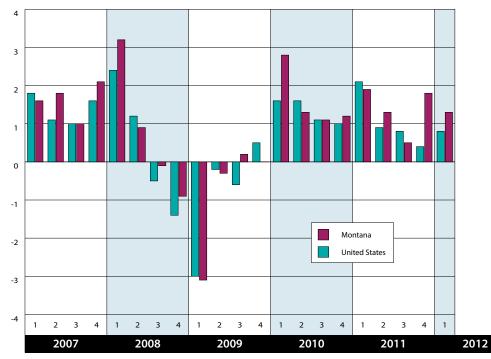
Then, just as the U.S. economy turned upward, global problems came to the forefront. The Eurozone's sovereign debt crisis moderated the U.S. recovery, with the first Greece bailout occurring in the second quarter of 2010. As one of America's largest export customers, Europe's economic slowdown reduced the demand for U.S. goods, in addition to increasing uncertainty and risk in the global financial system. In fact, overall global growth slowed from 5.2% in 2010 to 3.8% in 2011, while the advanced

economies that make up the majority of the U.S. export customers slowed from 3% in 2010 to 1.4% in 2011. The last few years have taught Montanans that our economic fortunes are strongly tied to the performance of global and national economies.

Domestic factors have also played a role in the slow emergence of the economy out of the recession. Throughout the 2007 to 2012 period, oil and gas price spikes caused temporary shocks to the economy. Higher fuel prices reduce the amount of discretionary dollars consumers have to spend in grocery stores, restaurants, and retail stores, thus slowing job growth. Also, during the summer of 2011, the federal debt ceiling increase debate increased the uncertainty about future government spending and the safety of U.S. financial instruments. With government spending equaling roughly 20% of the Gross Domestic Product, any large change to that spending would have an impact on the economy. Businesses are still in the shadow of this fiscal uncertainty. Current national fiscal plans call for spending cuts and tax increases equal to about 3.8% of GDP in January 2013, which would likely send the U.S. economy into a shallow recession.iii Businesses and consumers who are reliant on this spending are less likely to make decisions or take on risk in such an uncertain environment.

Like personal income, Montana's payroll employment was impacted by the financial crises, starting with employment losses in the fourth quarter of 2008. Job losses continued throughout 2009 and 2010 before starting recovery in 2011. Wages recovered earlier than employment growth, with the total amount

Figure 1: Montana and U.S. Personal Income Growth

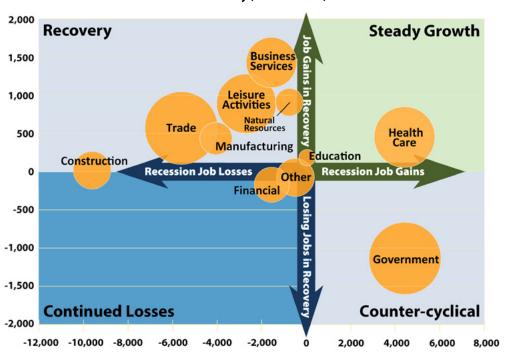


Source: Quarterly Personal Income Data, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

of wages paid to Montana workers starting to increase in the second quarter of 2010. These wage gains translated into job growth in 2011 as the spending of more wages stimulated demand in the high-employment consumer industries. The average annual wage increased by 3.5% in 2011, driving Montana's average annual wage over \$35,000 for the first time.iv

Payroll employment grew at about 0.9% in 2011, but private employment grew much faster at 1.4%. The job growth by industry is illustrated in Figure 2. The job change during the recession years of 2007 to 2010 is shown on the horizontal axis compared to the past year of recovery on the vertical axis. The size of the bubble indicates the size of the industry employment in 2011. Total job growth in recent years has been slower than private job growth because the government sector shed jobs in 2010 and 2011. Figure 2 includes all public employees in the government bubble, even though many public workers are in the education, health care, or construction industries. Public employment represents roughly 20% of total employment in 2011, with 11% of total employment in local government, 6% in state government, and 3% in the federal government. The government share of total employment has been slowly decreasing over time, although it increased a few percentage points during the recession. The government share returned to its downward trend in the last year. Government is placed in the counter-cyclical quadrant in Figure 2, as it added about 4,400 jobs during the recession and then lost about 1,100 jobs in 2011. Counter-cyclical government employment growth helps stabilize the economy during recessionary periods and helps accelerate the return to growth.

Figure 2: Industry Job Change during the Recession (2007 to 2010) and Recovery (2010 to 2011)



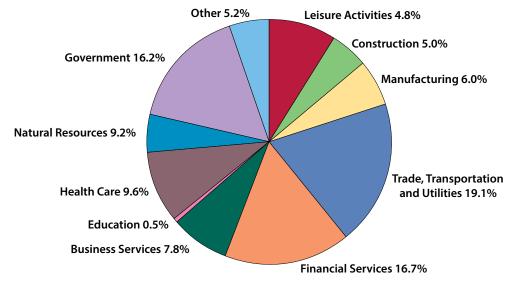
Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

The health care industry has added jobs throughout the recession and recovery, adding almost 5,000 jobs over the last five years. Only the financial services industry (which includes real estate) and other services posted employment losses in 2011, with all other industries in recovery with job gains. Business services, including administration and professional services, added the most jobs in 2011, followed by natural resources (including oil and gas mining) and the leisure activities sector

(which includes restaurants, bars, entertainment, and hotels). Trade, manufacturing, and construction posted the most losses during the recession, but all three industries are back on the recovery path with job gains in 2011. Wood product manufacturing and residential construction have been slow to recover in the aftermath of the national housing downturn, but other manufacturing and commercial and industrial construction posted job gains over the past year.

Figure 2 illustrates the size of each industry by the size of the industry's bubble, with trade, health care, government, and leisure activities employing the most workers. However, employment is only one way to contribute to the economy. Figure 3 illustrates the contribution of each industry to Montana's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Although health care represents 15% of Montana's total workforce, it contributes 10% of Montana's GDP. Similarly, the leisure activities sector comprises 13% of employment, but contributes only 5% of GDP. Other industries contribute more to GDP than to employment. The financial services industry, which includes real estate, contributes 17% of Montana's GDP, but only 5% of Montana's employment. The manufacturing and natural resource sectors also contribute significant GDP (15% combined), but are a small percentage of employment (7%). No industry is more important than another, but each industry has different roles to play in the economy.

Figure 3. Montana Gross Domestic Product by Industry, 2011



Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

Figure 4: Top 10 Exports from Montana to the Rest of the World (millions)

1.	Bulk Wheat	881.8
2.	Mineral Fuel, Oil, etc.	374.2
3.	Inorganic Chemicals	346.4
4.	Industrial Machinery (including computers)	197.9
5.	Vehicles, Parts, etc.	114.9
6.	Cereals	60.5
7.	Ores, Slag & Ash	60.2
8.	Salt, Sulfur, Earth & Stone	57.6
9.	Aircraft, Parts, etc.	40.3
10	Optic, Medical or Surgical Instruments	37.6

Source: Montana Department of Commerce, Office of Trade and International Relations, 2011

The manufacturing and natural resources industries are also important because of the amount of exports they provide for our economy. Exports bring new wealth into our economy, which then drives economic growth in all industries as the money is circulated through our economy. Figure 4 illustrates the top 10 Montana exports. Many are raw natural resources from the agriculture and mining industries, or manufacturing products that add value to the raw commodities. Overall, Montana's exports increased by 14% in 2011. Montana's largest export customers include other states, Canada, Asia, and Europe. Based on data from the first half of 2012, Montana exports may decrease slightly in 2012 because of slower economic growth in many of our non-U.S. global trading partners.v

The western portion of Montana was harder hit by the recession and global slowdown compared to the eastern portion of the state. 2011 unemployment rates by region are shown in Figure 5. The large job losses in wood product manufacturing had a disproportional effect in Northwestern Montana, while the large recessionary job losses in construction had the largest impact in both the Northwest and around the Bozeman region. These two areas continue to have the highest unemployment rates in 2011. In contrast, the Eastern portion of the state was less impacted by the recession because of a heavy reliance on energy, agriculture, health care, and government – all industries that performed relatively well during the recession. The unemployment rate in the East was only 4.7% in 2011. The development of the Bakken oil shale has brought a great deal of development into the

region, both in the primary oil and gas mining industry and in related business services, such as environmental engineering and employment firms. Although unemployment in the western portion of the state continues to be high, job growth has returned to all Montana regions. In fact, the Southwest region of the state (including Butte, Bozeman, Dillon, and Helena) has led the state in job gains as we have exited the recession, leading the Southwest region's unemployment rate to decrease slightly in 2011 to 6.1% from 6.6% in 2010.

All of Montana's regions are expected to post job gains in 2012, with continued growth expected in 2013. However, job growth is expected to remain slower than before the recession for several years. The Montana Department of Labor and Industry's job projections expect 1.4% job growth in 2012 and 2013, compared to the 2.2% annual growth that the state experienced from 2000 to 2007 prior to the recession. In many ways, the rapid economic growth prior to the recession was artificially high because of the low interest rates that caused a growth bubble. Slower expected growth is simply a result of being outside the bubble period.

Growth is also expected to be slower in the future because of cutbacks in government spending and slower growth in consumer spending as Americans save and try to reduce their debt loads. With government spending comprising about 20% and consumption comprising about 70% of aggregate demand, the slowdown in these sectors will translate into slower overall economic growth. Lower domestic demand from consumers and governments will lead many businesses to slow production or look abroad to foreign markets to supplement growth. Both alternatives may lead to slower employment growth domestically. Further, a slowing global economy will likely moderate Montana export growth in 2012 and 2013, although global demand is expected to return in later years.

Despite domestic and global challenges, Montana's economy has proven to be incredibly resilient in the last few years. Montana's economy is now in recovery, adding over 9,800 jobs in the last year, and posting over two years of personal income and wage gains. Although unemployment remains undesirably high, Montana's job growth has re-employed out-of-work Montanans and brought stronger wages back to workers and their families. Future years are expected to bring continued growth to our state as our industries continue recovery from the recession, and the Bakken development provides new opportunities for income growth and entrepreneurialism.

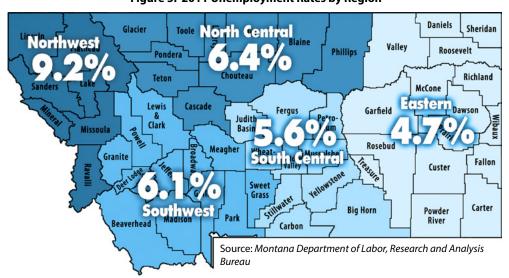


Figure 5: 2011 Unemployment Rates by Region

i The long-term growth rate of 1.2% for Montana's total employment growth is based on employment data from 1976 to 2011 using the Local Area Unemployment Statistics published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Montana Department of Labor and Industry (DLI). Job growth forecasts based on this series by DLI suggested job growth of only 0.9% in 2011.

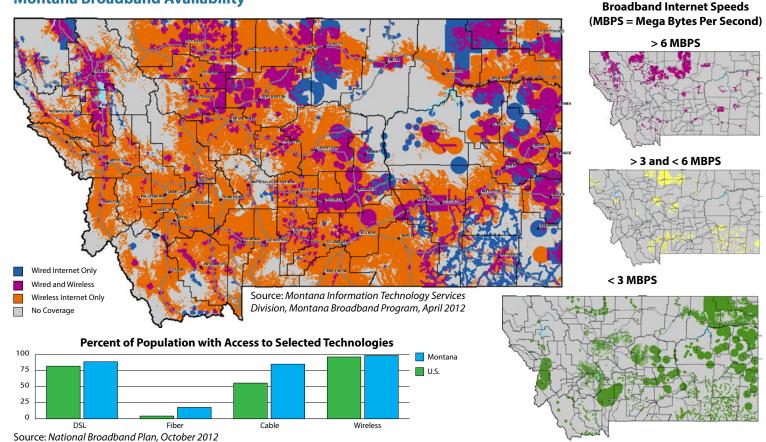
ii International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2012. <a href="www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2012/01/weodata/index.aspx">www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2012/01/weodata/index.aspx</a>.

iii Global Insight, "U.S. Economy: The Fiscal Cliff" June 28, 2012 and Congressional Budget Office, "An Update to the Budget and Economic Outlook: Fiscal Years 2012 to 2022" Aug. 22, 2012.

iv For more information on employment and wage growth, please see the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Labor Day Report 2012, available at <a href="http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913">http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913</a> LDR-12.pdf.

v WiserTrade, U.S. State Exports by NAICS Industry. At <u>www.wisertrade.org</u>. See footnote 2 for growth projections.

### **Montana Broadband Availability**



### **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program**

Under the Broadband Technologies Opportunities Program (BTOP) funded by the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA) and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the Montana State Library is partnering with 44 of Montana's public libraries to expand access to free, high-speed Internet to 86% of the state's population by 2013. Funds have supported: increased broadband speeds; decreased patron wait time; improved access by purchasing ADA compliant

software, hardware, and furniture, and through minor renovation projects aimed at increasing accessibility of computing center facilities; digital literacy training; and a mobile computer lab.

### **Highlights include:**

- Increased average statewide library broadband speeds from 3.55 mbps to 15 mbps
- Added 478 public workstations (212 desktops, 46 children's computers, 200 laptops, 17 touchscreens and 3 iMacs) for a total of 781

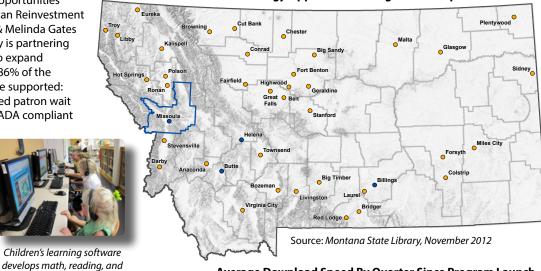
critical-thinking skills

- Decreased average wait time from 20 minutes to less than 5 minutes
- Provided digital literacy training to over 70,000 Montanans and 1,200 librarians on topics such as employment resources, tax filing, self-help law, Internet and email, and computer basics

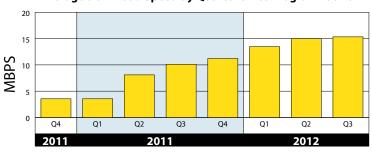
### **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program Participants**

Source: Montana Information Technology Services Division,

Montana Broadband Program, April 2012



### Average Download Speed By Quarter Since Program Launch



Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

### **Demographics**

### **2010 Poverty and Median Income Estimates**

		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	23	45	46
Median Household Income	43,872	59,616	43,956	76,353
% in Poverty All Ages	15	8	12	6
% in Poverty Ages Under 18	19	11	18	8

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

# Percent of Households With One or More Persons 65 Years and Over

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 23	District 45	District 46
One or More 65 and Over	25	22	28	17
One Person	10	7	9	5
Two Or More Persons	14	15	19	12
Family	14	15	19	12
Nonfamily	1	0	0	0

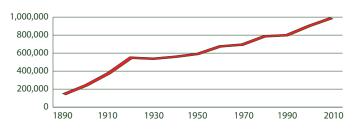
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### **Percent of Change in Number of Housing Units**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 23	District 45	District 46
2000 Census	412,633	7,563	4,271	3,292
2010 Census	482,825	9,977	4,762	5,215
Percent of Change	+ 17.0	+ 31.9	+ 11.5	+ 58.4

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Censes

## Montana Historic Population Growth 1890 - 2010 Censes

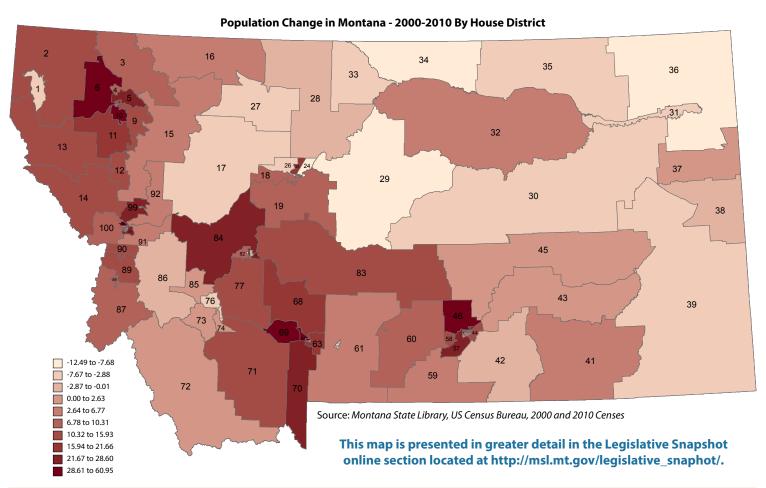


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1890 - 2010 Censes

### 2010 Census Data

	Total	Male	Female
United States	308,745,538	151,781,326	156,964,212
Under 5 years	20,201,362	10,319,427	9,881,935
Under 18 years	74,181,467	37,945,136	36,236,331
18 to 64 years	194,356,087	96,473,230	97,882,857
65 years and over	40,267,984	17,362,960	22,905,024
Montana	989,415	496,667	492,748
Under 5 years	62,423	32,129	30,294
Under 18 years	223,563	114,909	108,654
18 to 64 years	619,110	313,713	305,397
65 years and over	146,742	68,045	78,697

Source: US Census Bureau, 2010 Census



### **Demographics**

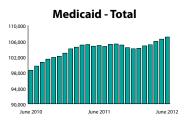
### **Veteran Population Projections**

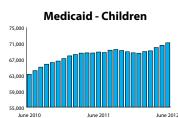
Montana is ranked second among the states for percent of the civilian population 18 years and over who are veterans. (12.3 percent, U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey)

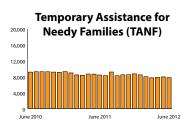
		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	23	45	46
Civilian population (>18)	746,963	16,130	6,975	9,155
Non Veterans	646,089	13,675	5,661	8,014
Veterans	100,874	2,455	1,314	1,141
% of Gulf War (>9/01)	9.0%	8%	6%	11%
% of Gulf War (8/90-8/01)	15%	16%	13%	19%
Vietnam era	37%	40%	39%	41%
Korean War	13%	8%	8%	8%
World War II	10%	8%	10%	5%

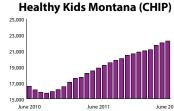
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

# Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services Selected Eligibles - Monthly Enrollment





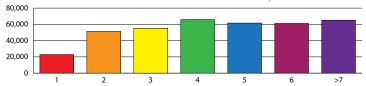




Source: Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services, August 2012

### **Montana Median Income By Household Size**

Median Income for All Households: 43,872



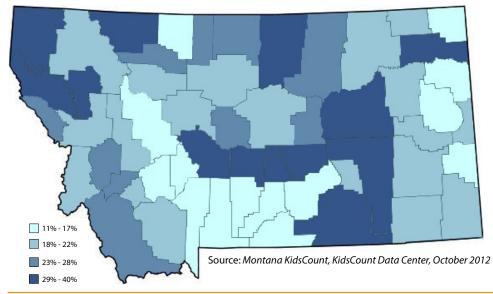
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

# Percent of Individuals Below Poverty Level (12 Month Period)

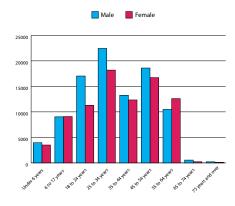
	,			
		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 23	District 45	District 46
Total (Count)	138,109	1,792	1,067	725
Males	46.2%	43.8%	44.1%	43.2%
Under 5 years	5.0%	7.8%	5.7%	10.8%
5 years	1.1%	1.1%	0.0%	2.6%
6 to 11 years	4.8%	6.6%	6.7%	6.6%
12 to 14 years	2.1%	1.3%	0.6%	2.5%
15 years	0.9%	0.8%	1.3%	0.0%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	1.2%	2.0%	0.0%
18 to 24 years	8.6%	5.2%	7.3%	2.2%
25 to 34 years	5.5%	4.6%	4.1%	5.2%
35 to 44 years	4.6%	4.1%	3.7%	4.7%
45 to 54 years	5.3%	3.3%	2.9%	3.9%
55 to 64 years	3.8%	6.5%	7.8%	4.7%
65 to 74 years	1.6%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%
> 75 years	1.4%	1.1%	1.9%	0.0%
Females	53.8%	56.3%	55.9%	56.8%
Under 5 years	5.1%	6.5%	6.5%	6.5%
5 years	0.8%	1.6%	2.2%	0.8%
6 to 11 years	4.7%	1.1%	0.7%	1.7%
12 to 14 years	2.0%	1.7%	2.6%	0.3%
15 years	0.7%	0.2%	0.0%	0.4%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	3.7%	2.1%	6.1%
18 to 24 years	11.0%	11.1%	6.2%	18.3%
25 to 34 years	7.3%	8.6%	8.6%	8.6%
35 to 44 years	5.0%	3.8%	3.6%	4.1%
45 to 54 years	5.5%	6.8%	7.7%	5.4%
55 to 64 years	4.3%	4.9%	6.2%	3.0%
65 to 74 years	2.2%	2.3%	3.7%	0.3%
> 75 years	3.5%	4.0%	5.8%	1.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### Montana Child Poverty By County (Percent - 2009)



### Montana Health Insurance Coverage Status



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey

### **Indexes**

Indexes				
Population	Montana	Senate District 23	House District 45	House District 46
Total population	989,415	23,380	9,438	13,942
Median age (years)	40	41	46	39
Total population - 65 years and over	146,742	2,870	1,509	1,361
Total population - 18 to 64 years	619,110	14,480	5,761	8,719
Total population - under 18 years	223,563	6,030	2,168	3,862
Total population - under 5 years  One race	62,423	1,421 22,897	476 9,222	945
White	964,439 884,961	22,139	9,222	13,675 13,124
Black/African American	4,027	59	14	13,124
American Indian/Alaska Native	62,555	470	139	331
Asian	6,253	120	23	97
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	668	12	3	9
Some other race	5,975	97	28	69
Two or more races	24,976	483	216	267
Hispanic/Latino	28,565	575	212	363
Social	Montana	Senate District 23	House District 45	House District 46
Total households	401,328	8,342	3,842	4,500
Average household size	2	3	2	3
Average family size	3	3	3	3
Family households (families)	256,130	6,443	2,802	3,641
Male householder, no wife present, family	15,368	194	49	145
Male householder, no wife present, family - with own children under 18 years	9,016	67	3	64
Female householder, no husband present, family	33,651	522	326	196
Female householder, no husband present, family - with own children under 18 years	21,355	287	191	96
Nonfamily households	145,198	1,899	1,040	859
Householder living alone	116,779	1,516	900	616
Householder living alone - 65 years and over	41,923	593	362	231
Households with one or more people under 18 years	116,926	2,837	1,081	1,756
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	99,541	1,854	1,080	774
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	235,983	5,225	1,853	3,372
Nursery school, preschool	13,206	299	77 57	222
Kindergarten Elementary school (grades 1-8)	12,085 96,195	226	909	169
High school (grades 9-12)	52,304	2,514 1,288	909 471	1,605 817
College or graduate school	62,193	898	339	559
Economic	Montana	Senate District 23	House District 45	House District 46
Employment status - population 16 years and over	778,518	16,902	7,257	9,645
Civilian labor force - employed	476,195	11,006	4,427	6,579
Civilian labor force - unemployed	28,683	459 17	202 2	257 15
Armed forces Not in labor force	3,737 269,903	5,420	2,626	2,794
Females 16 years and over in labor force	391,139	8,443	3,698	4,745
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18	23	26	20
Mean earnings (dollars)	55,129	74,208	55,166	88,399
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	15,179	14,715	14,300	15,293
Mean retirement income (dollars)	18,679	19,091	14,975	22,789
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	7,895	8,444	5,959	10,087
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	2,954	1,460	1,589	1,132
Median family income (dollars)	55,725	66,008	56,008	79,451
Mean family income (dollars)	68,016	84,815	62,645	101,877
Housing	Montana	Senate District 23	House District 45	House District 46
Total housing units	471,723	9,321	4,566	4,755
Occupied housing units	401,328	8,342	3,842	4,500
Vacant housing units	70,395	979	724	255
Homeowner vacancy rate	2	2	3	1
Rental vacancy rate	6	11	16	0
Built 2005 or later	18,895	580	85	495
Owner-occupied	277,023	7,247	3,153	4,094
Renter-occupied	124,305	1,095	689	406
Median (dollars)	173,300	184,400	138,000	220,400
Housing units with a mortgage	162.090	4.466	1.500	2.966

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census/2006-2010 American Community Survey

Housing units with a mortgage

Housing units without a mortgage

162,090

114,933

4,466

2,781

1,500

1,653

2,966

1,128

### **Accredited Schools**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 23	District 45	District 46
Elementaries	440	10	6	4
Middle Schools	49	0	0	0
Grades 7-8 Schools	164	5	4	1
High Schools	185	5	4	1
Total	838	20	14	6

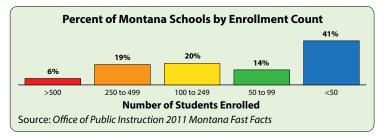
Source: Montana State Library, Montana Office of Public Instruction, September 2012

### **Montana School Libraries**

Per MCA 20-7-202, each school in Montana maintains a school library.

Average circulation per library per year	13,788
Access to Statewide Databases	100%
No summer library hours	83%

Source: 2012 Montana School Library Data Survey



### **Montana Test Scores - Achievement Levels**

### 4th Grade Reading

2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
31%	29%	25%	27%	27%
69%	71%	75%	73%	73%
65%	64%	61%	65%	64%
35%	36%	39%	35%	36%
	31% 69% 65%	31% 29% 69% 71% 65% 64%	31% 29% 25% 69% 71% 75% 65% 64% 61%	31%         29%         25%         27%           69%         71%         75%         73%           65%         64%         61%         65%

### 8th Grade Reading

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	18%	18%	15%	16%	14%
At or above basic	82%	82%	85%	84%	86%
Below proficient	63%	63%	61%	62%	58%
At or above proficient	37%	37%	39%	38%	42%

### 4th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	19%	15%	12%	12%	13%
At or above basic	81%	85%	88%	88%	87%
Below proficient	69%	62%	56%	55%	55%
At or above proficient	31%	38%	44%	45%	45%

### 8th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	21%	20%	21%	18%	17%
At or above basic	79%	80%	79%	82%	83%
Below proficient	65%	64%	62%	56%	54%
At or above proficient	35%	36%	38%	44%	46%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2012

# 0 - 59% 60 - 69% 70 - 79% 80 - 89% 90 - 100% Source: Montana State Library, Montana Office of Public Instruction, October 2012

**Montana High School Graduation Rates By High School District** 

### 4th Graders Who Scored Below Proficient Reading Level

By Family Income	2011
Eligible for free/reduced school lunch	77%
Not eligible for free/reduced school lunch	55%

By Race and Hispanic Origin	2011
White	61%
Hispanic or Latino	77%
American Indian	86%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2011

### **Early Literacy**

For low-income children in particular, a "readiness gap" fuels much of what has become known as the achievement gap. The readiness gap grows exponentially between birth and kindergarten due to differences in children's resources and opportunities for physical, linguistic, cognitive, social, emotional, and behavioral development. This gap continues to grow as children attend K-12 school.

Nearly 2/3 of Montana's fourth graders cannot read at a proficient level. The fact is that the fourth-graders who cannot meet proficient levels in reading today are all too likely to become our nation's lowest-income, least-skilled, least-productive, and most costly citizens tomorrow. Low achievement in reading, which begins with opportunistic differences starting at birth, has important long-term consequences in terms of individual earning potential, global competitiveness, and general productivity.

Source: MontanaKidsCount, September 2011

# Montana Head Start Locations Lincoln Liby Flathead Railspell Railspell Prodera Richard Richard

There are 769 libraries in the Montana Library Directory. Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries. For more detailed information on Montana's libraries visit http://www.msl.mt.gov/ For\_Librarians/Library\_Directory/. See the Education page for more information about Montana's school libraries.

	Montana	Senate District 23	House District 45	House District 46
	MONITARIA	District 23	DISTRICT 43	District 40
Public	82	5	3	2
Branches	34	1	0	1
Bookmobiles	3	1	0	1
Academic	26	4	1	3
Institutional	2	0	0	0
School	562	71	22	54
Special	57	9	0	9
Other	3	0	0	0
Total	769	91	26	70

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### **Montana's Cultural Heritage**

In partnership with the Montana Historical Society and other organizations, the Montana State Library promotes preservation of and online

access to our state's cultural heritage. The Montana Memory Project website makes a variety of historic as well as contemporary resources available in digital format for education, business, pleasure, and lifelong learning.



Fire trucks at Presbyterian Church, Lewistown, MT

http://mtmemory.org/.

### **Connecting to Collections**

The Montana Historical Society and the Montana State Library partnered on a statewide project to assess the preservation needs of collections at Montana's more than 400 cultural organizations. The assessment documented the need for training, environmental monitoring, on-site surveys of collections and facilities,

and disaster preparedness assistance.

### **Montana Talking Book Library**

### Services for Montanans with Visual, Physical and Reading Disabilities

The Montana State Library supports free specialized and direct accessible library services to Montanans with visual and physical disabilities through the Montana Talking Book Library (MTBL). The number of veterans served has increased to 12.4% of all patrons. Overall patrons have increased by 15%. MTBL circulation has increased by 15.16%. The Patron Outreach Project is designed to connect more Montanans with MTBL services.

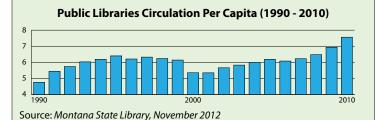
MTBL's local recordings and national digitization projects continue to progress and offer a wider variety of digital

audio books to patrons in both physical delivery and digital BARD (Braille and Audio Reading Download) delivery programs. These are designed to meet patrons' needs at their personal resource and skills level, including homebound patrons.

For more information: http://msl.mt.gov/tbl/ OR 1-800-332-3400

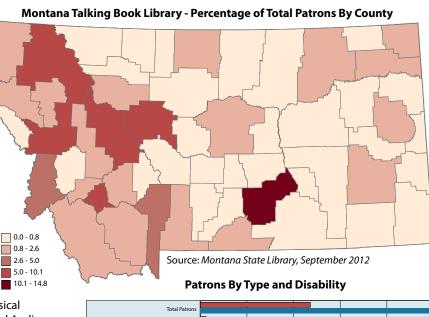
### **Montana Public Libraries Fast Facts**

- Montana's public libraries hold 3,719,920 items.
- Montanans visited their public libraries an average of five times throughout the year, for a total of 4,599,660 visits in 2011.
- Montana library patrons checked out 7,519,019 items in 2011, about eight items per person.
- Librarians in Montana's public libraries fielded 465,036 reference questions in SFY 2011, or 8,934 questions per week.
- 100% of all Montana libraries provide Internet access to patrons
- Nearly half of all Montanans (467,303) have a library card.



### **Courier Project**

As access to quality information has become a vital part of our lives, the Montana State Library is partnering with libraries on a number of ways to share information and materials affordably and dependably. One of these methods is the Montana Courier Project, which uses a commercial courier service to ship library materials and resources around the state. As participation has grown, libraries are seeing increasingly significant savings in the cost of moving library materials around the state.



Deaf & Blind Disabilities

Physical Disability

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

Digital Users

Number of Patron

The Montana State Library works on behalf of all Montana libraries to help them provide the latest and best information and library services to their patrons - your constituents. We negotiate on behalf of libraries across the state to get the best rate on cutting-edge library products and services, keeping libraries relevant and engaged in their local communities. Our statewide suite of resource sharing tools through our unique group services contract with Online Computing Library Center (OCLC) enables patrons to borrow library materials from anywhere in the world and provides Montana collections to citizens of the world. Discover It, a new statewide search tool for libraries. makes the patron's discovery experience into a one stop, "Google-like" experience. Without statewide library projects, some of which are listed here, many Montanans would be left behind in this age of information.

### **Participating Libraries**

Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries that are participating in the following statewide projects.

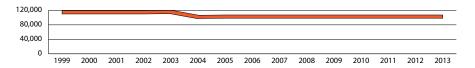
		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 23	District 45	District 46
Statewide Databases	769	91	26	70
OCLC	769	91	26	70
OCLC Group Services	252	48	7	41
Montana Shared Catalog	163	15	5	10
MontanaLibrary2Go	88	6	4	2
Ready2Read	72	4	3	1
Courier Project	46	3	3	0
Montana Memory Project	34	7	3	4

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### State Aid Dollars for Public Libraries

State aid to public libraries is provided through the Information Access Montana Act (IAMA) passed by the Montana Legislature in 1989. The act is designed to broaden access to existing information by strengthening public libraries, augment and extend services provided by public libraries, and permit new types of library services based on local need. For fiscal year 2013, a total of \$102,830 was distributed amongst the state's 82 public libraries.

### State Aid for Montana Public Libraries (1999 - 2013)



	Per	PerSq	
State Aid for Public Libraries in Senate District 23	Capita \$	Mile \$	Total \$
Laurel Public Library, Laurel	609	11	620
Miles City Public Library, Miles City	1,060	343	1,403
Parmly Billings Library, Billings	12,798	228	13,026
Rosebud County Library, Forsyth	837	454	1,291
Roundup School-Community Library, Roundup	411	169	580

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

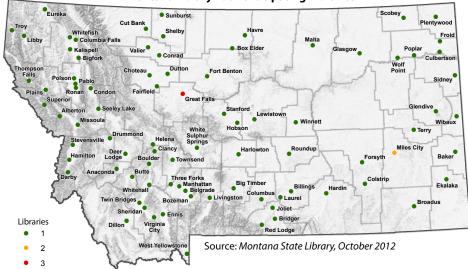
# Statewide Databases and HomeworkMT

Thanks to an allocation from the Montana legislature, the Montana State Library offers statewide periodical databases to all Montana library patrons. Access to this completely online collection - accessible in the library, at home, or on a mobile device - includes hundreds of journals and thousands of full text articles on everything from business resources to health information. Montanans performed nearly 6.5 million searches within the "Discover It" statewide search tool last year. Library patrons also have access to live tutors and online homework assistance through HomeworkMT. Montana students engaged in 8,102 live tutoring sessions and 3,715 online sessions to get assistance with math, science, social studies and the GED. Adults accessed the resource for assistance with computer and financial literacy, resumes, and helping children with homework.

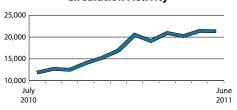
### MontanaLibrary2Go

The ever increasing popularity of downloadable audio and e-books makes MontanaLibrary2Go a favorite of Montana library patrons. Participating libraries deliver a growing collection of downloadable audio and e-book titles to their patrons. Titles are available for download on a wide variety of mobile devices including Kindles, iPods, iPads, iPhones and Androids. Patrons from participating libraries downloaded 206,801 titles between July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012.





## MontanaLibrary2Go Circulation Activity



Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### **Ready 2 Read**

The Montana State Library's Ready 2 Read program is designed to help parents and caregivers understand the value of sharing language and literacy with their children and the importance these skills play throughout a person's life. The Ready 2 Read program has provided extensive early childhood training for Montana librarians; placed early childhood materials, including age-appropriate books and toys, into libraries throughout the state; and helped Montana libraries become community hubs for healthy child and family development, which provide all parents of young children access to age appropriate reading materials and a 21st Century learning environment that will reap rewards for society far into the future.

http://ready2readmontana.org/

### **Montana GIS Portal**



The Montana GIS Portal serves as Montana's primary online resource to discover geospatial data. The Portal provides online access to hundreds of datasets in a variety of formats for use in maps, web mapping applications and geospatial analyses.

http://gisportal.msl.mt.gov/

### **State Names Authority (SNA)**

The Montana State Library is responsible for representing the State of Montana to the US Board of Geographic Names (BGN). The SNA is notified when the BGN receives proposals for new names or changes to existing names recognized by the federal government for natural features such as streams and mountains in Montana. The SNA solicits opinions on the proposals from state and local agencies and from the public, then forwards these opinions, along with the State's recommendation, to the BGN. The SNA web site at <a href="http://msl.mt.gov/geonames">http://msl.mt.gov/geonames</a> has more information and a database of all proposals made for Montana since 2002.

# 

### **Statewide Library Training**

The Montana State Library's three consultants travel throughout Montana and meet one-on-one with librarians and library trustees across the state, assisting with everything from training and technology to applying Montana library law and fundraising basics. In the last fiscal year, MSL's consultants traveled over 37,505 miles, made over 2,830 contacts and completed over 167 visits with Montana's library community.



Number of trainings 29 Number of students at trainings 450

Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

Source: Montana State Library, October 2011 - September 2012

### **Montana Shared Catalog**

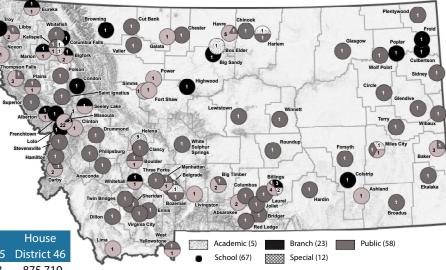
The Montana Shared Catalog helps more than 160 Montana libraries meet today's library users' demands. It gives Montanans a rich and easy-to-use catalog including more than 5 million items that patrons circulated 4,871,174 times from August 2011 to September 2012. Forty-two of the MSC member libraries have joined together in three separate groups to share their collections and patrons among their members. These resource sharing libraries are in the 4-Rivers Group (10 members in Southwestern Montana), BridgerNet Group (5 members in Gallatin County), and the Partners Group (27 members located across the state).

### **Montana Shared Catalog Circulation**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 23	District 45	District 46
Circulation	4,871,174	954,727	79,008	875,719

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

### **Montana Shared Catalog Participants**



### **State Publications Available Online!**

The Montana State Library is digitizing our legacy print state publications collection of 37,000+ publications dating from 1874. To date, over one million pages have been digitized. These publications are available online in a variety of formats at <a href="http://statepublications.mt.gov">http://statepublications.mt.gov</a>. Use of these online items is exponentially more frequent than traditional print usage.

### **Geographic Information**

### **Montana Land Information Act**

Montana Governments and Groups Receiving MLIA Grants The Montana Land FY 2008 Through FY 2013 Information Account is funded through document Fort Peck Tribes recording fees as described Chippewa Swan Valley School District LINCOLN in MCA 7-4-2637. The Cree Tribe account supplies funds FLATHEAD for work on statewide datasets, called the Montana Salish TETON **Spatial Data Infrastructure** Kootenai Tribe (MSDI), and provides funding for local, regional, and tribal efforts to build and support GIS capacity. The statewide datasets. such as cadastral (tax parcels), aerial photography, addressed structures, and wetlands are used by local, state, tribal, federal, and private sector GIS STILL-WATER YELLOWSTON practitioners. **Montana Land Information Account Funds to State Account By Year** 750.000 Tribal Governments Grants County Grants Counties with Multiple Grants 500,000 Cities and Other Eligible Entity Grants

### **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure**

\*FY06 does not include a June 06 collection month

FY10

FY08 FY09

Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

The Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure or MSDI contains 14 Framework layers that digitally represent the physical and cultural landscape of Montana. This information is developed with private sector, local, state, and tribal programs and in cooperation with the federal government. The State of Montana partners with all levels of government to create a complete standardized set of data for Montana base maps.

These 14 layers can help improve business inefficiencies; route traffic; study sensitive species after an oil spill; plan for future development; spur economic development; deliver necessary immunization services to children in your community and more.

# MSDI represent cana. This in, local, state, the federal swith all standardized The Montana Cadastral Mapping Application is a robust mapping tool that provides access to selected Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure layers, including information on public and private land ownership.

Montana Cadastral Application http://gis.mt.gov

Source: Montana State Library, August 2012

### **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure Layers**



250.000

Hydrography

























For more information, visit http://giscoordination.mt.gov

### Land

### **Land Ownership**

Senate District 23 ranks number 8 in size and is 6,221.306 square miles, or about 4% of Montana's total land area (146,926 square miles). The average senate district in Montana is 2,938 square miles and the average house district is 1,469 square miles.

	Montana		Senate Distric	ict 23 House Distric		ict 45 House District 46		t 46
	Area		Area		Area		Area	
Owner	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%
Private	95,080	65	5,252	84	4,764	84	488	90
Local Government	208	<1	10	<1	6	<1	4	<1
Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks	648	<1	1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
State Trust Land	8,092	6	377	6	340	6	37	7
Other State Land	139	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
US Bureau of Land Management	12,505	9	537	9	523	9	14	3
US Fish and Wildlife Service	1,448	<1	19	<1	18	<1	<1	<1
US Forest Service	26,608	18	<1	<1	<1	<1	0	0
US National Park Service	1,853	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Federal Land	344	<1	25	<1	25	<1	0	0
Total	146,926		6,221		5,677		544	

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

### **Private Land Agricultural Use**

	Montana		Senate District	23	House District	45	House District 4	<del>1</del> 6
Owner	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%
Continuous Crop	29,162	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fallow Crop	13,497,077	16	389,529	9	278,634	7	110,895	30
Farmstead	34,343	<1	1,228	<1	998	<1	230	<1
Grazing	51,274,975	62	3,600,910	83	3,364,621	85	236,289	65
Irrigated	1,891,718	2	76,034	2	70,671	2	5,363	1
Timber	15,346,749	18	223,394	5	222,251	6	1,143	<1
Wild Hay	1,235,624	1	42,028	<1	32,104	<1	9,924	3
Total	83,309,648		4,333,123		3,969,279		363,844	

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Department of Revenue, September 2012

### **Conservation Easements (Acres)**

		Senate District	House District	House District
	Montana	23	45	46
Bitter Root Land Trust	2,624	0	0	0
City Government	601	0	0	0
Clark Fork-Pend Oreille Conservancy	208	0	0	0
County Government	528	0	0	0
Ducks Unlimited (Wetlands America Trust)	16,997	0	0	0
Five Valleys Land Trust	47,591	0	0	0
Flathead Land Trust	9,568	0	0	0
Gallatin Valley Land Trust	37,046	0	0	0
Humane Society Wildlife Land Trust	279	0	0	0
Montana Conservation Trust	736	0	0	0
Montana Department of Transportation	999	0	0	0
Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks	417,119	0	0	0
Montana Land Reliance	895,520	42,434	38,449	3,984
Mule Deer Foundation	155	155	155	0
National Wildlife Federation	20	0	0	0
Prickly Pear Land Trust	3,246	0	0	0
Rattlesnake Land Trust	190	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation	50,266	0	0	0
Salish and Kootenai Tribal Lands	222	0	0	0
The Bighorn Institute	1,443	0	0	0
The Conservation Fund	15,061	0	0	0
The Nature Conservancy	316,722	2,132	1,807	325
The Vital Ground Foundation	912	0	0	0
US Bureau of Reclamation	42	0	0	0
US Department of Agriculture	26,901	0	0	0
US Fish and Wildlife Service	241,264	0	0	0
US Forest Service	20,038	0	0	0
US Government	9,251	0	0	0
Total	2,115,548	44,721	40,411	4,310

### Montana Land Management Tool

To view more land management and conservation easement information, visit the Natural Heritage MapViewer at <a href="http://">http://</a> mtnhp.org/mapviewer. The MapViewer displays land management information (public lands, managed areas, and conservation easements); wildlife sightings (more than 1,300,000); land cover/land use; and, over 28,000 georeferenced photos from across Montana. It links directly into the Montana Field Guides for more information about Montana's animals, plants and habitats. The Natural Heritage Program is the state's source for reliable, objective information and expertise to support stewardship of our native species and habitats. http://mtnhp.org

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Natural Heritage Program, June 2012

### **Montana Ground Water Investigations Program**

- Investigates critical groundwater challenges such as groundwater/surfacewater interaction, impacts of land use change, development stress, and more.
- Results provide scientific basis for sound, informed, water-management decisions.

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/gwip/gwip.asp

### **Montana Ground Water Assessment Program**

- Maps groundwater quality and the distribution of Montana's aquifers
- Provides long-term groundwater quality and water-level monitoring
- Maintains the central repository for Montana's groundwater information

http://mbmggwic.mtech.edu/

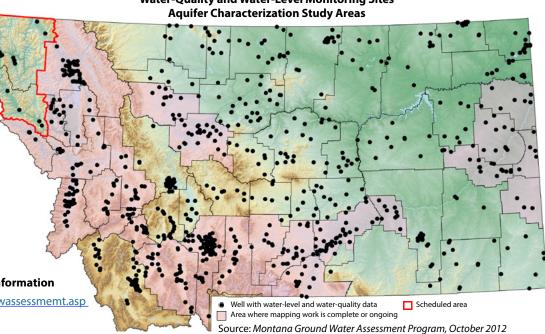
**Ground Water Assessment Program information** 

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/grw/grwassessmemt.asp

# **Ground Water Investigation Program Project Areas Map** Active or completed projects Next scheduled projects Unscheduled projects

Source: Montana Ground Water Investigation Program, September 2012

## **Water-Quality and Water-Level Monitoring Sites**



### **Montana Drought Resources**

The Montana Governor's Drought **Advisory Committee** is charged with monitoring, forecasting, and reporting water supply and moisture conditions, enabling



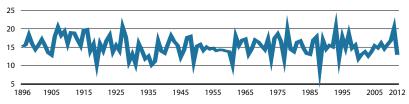
Montanans to make timely and informed decisions to mitigate drought impacts in a proactive manner.

For historic analysis, up-to-date information, and maps on Montana's current drought situation visit http://drought.mt.gov/.

### **Montana Digital Atlas**

Additional mapping and data capabilities are available through the Montana State Library at <a href="http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp">http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp</a>. The Montana Digital Atlas allows users to identify a place of interest and view an atlas of information about that place that includes a broad range of data categories such as land ownership and use, census data, water information and biological data.

### Montana Annual Precipitation in Inches (1895 - 2012)

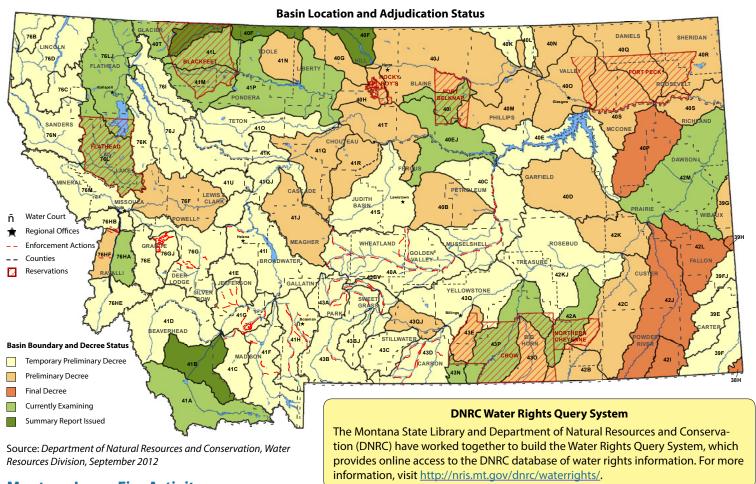


Source: NOAA National Climate Data Center, September 2012

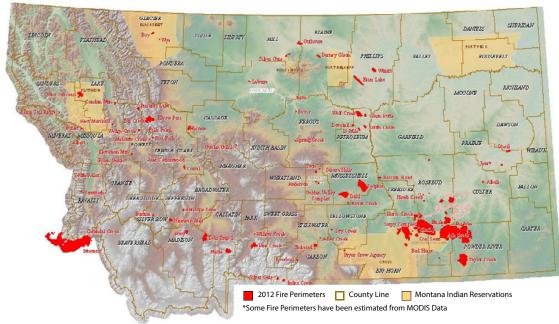
### Water/Fire

### **Water Rights**

The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation Water Adjudication Bureau assists the Montana Water Court in the adjudication of all claims to pre July 1, 1973 water rights. The Bureau examines all claims pursuant to Supreme Court rules and provides a summary report to the Water Court on each of the basins (85) in the state. Pursuant to legislation passed in 2005 the Bureau must complete the examination of the remaining 57,000 claims (as of 2005) by June 30, 2015. The map below shows the current status of the adjudication process. Visit <a href="http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/">http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/</a>.



### **Montana Large Fire Activity**



Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, Forestry Division, September 2012

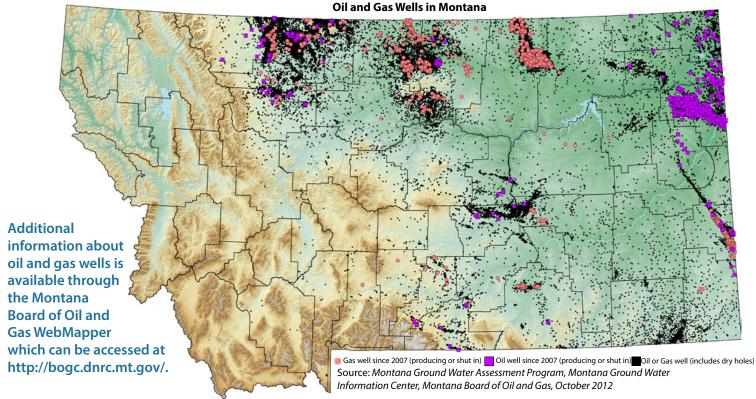
### Montana Fires 2002 - 2011 All Fires As Reported by All Agencies

Year	Count	Acreage
2002	1,372	110,309
2003	2,326	736,809
2004	1,447	18,445
2005	1,316	103,294
2006	2,302	1,047,118
2007	1,875	778,079
2008	1,424	166,842
2009	1,731	48,912
2010	1,050	56,711
2011	1,335	168,010

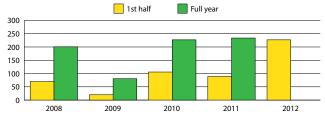
Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, September 2012

For additional information on Montana's fires, visit DNRC's online Fire Map at http://dnrc.mt.gov/gis/fire/.

### **Oil and Gas Wells**



### Montana Oil Well Permits Issued (2008 - 2012)



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, August 2012

# Montana House Heating Fuel Occupied Housing Units

	6 .	
	Count	Percent
Utility gas	226,740	56.5%
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	51,713	12.9%
Electricity	78,582	18.8%
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	7,472	1.9%
Coal or coke	927	0.2%
Wood	33,481	8.3%
Solar energy	321	0.1%
Other fuel	4,234	1.1%
No fuel used	858	0.2%
Total	404,616	100.0%

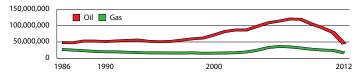
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### Oil and Gas Wells

		Canata	Hayraa	Harras
		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	23	45	46
Coal Bed Methane, Active	1,073	0	0	0
Coal Bed Methane, Inactive	65	0	0	0
Gas, Active	7,238	32	30	2
Gas, Inactive	2,569	9	8	1
Gas Storage, Active	270	0	0	0
Gas Storage, Inactive	18	0	0	0
Injection, Active	1,135	93	93	0
Injection, Inactive	757	84	84	0
Oil, Active	7,554	287	285	2
Oil, Inactive	4,579	293	292	1
Oil & Gas, Active	1	0	0	0
Total	25,259	798	792	6

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Board of Oil and Gas, September 2012

### **Montana Annual Oil and Gas Production (Barrels)**



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, October 2012

### **Pipelines**

	Montana		Senate Dis	trict 23	House District 45		House District 46	
	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles
Crude Oil	90	1,970	7	192	3	122	4	69
Natural Gas	360	3,301	0	0	0	0	0	0
Refined Product	47	805	2	45	1	25	1	20
Other	24	402	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	521	6,477	9	236	4	147	5	89

Source: Montana State Library, Pipeline Intregrity Management Mapping Application, December 2006

### Wildlife and Recreation

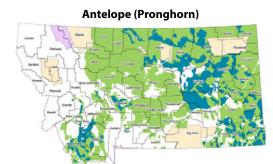
Montana is blessed with a wealth of wildlife and habitat diversity. These resources provide exceptional opportunities for recreation and contribute substantially to the state's economy and quality of life. Good information is critical to maintain this valuable heritage as the state grows and develops.

### **Recreation Area (Acres)**

	Senate District 23
Fishing Access Sites	172
Fishing Conservation Areas	0
State Parks	355
Wildlife Conservation Easements	0
Wildlife Management Areas	0
Wildlife Protection Areas	0
Total	527

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks, September 2012

### **Big Game Distribution**



### **Animal Species Diversity**

		Senate District 23	% of Montana
	Montana (Count)	(Count)	Species
Amphibians	13	7	54
Birds	308	253	82
Fish	54	36	67
Mammals	103	72	70
Reptiles	17	14	82

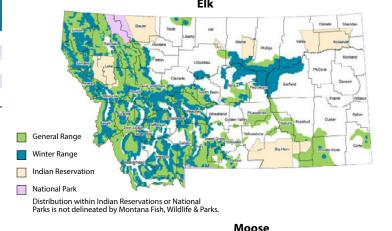
Source: Montana Natural Heritage Program, September 2012

### **Block Management Acreage**

There are a total of 9,093,377 acres of Block Management land (including Plum Creek\*) in the State of Montana. Senate District 23 contains 494,909 or 5% of those acres.

\*Plum Creek land in FWP's Regions 1 and 2 are included in these statistics. Although they are part of the Block Management Program, they are not traditional BMA's and are managed differently.

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012



### -Wildlife Highlights-

For more information on animals, plants, and habitats in your Senate District, visit the Montana Natural Heritage Program at http://mtnhp.org. Resources include:

- · Montana Field Guide an encyclopedia of the distribution, status, and biology of Montana's animals, plants, and biological communities
- MapViewer interactive maps of animals, plants, land cover, and land management
- · Land Management Maps public lands, conservation easements, and special designations
- · Wetland and riparian mapping information
- Reports on Montana's Species of Concern
- · Quick responses to data requests and answers from expert scientists on Montana's plants, animals, and biological communities.

### **Spiny Softshell**

Apalone spinifera

Spiny Softshells are known for foraging in the water, often in shallows with vegetation. Most mature females lay a single clutch of 20 to 40 eggs in the fall.



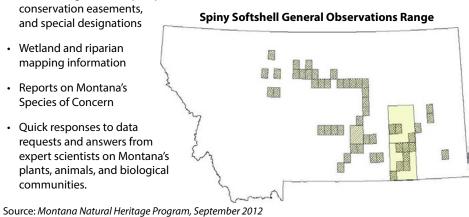




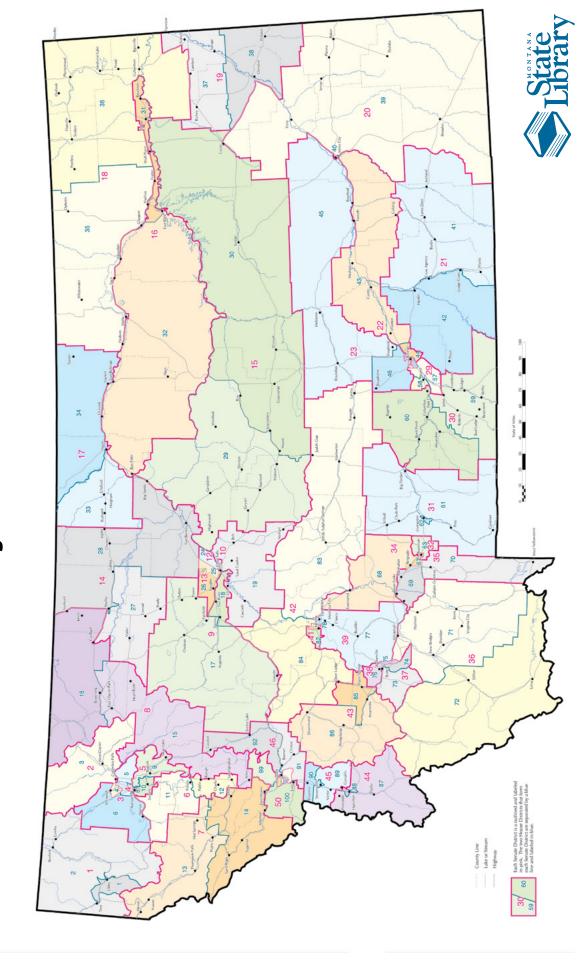
White-Tailed Deer



Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012

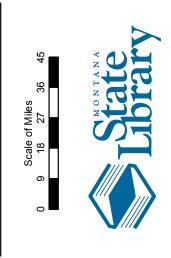


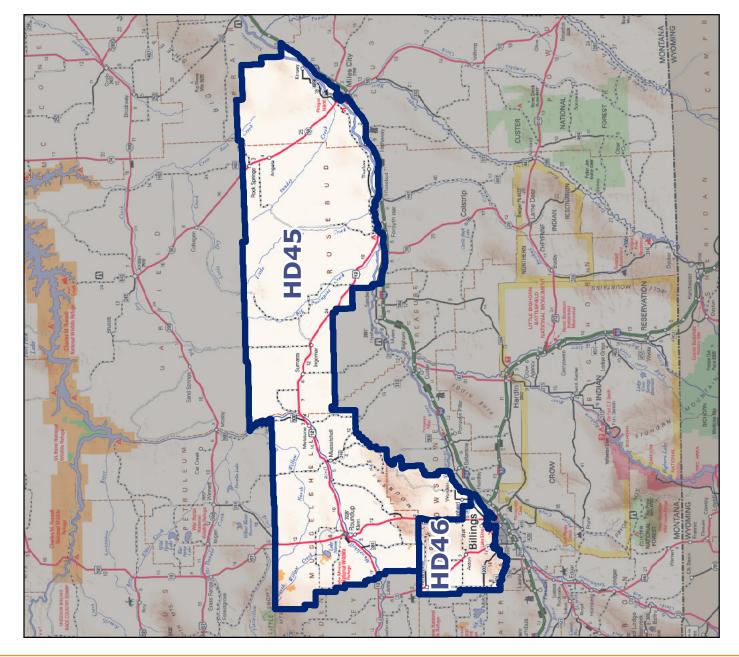
Montana Legislative District 2005 - 2014



## Montana Senate District 23







### **Online Resources Directory**

### **Montana State Library**

1515 East 6th Avenue PO Box 201800 Helena, MT 59620 (406) 444-3115

### http://msl.mt.gov



### **Statewide Library Resources**

- Discover It! Montana State Library Catalog
- · Montana Library Directory

### http://mymontanalibrary.org

http://mtslr.org

http://msl.mt.gov/For Librarians/Library Directory

### **Montana State Digital Library**

- Library Information Services
  - MT.GOV Connect
  - Montana State Publications Online
  - Find Resources Online
- MSL Geographic Information
  - Montana Geographic Information Clearinghouse
  - Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure
  - · Water Information System
- Natural Heritage Program
  - · Montana Field Guide
  - MapViewer
  - Species of Concern Reports Animals
  - Species of Concern Reports Plants

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/connect

http://statepublications.mt.gov

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/Find Resources Online

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/gis

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/msdi

http://msl.msl.gov/geoinfo/water

http://mtnhp.org

http://fieldguide.mt.gov

http://mtnhp.org/mapviewer

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=a

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=p

### **Montana Talking Book Library**

- Online catalogs and services WebOpac
- BARD Braille and Audio Reading Download

### http://msl.mt.gov/talking book library

http://www.klasweb.msl.mt.gov

https://nlsbard.loc.gov/mt1a

### **Montana State Library In-House Partners**

- · Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks
- Natural Resources Conservation Service

http://fwp.mt.gov

http://www.mt.nrcs.usda.gov

**Legislative Snapshot** 

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative snapshot

### **Legislative Snapshot 2013**

Includes information for the State of Montana, Senate District 24, and House Districts 47 and 48.

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/





Senate District 24

Senator Roger Webb (R)

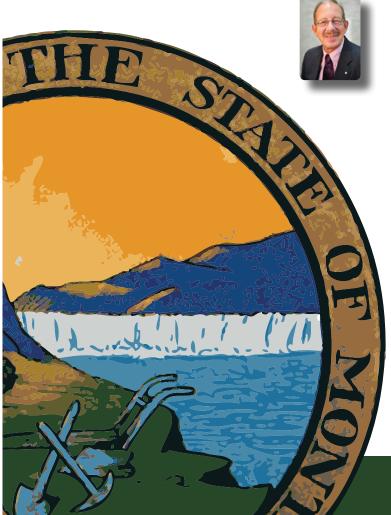
1132 Ginger Avenue

Billings, MT 59105

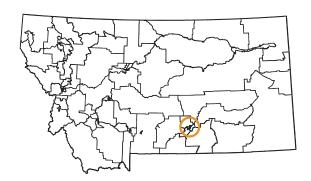


House District 47 **Representative Daniel Zolnikov (R)**PO Box 50403

Billings, MT 59105



House District 48 **Representative Douglas Kary (R)**415 W Wicks Lane
Billings, MT 59105-3457





### **Letter from the Montana State Librarian**

On behalf of the Montana State Library, I would like to welcome you to the 2013 legislative session. We appreciate your dedication and hard work on behalf of all Montanans. We hope that this information booklet, compiled by our information experts and full of data on issues of state and national importance, will help inform many of the decisions you have to make in the coming months.

The 2013 Legislative Snapshot includes a wide range of information on issues that affect Montanans. You will find information on our state's economy and the economic impact on your constituents. High-speed, broadband Internet access is essential in this information age and the Snapshot includes a current view of the availability of broadband and Internet services across the state. Education is always an important issue, and you will find relevant information on our state's public schools



and test scores. Throughout Montana, libraries serve as community anchors; we've highlighted the programs and services offered to Montanans through their local libraries. Finally, land, wildlife, and recreation will always be an important part of Montana life, and we've pulled several highlights from our collection that might help guide your decision-making this session. Based on feedback we received from legislators in 2011, we are pleased to make much more of the data available by legislative districts. And we are pleased to provide much of the information in mapped form. Using the Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure, a set of standardized geospatial data, these maps tell powerful stories that will further your understanding of the topics highlighted.

The Montana State Library is a small and very unique agency. We employ librarians, geographers, and natural resource specialists and we partner with botanists, zoologists and ecologists. We work closely with federal and state agencies and local and tribal governments. We manage an enormous collection of state government information in all formats, keeping Montanans informed about the work of their government. And we ensure that Montana's blind and physically disabled citizens have access to reading materials and information.

We also work on behalf of all of Montana's libraries to help them provide the latest and best information, technology and library services to their patrons – your constituents – whether it's downloadable ebooks, public access computers, online information resources, or the latest bestseller. Without the Montana State Library, Montana libraries would not be able to afford these resources and services for their patrons, all of which are being used in record numbers. In this age of information – most of which is only accessed online – the Montana State Library, through libraries across the state, provides a vital link that affects Montanans in a multitude of ways.

We created this booklet for you not only to provide vital information to help you make difficult decisions in the coming months, but to demonstrate the power of what a diverse staff with amazingly diverse skills can do to make information, in many different forms, available to every Montanan. Our work empowers Montanans by providing access to information, enhancing learning in families and communities, and building 21st Century skills. Knowing that our work makes a difference makes us very proud.

We hope that you use this Legislative Snapshot throughout the session. And we hope that you will stop by to see us – in person or virtually. Whether you visit us at our library or online, you will be able to browse our collection of government and natural resource information, get help to research a specific issue, or find a quiet place to work or meet with colleagues. We are located one block east of the Capitol, behind the Montana Historical Society, at the north end of the Justice building. And of course, our services are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week at <a href="http://msl.mt.gov">http://msl.mt.gov</a>.

Sincerely,

Jennie Stapp

### Senate District 24 House District 47 House District 48

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Find additional Senate and House district data, interactive maps, and even more resources online at http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/.

Juni Stepp

### The Montana Economy and Theories of Economic Growth

Source: Montana Department of Labor and Industries

It has been an interesting five years for the Montana and U.S. economies, including the deepest and longest U.S. recession since the Great Depression and a slow economic recovery. Montana outperformed the U.S. economy during the recession and recovery, losing only 4.4% of our pre-recession personal income peak compared to 5.6% nationally. Further, since hitting the trough in 2009, Montana's personal income growth has outpaced the U.S. by about 3 percentage points, while the state's payroll job growth has increased by 3.4% compared to 3.1% nationally. Montana's 2012 job growth promises to be strong. From June 2011 to June 2012, Montana added almost 9,800 jobs for an annual growth rate of 2.1% -- above forecasted expectations and above the long-term growth rate of 1.2%. Montana's economy is returning to growth despite the many national and international challenges.

The various forces causing the recession and slow recovery are evident in the quarterly personal income statistics in Figure 1. The national slowdown in the overall economy and particularly in the housing market was first noted in the summer of 2007, but personal income for both the U.S. and Montana continued to expand until the financial crisis in the third and fourth quarters of 2008. Wall Street losses translated into income and job losses on Main Streets in Montana. Although the U.S. recession officially ended in June 2009, Montana continued to lose income until the first quarter of 2010.



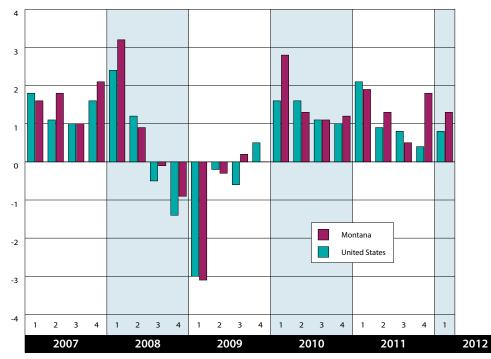
Then, just as the U.S. economy turned upward, global problems came to the forefront. The Eurozone's sovereign debt crisis moderated the U.S. recovery, with the first Greece bailout occurring in the second quarter of 2010. As one of America's largest export customers, Europe's economic slowdown reduced the demand for U.S. goods, in addition to increasing uncertainty and risk in the global financial system. In fact, overall global growth slowed from 5.2% in 2010 to 3.8% in 2011, while the advanced

economies that make up the majority of the U.S. export customers slowed from 3% in 2010 to 1.4% in 2011. The last few years have taught Montanans that our economic fortunes are strongly tied to the performance of global and national economies.

Domestic factors have also played a role in the slow emergence of the economy out of the recession. Throughout the 2007 to 2012 period, oil and gas price spikes caused temporary shocks to the economy. Higher fuel prices reduce the amount of discretionary dollars consumers have to spend in grocery stores, restaurants, and retail stores, thus slowing job growth. Also, during the summer of 2011, the federal debt ceiling increase debate increased the uncertainty about future government spending and the safety of U.S. financial instruments. With government spending equaling roughly 20% of the Gross Domestic Product, any large change to that spending would have an impact on the economy. Businesses are still in the shadow of this fiscal uncertainty. Current national fiscal plans call for spending cuts and tax increases equal to about 3.8% of GDP in January 2013, which would likely send the U.S. economy into a shallow recession.iii Businesses and consumers who are reliant on this spending are less likely to make decisions or take on risk in such an uncertain environment.

Like personal income, Montana's payroll employment was impacted by the financial crises, starting with employment losses in the fourth quarter of 2008. Job losses continued throughout 2009 and 2010 before starting recovery in 2011. Wages recovered earlier than employment growth, with the total amount

Figure 1: Montana and U.S. Personal Income Growth

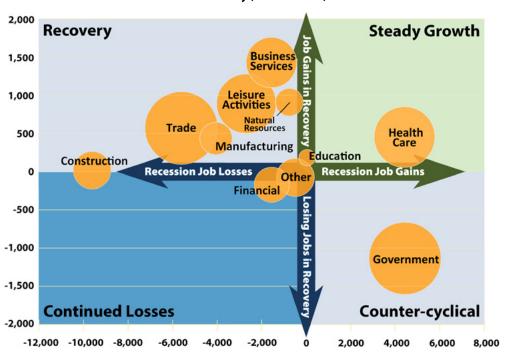


Source: Quarterly Personal Income Data, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

of wages paid to Montana workers starting to increase in the second quarter of 2010. These wage gains translated into job growth in 2011 as the spending of more wages stimulated demand in the high-employment consumer industries. The average annual wage increased by 3.5% in 2011, driving Montana's average annual wage over \$35,000 for the first time.

Payroll employment grew at about 0.9% in 2011, but private employment grew much faster at 1.4%. The job growth by industry is illustrated in Figure 2. The job change during the recession years of 2007 to 2010 is shown on the horizontal axis compared to the past year of recovery on the vertical axis. The size of the bubble indicates the size of the industry employment in 2011. Total job growth in recent years has been slower than private job growth because the government sector shed jobs in 2010 and 2011. Figure 2 includes all public employees in the government bubble, even though many public workers are in the education, health care, or construction industries. Public employment represents roughly 20% of total employment in 2011, with 11% of total employment in local government, 6% in state government, and 3% in the federal government. The government share of total employment has been slowly decreasing over time, although it increased a few percentage points during the recession. The government share returned to its downward trend in the last year. Government is placed in the counter-cyclical quadrant in Figure 2, as it added about 4,400 jobs during the recession and then lost about 1,100 jobs in 2011. Counter-cyclical government employment growth helps stabilize the economy during recessionary periods and helps accelerate the return to growth.

Figure 2: Industry Job Change during the Recession (2007 to 2010) and Recovery (2010 to 2011)



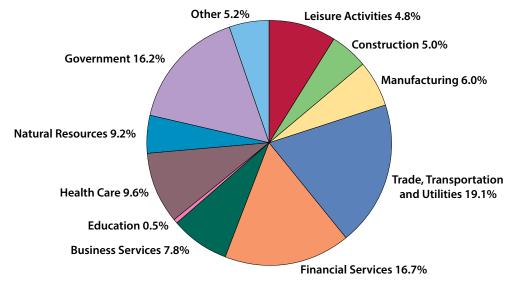
Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

The health care industry has added jobs throughout the recession and recovery, adding almost 5,000 jobs over the last five years. Only the financial services industry (which includes real estate) and other services posted employment losses in 2011, with all other industries in recovery with job gains. Business services, including administration and professional services, added the most jobs in 2011, followed by natural resources (including oil and gas mining) and the leisure activities sector

(which includes restaurants, bars, entertainment, and hotels). Trade, manufacturing, and construction posted the most losses during the recession, but all three industries are back on the recovery path with job gains in 2011. Wood product manufacturing and residential construction have been slow to recover in the aftermath of the national housing downturn, but other manufacturing and commercial and industrial construction posted job gains over the past year.

Figure 2 illustrates the size of each industry by the size of the industry's bubble, with trade, health care, government, and leisure activities employing the most workers. However, employment is only one way to contribute to the economy. Figure 3 illustrates the contribution of each industry to Montana's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Although health care represents 15% of Montana's total workforce, it contributes 10% of Montana's GDP. Similarly, the leisure activities sector comprises 13% of employment, but contributes only 5% of GDP. Other industries contribute more to GDP than to employment. The financial services industry, which includes real estate, contributes 17% of Montana's GDP, but only 5% of Montana's employment. The manufacturing and natural resource sectors also contribute significant GDP (15% combined), but are a small percentage of employment (7%). No industry is more important than another, but each industry has different roles to play in the economy.

Figure 3. Montana Gross Domestic Product by Industry, 2011



Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

Figure 4: Top 10 Exports from Montana to the Rest of the World (millions)

1.	Bulk Wheat	881.8
2.	Mineral Fuel, Oil, etc.	374.2
3.	Inorganic Chemicals	346.4
4.	Industrial Machinery (including computers)	197.9
5.	Vehicles, Parts, etc.	114.9
6.	Cereals	60.5
7.	Ores, Slag & Ash	60.2
8.	Salt, Sulfur, Earth & Stone	57.6
9.	Aircraft, Parts, etc.	40.3
10	Optic, Medical or Surgical Instruments	37.6

Source: Montana Department of Commerce, Office of Trade and International Relations, 2011

The manufacturing and natural resources industries are also important because of the amount of exports they provide for our economy. Exports bring new wealth into our economy, which then drives economic growth in all industries as the money is circulated through our economy. Figure 4 illustrates the top 10 Montana exports. Many are raw natural resources from the agriculture and mining industries, or manufacturing products that add value to the raw commodities. Overall, Montana's exports increased by 14% in 2011. Montana's largest export customers include other states, Canada, Asia, and Europe. Based on data from the first half of 2012, Montana exports may decrease slightly in 2012 because of slower economic growth in many of our non-U.S. global trading partners.v

The western portion of Montana was harder hit by the recession and global slowdown compared to the eastern portion of the state. 2011 unemployment rates by region are shown in Figure 5. The large job losses in wood product manufacturing had a disproportional effect in Northwestern Montana, while the large recessionary job losses in construction had the largest impact in both the Northwest and around the Bozeman region. These two areas continue to have the highest unemployment rates in 2011. In contrast, the Eastern portion of the state was less impacted by the recession because of a heavy reliance on energy, agriculture, health care, and government – all industries that performed relatively well during the recession. The unemployment rate in the East was only 4.7% in 2011. The development of the Bakken oil shale has brought a great deal of development into the

region, both in the primary oil and gas mining industry and in related business services, such as environmental engineering and employment firms. Although unemployment in the western portion of the state continues to be high, job growth has returned to all Montana regions. In fact, the Southwest region of the state (including Butte, Bozeman, Dillon, and Helena) has led the state in job gains as we have exited the recession, leading the Southwest region's unemployment rate to decrease slightly in 2011 to 6.1% from 6.6% in 2010.

All of Montana's regions are expected to post job gains in 2012, with continued growth expected in 2013. However, job growth is expected to remain slower than before the recession for several years. The Montana Department of Labor and Industry's job projections expect 1.4% job growth in 2012 and 2013, compared to the 2.2% annual growth that the state experienced from 2000 to 2007 prior to the recession. In many ways, the rapid economic growth prior to the recession was artificially high because of the low interest rates that caused a growth bubble. Slower expected growth is simply a result of being outside the bubble period.

Growth is also expected to be slower in the future because of cutbacks in government spending and slower growth in consumer spending as Americans save and try to reduce their debt loads. With government spending comprising about 20% and consumption comprising about 70% of aggregate demand, the slowdown in these sectors will translate into slower overall economic growth. Lower domestic demand from consumers and governments will lead many businesses to slow production or look abroad to foreign markets to supplement growth. Both alternatives may lead to slower employment growth domestically. Further, a slowing global economy will likely moderate Montana export growth in 2012 and 2013, although global demand is expected to return in later years.

Despite domestic and global challenges, Montana's economy has proven to be incredibly resilient in the last few years. Montana's economy is now in recovery, adding over 9,800 jobs in the last year, and posting over two years of personal income and wage gains. Although unemployment remains undesirably high, Montana's job growth has re-employed out-of-work Montanans and brought stronger wages back to workers and their families. Future years are expected to bring continued growth to our state as our industries continue recovery from the recession, and the Bakken development provides new opportunities for income growth and entrepreneurialism.

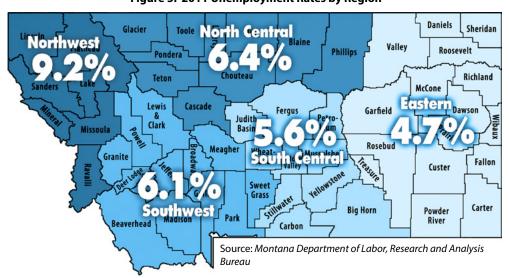


Figure 5: 2011 Unemployment Rates by Region

i The long-term growth rate of 1.2% for Montana's total employment growth is based on employment data from 1976 to 2011 using the Local Area Unemployment Statistics published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Montana Department of Labor and Industry (DLI). Job growth forecasts based on this series by DLI suggested job growth of only 0.9% in 2011.

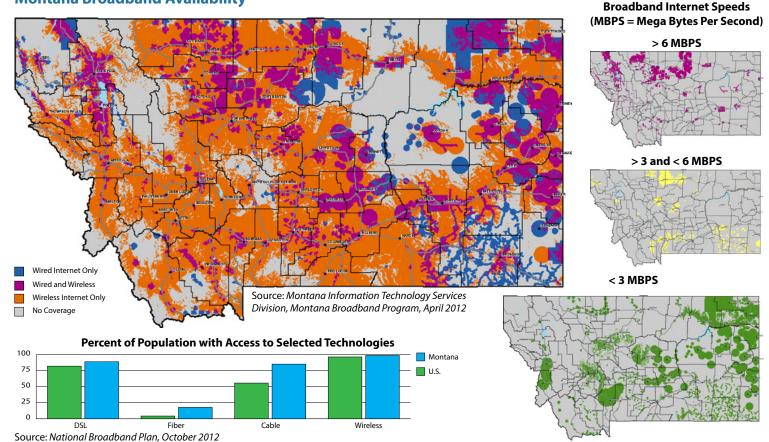
ii International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2012. <a href="www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2012/01/weodata/index.aspx">www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2012/01/weodata/index.aspx</a>.

iii Global Insight, "U.S. Economy: The Fiscal Cliff" June 28, 2012 and Congressional Budget Office, "An Update to the Budget and Economic Outlook: Fiscal Years 2012 to 2022" Aug. 22, 2012.

iv For more information on employment and wage growth, please see the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Labor Day Report 2012, available at <a href="http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913">http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913</a> LDR-12.pdf.

v WiserTrade, U.S. State Exports by NAICS Industry. At <u>www.wisertrade.org</u>. See footnote 2 for growth projections.

### **Montana Broadband Availability**



### **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program**

Under the Broadband Technologies Opportunities Program (BTOP) funded by the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA) and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the Montana State Library is partnering with 44 of Montana's public libraries to expand access to free, high-speed Internet to 86% of the state's population by 2013. Funds have supported: increased broadband speeds; decreased patron wait time; improved access by purchasing ADA compliant

software, hardware, and furniture, and through minor renovation projects aimed at increasing accessibility of computing center facilities; digital literacy training; and a mobile computer lab.

### **Highlights include:**

- Increased average statewide library broadband speeds from 3.55 mbps to 15 mbps
- Added 478 public workstations (212 desktops, 46 children's computers, 200 laptops, 17 touchscreens and 3 iMacs) for a total of 781

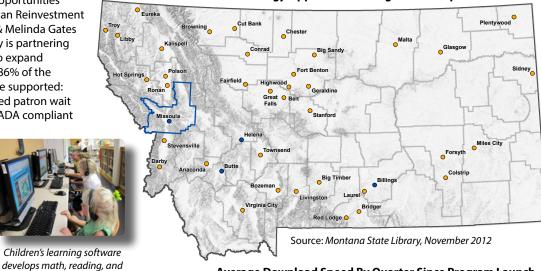
critical-thinking skills

- Decreased average wait time from 20 minutes to less than 5 minutes
- Provided digital literacy training to over 70,000 Montanans and 1,200 librarians on topics such as employment resources, tax filing, self-help law, Internet and email, and computer basics

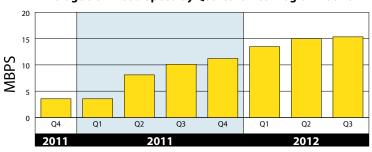
### **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program Participants**

Source: Montana Information Technology Services Division,

Montana Broadband Program, April 2012



### Average Download Speed By Quarter Since Program Launch



Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

### **Demographics**

### **2010 Poverty and Median Income Estimates**

		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	24	47	48
Median Household Income	43,872	50,590	64,198	41,582
% in Poverty All Ages	15	12	12	12
% in Poverty Ages Under 18	19	18	16	20

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

### Percent of Households With One or More Persons 65 Years and Over

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 24	District 47	District 48
One or More 65 and Over	25	21	16	26
One Person	10	8	4	11
Two Or More Persons	14	13	12	14
Family	14	12	11	14
Nonfamily	1	1	1	1

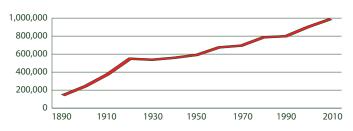
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### **Percent of Change in Number of Housing Units**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 24	District 47	District 48
2000 Census	412,633	6,816	3,236	3,580
2010 Census	482,825	8,918	4,233	4,685
Percent of Change	+ 17.0	+ 30.8	+ 30.8	+ 30.9

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Censes

### Montana Historic Population Growth 1890 - 2010 Censes

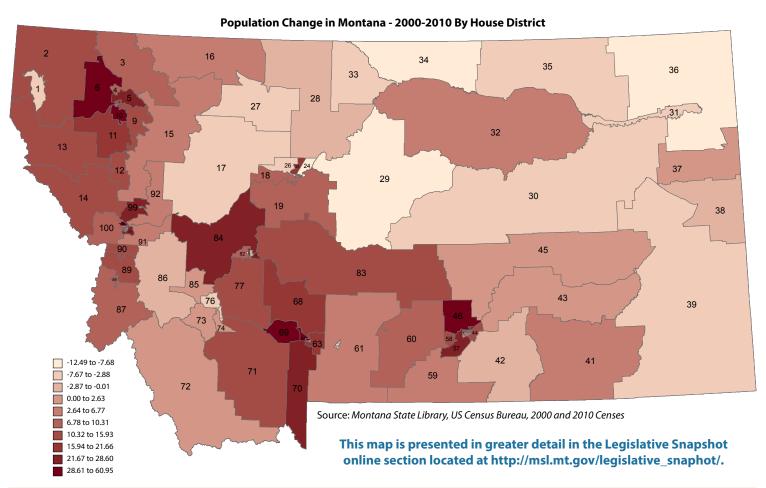


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1890 - 2010 Censes

### 2010 Census Data

	Total	Male	Female
United States	308,745,538	151,781,326	156,964,212
Under 5 years	20,201,362	10,319,427	9,881,935
Under 18 years	74,181,467	37,945,136	36,236,331
18 to 64 years	194,356,087	96,473,230	97,882,857
65 years and over	40,267,984	17,362,960	22,905,024
Montana	989,415	496,667	492,748
Under 5 years	62,423	32,129	30,294
Under 18 years	223,563	114,909	108,654
18 to 64 years	619,110	313,713	305,397
65 years and over	146,742	68,045	78,697

Source: US Census Bureau, 2010 Census



### **Demographics**

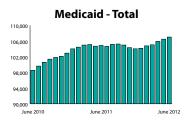
### **Veteran Population Projections**

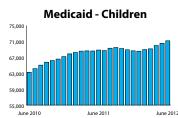
Montana is ranked second among the states for percent of the civilian population 18 years and over who are veterans. (12.3 percent, U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey)

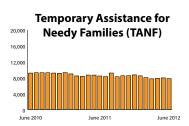
		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	24	47	48
Civilian population (>18)	746,963	15,168	7,403	7,765
Non Veterans	646,089	13,125	6,441	6,684
Veterans	100,874	2,043	962	1,081
% of Gulf War (>9/01)	9.0%	3%	3%	3%
% of Gulf War (8/90-8/01)	15%	14%	12%	15%
Vietnam era	37%	46%	49%	43%
Korean War	13%	14%	5%	21%
World War II	10%	7%	11%	4%

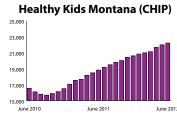
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services Selected Eligibles - Monthly Enrollment





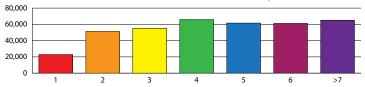




Source: Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services, August 2012

### **Montana Median Income By Household Size**

Median Income for All Households: 43,872



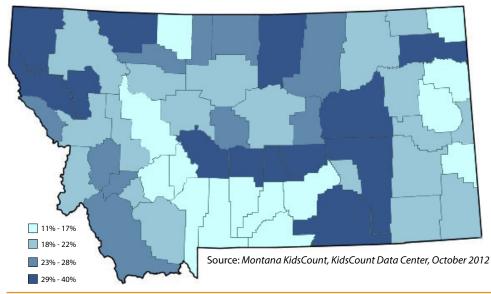
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### Percent of Individuals Below Poverty Level (12 Month Period)

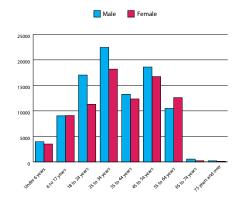
	,			
		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 24	District 47	District 48
Total (Count)	138,109	2,401	1,202	1,199
Males	46.2%	44.4%	47.3%	41.6%
Under 5 years	5.0%	7.1%	8.0%	6.3%
5 years	1.1%	1.0%	0.9%	1.0%
6 to 11 years	4.8%	8.1%	8.3%	7.8%
12 to 14 years	2.1%	2.3%	2.8%	1.8%
15 years	0.9%	1.4%	1.7%	1.1%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	3.3%	3.7%	3.0%
18 to 24 years	8.6%	4.9%	5.4%	4.4%
25 to 34 years	5.5%	3.9%	3.6%	4.2%
35 to 44 years	4.6%	2.5%	1.2%	3.7%
45 to 54 years	5.3%	3.4%	5.7%	1.2%
55 to 64 years	3.8%	3.3%	4.2%	2.5%
65 to 74 years	1.6%	0.3%	0.0%	0.7%
> 75 years	1.4%	3.0%	1.8%	4.1%
Females	53.8%	55.6%	52.7%	58.4%
Under 5 years	5.1%	4.5%	4.7%	4.3%
5 years	0.8%	0.5%	1.0%	0.0%
6 to 11 years	4.7%	4.3%	0.0%	8.6%
12 to 14 years	2.0%	2.7%	0.9%	4.6%
15 years	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%
18 to 24 years	11.0%	16.1%	21.7%	10.5%
25 to 34 years	7.3%	6.0%	6.4%	5.7%
35 to 44 years	5.0%	5.4%	5.2%	5.5%
45 to 54 years	5.5%	4.5%	3.6%	5.5%
55 to 64 years	4.3%	4.5%	3.7%	5.3%
65 to 74 years	2.2%	1.7%	1.2%	2.3%
> 75 years	3.5%	4.0%	3.1%	4.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### Montana Child Poverty By County (Percent - 2009)



### **Montana Health Insurance Coverage Status**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey

### **Indexes**

Indexes				
Population	Montana	Senate District 24	House District 47	House District 48
Total population	989,415	21,679	10,977	10,702
Median age (years)	40	35	35	36
Total population - 65 years and over	146,742	2,597	1,006	1,591
Total population - 18 to 64 years	619,110	13,356	6,903	6,453
Total population - under 18 years	223,563	5,726	3,068	2,658
Total population - under 5 years  One race	62,423 964,439	1,796 21,044	904	892
White	884,961	19,598	10,647 9,908	10,397 9,690
Black/African American	4,027	149	85	64
American Indian/Alaska Native	62,555	868	442	426
Asian	6,253	177	100	77
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	668	15	6	9
Some other race	5,975	237	106	131
Two or more races	24,976	635	330	305
Hispanic/Latino	28,565	1,020	499	521
Social	Montana	Senate District 24	House District 47	House District 48
Total households	401,328	8,189	3,856	4,333
Average household size	2	2	3	2
Average family size	3	3	3	3
Family households (families)	256,130	5,771	2,867	2,904
Male householder, no wife present, family	15,368	365	62	303
Male householder, no wife present, family - with own children under 18 years	9,016	269	62	207
Female householder, no husband present, family	33,651	1,001	420	581
Female householder, no husband present, family - with own children under 18 years Nonfamily households	21,355 145,198	625 2,418	302 989	323 1,429
Householder living alone	116,779	1,877	728	1,149
Householder living alone - 65 years and over	41,923	642	164	478
Households with one or more people under 18 years	116,926	2,828	1,411	1,417
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	99,541	1,720	615	1,105
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	235,983	5,039	2,612	2,427
Nursery school, preschool	13,206	282	135	147
Kindergarten	12,085	274	90	184
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	96,195	2,140	1,132	1,008
High school (grades 9-12)	52,304	1,131	690	441
College or graduate school	62,193	1,212	565	647
Economic	Montana	Senate District 24	House District 47	House District 48
Employment status - population 16 years and over	778,518	15,782	7,857	7,925
Civilian labor force - employed	476,195	10,510	5,421	5,089
Civilian labor force - unemployed	28,683	565	349	216
Armed forces	3,737	45	45	0
Not in labor force	269,903	4,662	2,042	2,620
Females 16 years and over in labor force	391,139	8,326	4,123	4,203
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18	20	18	22
Mean earnings (dollars) Mean Social Security income (dollars)	55,129 15,179	63,618 16,206	79,580 17,555	48,233 15,496
Mean retirement income (dollars)	18,679	16,206	19,655	12,505
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	7,895	10,130	11,505	8,495
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	2,954	1,878	3,471	1,158
Median family income (dollars)	55,725	59,940	75,771	50,586
Mean family income (dollars)	68,016	70,582	87,051	54,323
Housing	Montana	Senate District 24	House District 47	House District 48
Total housing units	471,723	8,449	3,856	4,593
Occupied housing units	401,328	8,189	3,856	4,333
Vacant housing units	70,395	260	0	260
Homeowner vacancy rate	2	1	0	1
Rental vacancy rate	6	0	0	0
Built 2005 or later	18,895	739	268	471
Owner-occupied	277,023	5,626	2,801	2,825
Renter-occupied	124,305	2,563	1,055	1,508
Median (dollars)	173,300	171,800	193,000	151,900
Housing units with a mortgage	162.090	3.650	1.952	1.698

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census/2006-2010 American Community Survey

Housing units with a mortgage

Housing units without a mortgage

162,090

114,933

3,650

1,976

1,952

849

1,698

1,127

### **Accredited Schools**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 24	District 47	District 48
Elementaries	440	5	2	3
Middle Schools	49	0	0	0
Grades 7-8 Schools	164	1	1	0
High Schools	185	1	1	0
Total	838	7	4	3

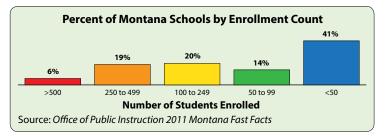
Source: Montana State Library, Montana Office of Public Instruction, September 2012

### **Montana School Libraries**

Per MCA 20-7-202, each school in Montana maintains a school library.

Average circulation per library per year	13,788
Access to Statewide Databases	100%
No summer library hours	83%

Source: 2012 Montana School Library Data Survey



### **Montana Test Scores - Achievement Levels**

### 4th Grade Reading

2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
31%	29%	25%	27%	27%
69%	71%	75%	73%	73%
65%	64%	61%	65%	64%
35%	36%	39%	35%	36%
	31% 69% 65%	31% 29% 69% 71% 65% 64%	31% 29% 25% 69% 71% 75% 65% 64% 61%	31% 29% 25% 27% 69% 71% 75% 73% 65% 64% 61% 65%

### 8th Grade Reading

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	18%	18%	15%	16%	14%
At or above basic	82%	82%	85%	84%	86%
Below proficient	63%	63%	61%	62%	58%
At or above proficient	37%	37%	39%	38%	42%

### 4th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	19%	15%	12%	12%	13%
At or above basic	81%	85%	88%	88%	87%
Below proficient	69%	62%	56%	55%	55%
At or above proficient	31%	38%	44%	45%	45%

### 8th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	21%	20%	21%	18%	17%
At or above basic	79%	80%	79%	82%	83%
Below proficient	65%	64%	62%	56%	54%
At or above proficient	35%	36%	38%	44%	46%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2012

# Montana High School Graduation Rates By High School District 0 - 59% 60 - 69% 70 - 79% 80 - 89% 90 - 100% Notation Rates By High School District Market By High School District Notation Rates By High Scho

### 4th Graders Who Scored Below Proficient Reading Level

By Family Income	2011
Eligible for free/reduced school lunch	77%
Not eligible for free/reduced school lunch	55%

By Race and Hispanic Origin	2011
White	61%
Hispanic or Latino	77%
American Indian	86%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2011

### **Early Literacy**

For low-income children in particular, a "readiness gap" fuels much of what has become known as the achievement gap. The readiness gap grows exponentially between birth and kindergarten due to differences in children's resources and opportunities for physical, linguistic, cognitive, social, emotional, and behavioral development. This gap continues to grow as children attend K-12 school.

Nearly 2/3 of Montana's fourth graders cannot read at a proficient level. The fact is that the fourth-graders who cannot meet proficient levels in reading today are all too likely to become our nation's lowest-income, least-skilled, least-productive, and most costly citizens tomorrow. Low achievement in reading, which begins with opportunistic differences starting at birth, has important long-term consequences in terms of individual earning potential, global competitiveness, and general productivity.

Source: MontanaKidsCount, September 2011

# Montana Head Start Locations Libby Flathead Browning Toole Harry Box Elder Ronan Ronan Ronan Ronan Rosewitt Great Falls Vel. Revealt And Crants Browning Rosewitter Rosewitte

There are 769 libraries in the Montana Library Directory. Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries. For more detailed information on Montana's libraries visit http://www.msl.mt.gov/For\_Librarians/Library\_Directory/. See the Education page for more information about Montana's school libraries.

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 24	District 47	District 48
Public	82	1	1	1
Branches	34	1	1	1
Bookmobiles	3	1	1	1
Academic	26	3	3	3
Institutional	2	0	0	0
School	562	48	46	48
Special	57	9	9	9
Other	3	0	0	0
Total	769	63	61	63

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### **Montana's Cultural Heritage**

In partnership with the Montana Historical Society and other organizations, the Montana State Library promotes preservation of and online

access to our state's cultural heritage. The Montana Memory Project website makes a variety of historic as well as contemporary resources available in digital format for education, business, pleasure, and lifelong learning.



Fire trucks at Presbyterian Church, Lewistown, MT

http://mtmemory.org/.

### **Connecting to Collections**

The Montana Historical Society and the Montana State Library partnered on a statewide project to assess the preservation needs of collections at Montana's more than 400 cultural organizations. The assessment documented the need for training, environmental

monitoring, on-site surveys of collections and facilities, and disaster preparedness assistance.

### **Montana Talking Book Library**

### Services for Montanans with Visual, Physical and Reading Disabilities

The Montana State Library supports free specialized and direct accessible library services to Montanans with visual and physical disabilities through the Montana Talking Book Library (MTBL). The number of veterans served has increased to 12.4% of all patrons. Overall patrons have increased by 15%. MTBL circulation has increased by 15.16%. The Patron Outreach Project is designed to connect more Montanans with MTBL services.

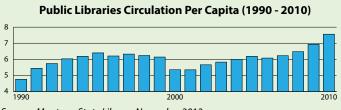
MTBL's local recordings and national digitization projects continue to progress and offer a wider variety of digital

audio books to patrons in both physical delivery and digital BARD (Braille and Audio Reading Download) delivery programs. These are designed to meet patrons' needs at their personal resource and skills level, including homebound patrons.

For more information: http://msl.mt.gov/tbl/ OR 1-800-332-3400

### **Montana Public Libraries Fast Facts**

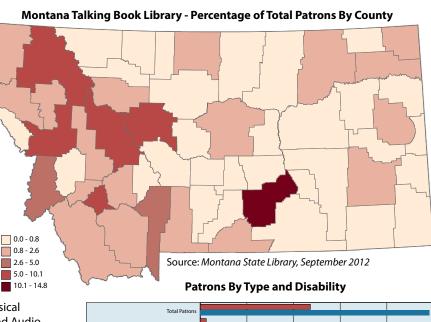
- Montana's public libraries hold 3,719,920 items.
- Montanans visited their public libraries an average of five times throughout the year, for a total of 4,599,660 visits in 2011.
- Montana library patrons checked out 7,519,019 items in 2011, about eight items per person.
- Librarians in Montana's public libraries fielded 465,036 reference questions in SFY 2011, or 8,934 questions per week.
- 100% of all Montana libraries provide Internet access to patrons
- Nearly half of all Montanans (467,303) have a library card.



Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### **Courier Project**

As access to quality information has become a vital part of our lives, the Montana State Library is partnering with libraries on a number of ways to share information and materials affordably and dependably. One of these methods is the Montana Courier Project, which uses a commercial courier service to ship library materials and resources around the state. As participation has grown, libraries are seeing increasingly significant savings in the cost of moving library materials around the state.



Deaf & Blind Disabilities

Physical Disability

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

Digital Users

Number of Patron

The Montana State Library works on behalf of all Montana libraries to help them provide the latest and best information and library services to their patrons – your constituents. We negotiate on behalf of libraries across the state to get the best rate on cuttingedge library products and services, keeping libraries relevant and engaged in their local communities. Our statewide suite of resource sharing tools through our unique group services contract with Online Computing Library Center (OCLC) enables patrons to borrow library materials from anywhere in the world and provides Montana collections to citizens of the world. Discover It, a new statewide search tool for libraries, makes the patron's discovery experience into a one stop, "Googlelike" experience. Without statewide library projects, some of which are listed here, many Montanans would be left behind in this age of information.

### **Participating Libraries**

Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries that are participating in the following statewide projects.

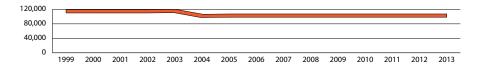
		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 24	District 47	District 48
Statewide Databases	769	63	61	63
OCLC	769	63	61	63
OCLC Group Services	252	40	40	40
Montana Shared Catalog	163	9	9	9
MontanaLibrary2Go	88	1	1	1
Ready2Read	72	1	1	1
Courier Project	46	0	0	0
Montana Memory Project	34	4	4	4

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### -State Aid Dollars for Public Libraries-

State aid to public libraries is provided through the Information Access Montana Act (IAMA) passed by the Montana Legislature in 1989. The act is designed to broaden access to existing information by strengthening public libraries, augment and extend services provided by public libraries, and permit new types of library services based on local need. For fiscal year 2013, a total of \$102,830 was distributed amongst the state's 82 public libraries.

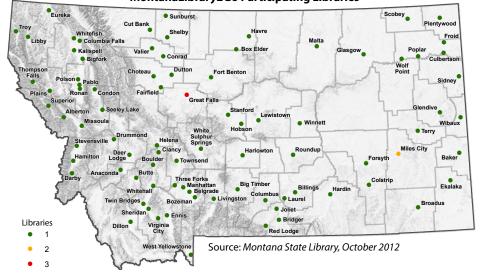
### State Aid for Montana Public Libraries (1999 - 2013)



	Per	PerSq	
State Aid for Public Libraries in Senate District 24	Capita \$	Mile \$	Total \$
Parmly Billings Library, Billings	12,798	228	13,026

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### **MontanaLibrary2Go Participating Libraries**



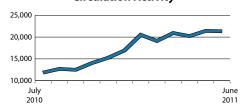
### Statewide Databases and HomeworkMT

Thanks to an allocation from the Montana legislature, the Montana State Library offers statewide periodical databases to all Montana library patrons. Access to this completely online collection - accessible in the library, at home, or on a mobile device - includes hundreds of journals and thousands of full text articles on everything from business resources to health information. Montanans performed nearly 6.5 million searches within the "Discover It" statewide search tool last year. Library patrons also have access to live tutors and online homework assistance through HomeworkMT. Montana students engaged in 8,102 live tutoring sessions and 3,715 online sessions to get assistance with math, science, social studies and the GED. Adults accessed the resource for assistance with computer and financial literacy, resumes, and helping children with homework.

### MontanaLibrary2Go

The ever increasing popularity of downloadable audio and e-books makes MontanaLibrary2Go a favorite of Montana library patrons. Participating libraries deliver a growing collection of downloadable audio and e-book titles to their patrons. Titles are available for download on a wide variety of mobile devices including Kindles, iPods, iPads, iPhones and Androids. Patrons from participating libraries downloaded 206,801 titles between July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012.

### MontanaLibrary2Go Circulation Activity



Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### **Ready 2 Read**

The Montana State Library's Ready 2 Read program is designed to help parents and caregivers understand the value of sharing language and literacy with their children and the importance these skills play throughout a person's life. The Ready 2 Read program has provided extensive early childhood training for Montana librarians; placed early childhood materials, including age-appropriate books and toys, into libraries throughout the state; and helped Montana libraries become community hubs for healthy child and family development, which provide all parents of young children access to age appropriate reading materials and a 21st Century learning environment that will reap rewards for society far into the future.

http://ready2readmontana.org/

### **Montana GIS Portal**



The Montana GIS Portal serves as Montana's primary online resource to discover geospatial data. The Portal provides online access to hundreds of datasets in a variety of formats for use in maps, web mapping applications and geospatial analyses.

http://gisportal.msl.mt.gov/

### **State Names Authority (SNA)**

The Montana State Library is responsible for representing the State of Montana to the US Board of Geographic Names (BGN). The SNA is notified when the BGN receives proposals for new names or changes to existing names recognized by the federal government for natural features such as streams and mountains in Montana. The SNA solicits opinions on the proposals from state and local agencies and from the public, then forwards these opinions, along with the State's recommendation, to the BGN. The SNA web site at <a href="http://msl.mt.gov/geonames">http://msl.mt.gov/geonames</a> has more information and a database of all proposals made for Montana since 2002.

### 

### **Statewide Library Training**

The Montana State Library's three consultants travel throughout Montana and meet one-on-one with librarians and library trustees across the state, assisting with everything from training and technology to applying Montana library law and fundraising basics. In the last fiscal year, MSL's consultants traveled over 37,505 miles, made over 2,830 contacts and completed over 167 visits with Montana's library community.



Number of trainings29Number of students at trainings450

Source: Montana State Library, October 2011 - September 2012

Montana Shared Catalog Participants

### **Montana Shared Catalog**

The Montana Shared Catalog helps more than 160 Montana libraries meet today's library users' demands. It gives Montanans a rich and easy-to-use catalog including more than 5 million items that patrons circulated 4,871,174 times from August 2011 to September 2012. Forty-two of the MSC member libraries have joined together in three separate groups to share their collections and patrons among their members. These resource sharing libraries are in the 4-Rivers Group (10 members in Southwestern Montana), BridgerNet Group (5 members in Gallatin County), and the Partners Group (27 members located across the state).

### **Montana Shared Catalog Circulation**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 24	District 47	District 48
Circulation	4,871,174	841,054	841,054	841,054

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

# Thompson Falls Valier Thompson Falls Superior Alberton Trenchtown Lolo Stevensville Hamilton Thing Bridges Philipsburg Power Highwood Lolo Stevensville Philipsburg Power Highwood Lolo Stevensville Philipsburg Power Highwood Lolo Stevensville Philipsburg Clancy Springs Roundup Foreyth Anaconds Whitehall Three Forks Manhattan Begrande Begran

Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

Special (12)

### **State Publications Available Online!**

The Montana State Library is digitizing our legacy print state publications collection of 37,000+ publications dating from 1874. To date, over one million pages have been digitized. These publications are available online in a variety of formats at <a href="http://statepublications.mt.gov">http://statepublications.mt.gov</a>. Use of these online items is exponentially more frequent than traditional print usage.

### **Geographic Information**

### **Montana Land Information Act**

Montana Governments and Groups Receiving MLIA Grants The Montana Land FY 2008 Through FY 2013 Information Account is funded through document Fort Peck Tribes recording fees as described Chippewa Swan Valley School District LINCOLN in MCA 7-4-2637. The Cree Tribe account supplies funds FLATHEAD for work on statewide datasets, called the Montana Salish TETON **Spatial Data Infrastructure** Kootenai Tribe (MSDI), and provides funding for local, regional, and tribal efforts to build and support GIS capacity. The statewide datasets. such as cadastral (tax parcels), aerial photography, addressed structures, and wetlands are used by local, state, tribal, federal, and private sector GIS STILL-WATER YELLOWSTON practitioners. **Montana Land Information Account Funds to State Account By Year** 750.000 Tribal Governments Grants County Grants Counties with Multiple Grants 500,000 Cities and Other Eligible Entity Grants

### **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure**

\*FY06 does not include a June 06 collection month

FY10

FY08 FY09

Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

The Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure or MSDI contains 14 Framework layers that digitally represent the physical and cultural landscape of Montana. This information is developed with private sector, local, state, and tribal programs and in cooperation with the federal government. The State of Montana partners with all levels of government to create a complete standardized set of data for Montana base maps.

These 14 layers can help improve business inefficiencies; route traffic; study sensitive species after an oil spill; plan for future development; spur economic development; deliver necessary immunization services to children in your community and more.

# MSDI represent cana. This in, local, state, the federal swith all standardized The Montana Cadastral Mapping Application is a robust mapping tool that provides access to selected Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure layers, including information on public and private land ownership.

Montana Cadastral Application http://gis.mt.gov

Source: Montana State Library, August 2012

### **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure Layers**



250.000

Hydrography

























For more information, visit http://giscoordination.mt.gov

### Land

### **Land Ownership**

Senate District 24 ranks number 45 in size and is 8.393 square miles, or about 0% of Montana's total land area (146,926 square miles). The average senate district in Montana is 2,938 square miles and the average house district is 1,469 square miles.

	Montana		Senate Distric	t 24	House Distric	t 47	House District	: 48
	Area		Area		Area		Area	
Owner	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%
Private	95,080	65	7	85	3	85	4	84
Local Government	208	<1	1	15	<1	15	<1	16
Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks	648	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
State Trust Land	8,092	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other State Land	139	<1	<1	<1	0	0	<1	<1
US Bureau of Land Management	12,505	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
US Fish and Wildlife Service	1,448	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
US Forest Service	26,608	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
US National Park Service	1,853	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Federal Land	344	<1	<1	<1	0	0	<1	<1
Total	146,926		8		4		4	

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

### **Private Land Agricultural Use**

	Montana		Senate District	24	House District 4	<b>47</b>	House District	48
Owner	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%
Continuous Crop	29,162	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fallow Crop	13,497,077	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
Farmstead	34,343	<1	5	2	0	0	5	6
Grazing	51,274,975	62	168	71	158	100	10	13
Irrigated	1,891,718	2	63	27	0	0	63	81
Timber	15,346,749	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wild Hay	1,235,624	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	83,309,648		236		158		78	

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Department of Revenue, September 2012

### **Conservation Easements (Acres)**

		Senate District	House District	House District
	Montana	24	47	48
Bitter Root Land Trust	2,624	0	0	0
City Government	601	0	0	0
Clark Fork-Pend Oreille Conservancy	208	0	0	0
County Government	528	0	0	0
Ducks Unlimited (Wetlands America Trust)	16,997	0	0	0
Five Valleys Land Trust	47,591	0	0	0
Flathead Land Trust	9,568	0	0	0
Gallatin Valley Land Trust	37,046	0	0	0
Humane Society Wildlife Land Trust	279	0	0	0
Montana Conservation Trust	736	0	0	0
Montana Department of Transportation	999	0	0	0
Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks	417,119	0	0	0
Montana Land Reliance	895,520	0	0	0
Mule Deer Foundation	155	0	0	0
National Wildlife Federation	20	0	0	0
Prickly Pear Land Trust	3,246	0	0	0
Rattlesnake Land Trust	190	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation	50,266	0	0	0
Salish and Kootenai Tribal Lands	222	0	0	0
The Bighorn Institute	1,443	0	0	0
The Conservation Fund	15,061	0	0	0
The Nature Conservancy	316,722	0	0	0
The Vital Ground Foundation	912	0	0	0
US Bureau of Reclamation	42	0	0	0
US Department of Agriculture	26,901	0	0	0
US Fish and Wildlife Service	241,264	0	0	0
US Forest Service	20,038	0	0	0
US Government	9,251	0	0	0
Total	2,115,548	0	0	0

### Montana Land Management Tool

To view more land management and conservation easement information, visit the Natural Heritage MapViewer at <a href="http://">http://</a> mtnhp.org/mapviewer. The MapViewer displays land management information (public lands, managed areas, and conservation easements); wildlife sightings (more than 1,300,000); land cover/land use; and, over 28,000 georeferenced photos from across Montana. It links directly into the Montana Field Guides for more information about Montana's animals, plants and habitats. The Natural Heritage Program is the state's source for reliable, objective information and expertise to support stewardship of our native species and habitats. http://mtnhp.org

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Natural Heritage Program, June 2012

### **Montana Ground Water Investigations Program**

- Investigates critical groundwater challenges such as groundwater/surfacewater interaction, impacts of land use change, development stress, and more.
- Results provide scientific basis for sound, informed, water-management decisions.

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/gwip/gwip.asp

### **Montana Ground Water Assessment Program**

- Maps groundwater quality and the distribution of Montana's aquifers
- Provides long-term groundwater quality and water-level monitoring
- Maintains the central repository for Montana's groundwater information

http://mbmggwic.mtech.edu/

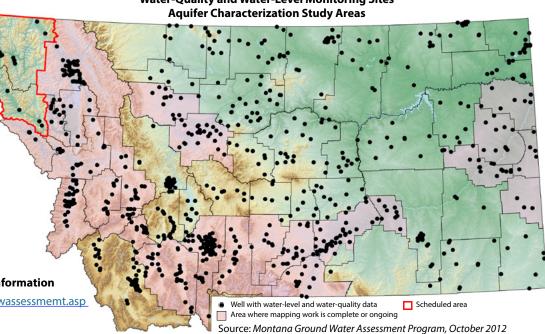
**Ground Water Assessment Program information** 

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/grw/grwassessmemt.asp

### **Ground Water Investigation Program Project Areas Map** Active or completed projects Next scheduled projects Unscheduled projects

Source: Montana Ground Water Investigation Program, September 2012

### **Water-Quality and Water-Level Monitoring Sites**



### **Montana Drought Resources**

The Montana Governor's Drought **Advisory Committee** is charged with monitoring, forecasting, and reporting water supply and moisture conditions, enabling



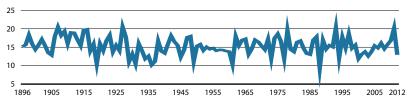
Montanans to make timely and informed decisions to mitigate drought impacts in a proactive manner.

For historic analysis, up-to-date information, and maps on Montana's current drought situation visit http://drought.mt.gov/.

### **Montana Digital Atlas**

Additional mapping and data capabilities are available through the Montana State Library at <a href="http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp">http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp</a>. The Montana Digital Atlas allows users to identify a place of interest and view an atlas of information about that place that includes a broad range of data categories such as land ownership and use, census data, water information and biological data.

### Montana Annual Precipitation in Inches (1895 - 2012)

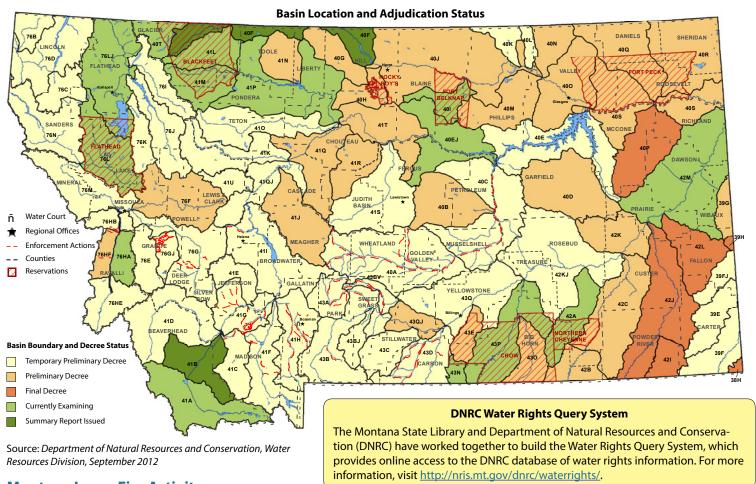


Source: NOAA National Climate Data Center, September 2012

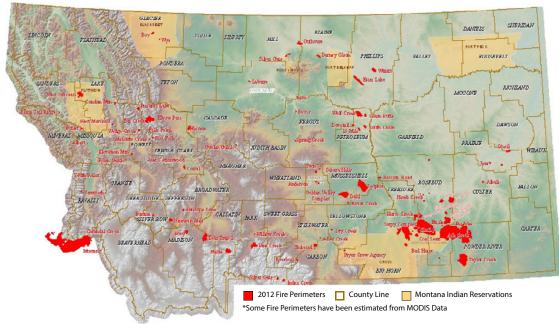
### Water/Fire

### **Water Rights**

The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation Water Adjudication Bureau assists the Montana Water Court in the adjudication of all claims to pre July 1, 1973 water rights. The Bureau examines all claims pursuant to Supreme Court rules and provides a summary report to the Water Court on each of the basins (85) in the state. Pursuant to legislation passed in 2005 the Bureau must complete the examination of the remaining 57,000 claims (as of 2005) by June 30, 2015. The map below shows the current status of the adjudication process. Visit <a href="http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/">http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/</a>.



### **Montana Large Fire Activity**



Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, Forestry Division, September 2012

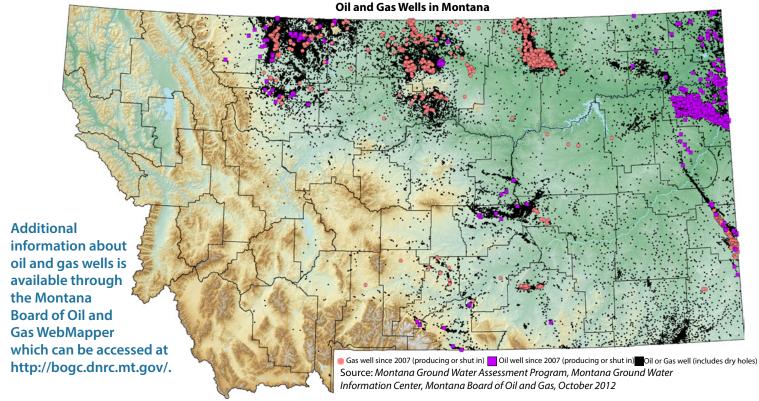
### Montana Fires 2002 - 2011 All Fires As Reported by All Agencies

Year	Count	Acreage
2002	1,372	110,309
2003	2,326	736,809
2004	1,447	18,445
2005	1,316	103,294
2006	2,302	1,047,118
2007	1,875	778,079
2008	1,424	166,842
2009	1,731	48,912
2010	1,050	56,711
2011	1,335	168,010

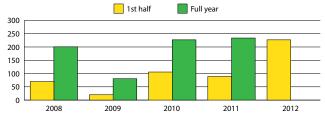
Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, September 2012

For additional information on Montana's fires, visit DNRC's online Fire Map at http://dnrc.mt.gov/gis/fire/.

### **Oil and Gas Wells**



### Montana Oil Well Permits Issued (2008 - 2012)



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, August 2012

### Montana House Heating Fuel Occupied Housing Units

	<u> </u>	
	Count	Percent
Utility gas	226,740	56.5%
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	51,713	12.9%
Electricity	78,582	18.8%
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	7,472	1.9%
Coal or coke	927	0.2%
Wood	33,481	8.3%
Solar energy	321	0.1%
Other fuel	4,234	1.1%
No fuel used	858	0.2%
Total	404,616	100.0%

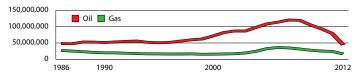
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### Oil and Gas Wells

		Senate District	House District	House District
	Montana	24	47	48
Coal Bed Methane, Active	1,073	0	0	0
Coal Bed Methane, Inactive	65	0	0	0
Gas, Active	7,238	0	0	0
Gas, Inactive	2,569	0	0	0
Gas Storage, Active	270	0	0	0
Gas Storage, Inactive	18	0	0	0
Injection, Active	1,135	0	0	0
Injection, Inactive	757	0	0	0
Oil, Active	7,554	0	0	0
Oil, Inactive	4,579	0	0	0
Oil & Gas, Active	1	0	0	0
Total	25,259	0	0	0

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Board of Oil and Gas, September 2012

### **Montana Annual Oil and Gas Production (Barrels)**



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, October 2012

### **Pipelines**

	Montana		Senate District 24		House Dis	House District 47		House District 48	
	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	
Crude Oil	90	1,970	5	10	1	2	4	8	
Natural Gas	360	3,301	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Refined Product	47	805	2	2	1	2	1	0	
Other	24	402	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	521	6,477	7	12	2	3	5	9	

Source: Montana State Library, Pipeline Intregrity Management Mapping Application, December 2006

### Wildlife and Recreation

Montana is blessed with a wealth of wildlife and habitat diversity. These resources provide exceptional opportunities for recreation and contribute substantially to the state's economy and quality of life. Good information is critical to maintain this valuable heritage as the state grows and develops.

### **Recreation Area (Acres)**

	Senate District 24
Fishing Access Sites	0
Fishing Conservation Areas	0
State Parks	0
Wildlife Conservation Easements	0
Wildlife Management Areas	0
Wildlife Protection Areas	0
Total	0

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks, September 2012

### **Big Game Distribution**



### **Animal Species Diversity**

		Senate District 24	% of Montana
	Montana (Count)	(Count)	Species
Amphibians	13	7	54
Birds	308	239	78
Fish	54	25	46
Mammals	103	62	60
Reptiles	17	14	82

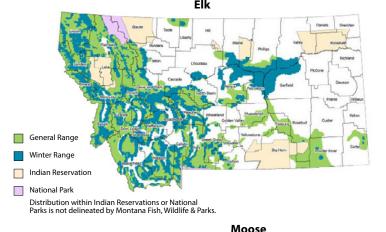
Source: Montana Natural Heritage Program, September 2012

### **Block Management Acreage**

There are a total of 9,093,377 acres of Block Management land (including Plum Creek\*) in the State of Montana. Senate District 24 contains 5.372 or 0% of those acres.

\*Plum Creek land in FWP's Regions 1 and 2 are included in these statistics. Although they are part of the Block Management Program, they are not traditional BMA's and are managed differently.

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012



### -Wildlife Highlights-

For more information on animals, plants, and habitats in your Senate District, visit the Montana Natural Heritage Program at http://mtnhp.org. Resources include:

- · Montana Field Guide an encyclopedia of the distribution, status, and biology of Montana's animals, plants, and biological communities
- MapViewer interactive maps of animals, plants, land cover, and land management

· Land Management Maps – public lands, conservation easements,

· Wetland and riparian mapping information

and special designations

Reports on Montana's Species of Concern

· Quick responses to data requests and answers from expert scientists on Montana's plants, animals, and biological communities.

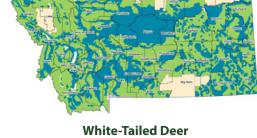
### **Spiny Softshell**

Apalone spinifera

Spiny Softshells are known for foraging in the water, often in shallows with vegetation. Most mature females lay a single clutch of 20 to 40 eggs in the fall.

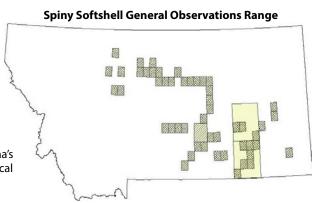


Mule Deer

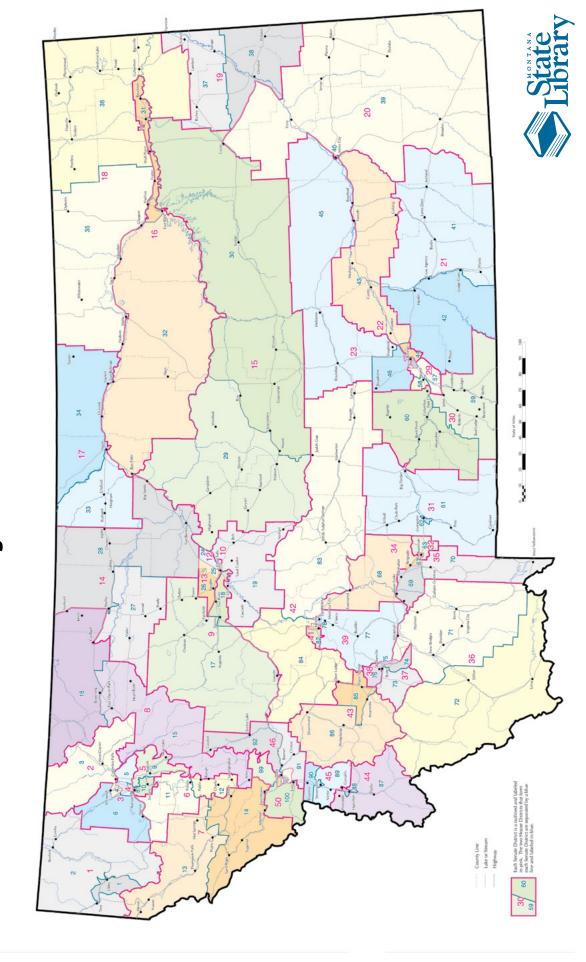




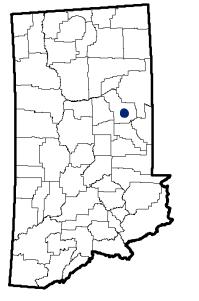
Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012



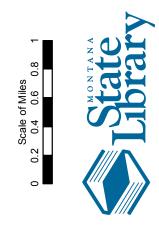
Montana Legislative District 2005 - 2014

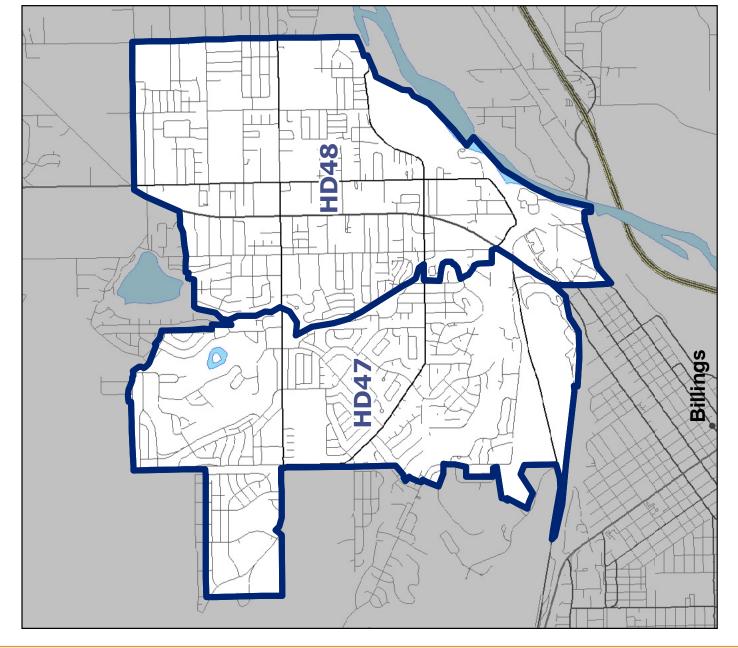


## Montana Senate District 24









### **Online Resources Directory**

### **Montana State Library**

1515 East 6th Avenue PO Box 201800 Helena, MT 59620 (406) 444-3115

### http://msl.mt.gov



### **Statewide Library Resources**

- · Discover It! Montana State Library Catalog
- · Montana Library Directory

### http://mymontanalibrary.org

http://mtslr.org

http://msl.mt.gov/For Librarians/Library Directory

### **Montana State Digital Library**

- Library Information Services
  - MT.GOV Connect
  - · Montana State Publications Online
  - Find Resources Online
- MSL Geographic Information
  - Montana Geographic Information Clearinghouse
  - Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure
  - · Water Information System
- Natural Heritage Program
  - · Montana Field Guide
  - MapViewer
  - Species of Concern Reports Animals
  - Species of Concern Reports Plants

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/connect

http://statepublications.mt.gov

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/Find Resources Online

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/gis

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/msdi

http://msl.msl.gov/geoinfo/water

http://mtnhp.org

http://fieldguide.mt.gov

http://mtnhp.org/mapviewer

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=a

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=p

### **Montana Talking Book Library**

- Online catalogs and services WebOpac
- BARD Braille and Audio Reading Download

### http://msl.mt.gov/talking book library

http://www.klasweb.msl.mt.gov https://nlsbard.loc.gov/mt1a

### **Montana State Library In-House Partners**

- · Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks
- Natural Resources Conservation Service

http://fwp.mt.gov

http://www.mt.nrcs.usda.gov

### **Legislative Snapshot**

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative snapshot

### **Legislative Snapshot 2013**

Includes information for the State of Montana, Senate District 25, and House Districts 49 and 50.

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/



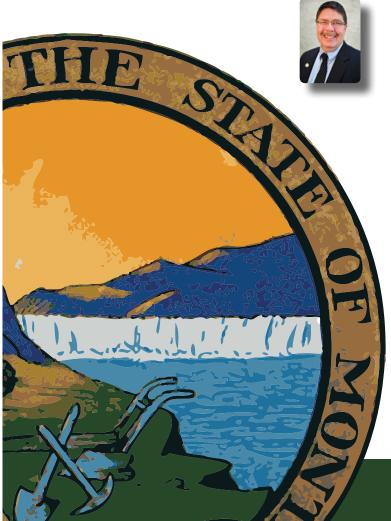


Senate District 25
Senator Kendall Van Dyk (D)
910 North 31st Street
Billings, MT 59101-0744



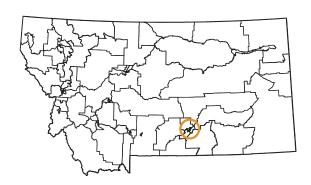
House District 49 **Representative Mary McNally (D)**PO Box 20584

Billings, MT 59104-0584



House District 50

Representative Dennis Lenz (R)
2920 Brentwood Lane
Billings, MT 59102-0532





### **Letter from the Montana State Librarian**

On behalf of the Montana State Library, I would like to welcome you to the 2013 legislative session. We appreciate your dedication and hard work on behalf of all Montanans. We hope that this information booklet, compiled by our information experts and full of data on issues of state and national importance, will help inform many of the decisions you have to make in the coming months.

The 2013 Legislative Snapshot includes a wide range of information on issues that affect Montanans. You will find information on our state's economy and the economic impact on your constituents. High-speed, broadband Internet access is essential in this information age and the Snapshot includes a current view of the availability of broadband and Internet services across the state. Education is always an important issue, and you will find relevant information on our state's public schools



and test scores. Throughout Montana, libraries serve as community anchors; we've highlighted the programs and services offered to Montanans through their local libraries. Finally, land, wildlife, and recreation will always be an important part of Montana life, and we've pulled several highlights from our collection that might help guide your decision-making this session. Based on feedback we received from legislators in 2011, we are pleased to make much more of the data available by legislative districts. And we are pleased to provide much of the information in mapped form. Using the Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure, a set of standardized geospatial data, these maps tell powerful stories that will further your understanding of the topics highlighted.

The Montana State Library is a small and very unique agency. We employ librarians, geographers, and natural resource specialists and we partner with botanists, zoologists and ecologists. We work closely with federal and state agencies and local and tribal governments. We manage an enormous collection of state government information in all formats, keeping Montanans informed about the work of their government. And we ensure that Montana's blind and physically disabled citizens have access to reading materials and information.

We also work on behalf of all of Montana's libraries to help them provide the latest and best information, technology and library services to their patrons – your constituents – whether it's downloadable ebooks, public access computers, online information resources, or the latest bestseller. Without the Montana State Library, Montana libraries would not be able to afford these resources and services for their patrons, all of which are being used in record numbers. In this age of information – most of which is only accessed online – the Montana State Library, through libraries across the state, provides a vital link that affects Montanans in a multitude of ways.

We created this booklet for you not only to provide vital information to help you make difficult decisions in the coming months, but to demonstrate the power of what a diverse staff with amazingly diverse skills can do to make information, in many different forms, available to every Montanan. Our work empowers Montanans by providing access to information, enhancing learning in families and communities, and building 21st Century skills. Knowing that our work makes a difference makes us very proud.

We hope that you use this Legislative Snapshot throughout the session. And we hope that you will stop by to see us – in person or virtually. Whether you visit us at our library or online, you will be able to browse our collection of government and natural resource information, get help to research a specific issue, or find a quiet place to work or meet with colleagues. We are located one block east of the Capitol, behind the Montana Historical Society, at the north end of the Justice building. And of course, our services are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week at <a href="http://msl.mt.gov">http://msl.mt.gov</a>.

Sincerely,

### Senate District 25 House District 49 House District 50

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Find additional Senate and House district data, interactive maps, and even more resources online at http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/.

Jennie Stapp

Juni Stepp

### The Montana Economy and Theories of Economic Growth

Source: Montana Department of Labor and Industries

It has been an interesting five years for the Montana and U.S. economies, including the deepest and longest U.S. recession since the Great Depression and a slow economic recovery. Montana outperformed the U.S. economy during the recession and recovery, losing only 4.4% of our pre-recession personal income peak compared to 5.6% nationally. Further, since hitting the trough in 2009, Montana's personal income growth has outpaced the U.S. by about 3 percentage points, while the state's payroll job growth has increased by 3.4% compared to 3.1% nationally. Montana's 2012 job growth promises to be strong. From June 2011 to June 2012, Montana added almost 9,800 jobs for an annual growth rate of 2.1% -- above forecasted expectations and above the long-term growth rate of 1.2%. Montana's economy is returning to growth despite the many national and international challenges.

The various forces causing the recession and slow recovery are evident in the quarterly personal income statistics in Figure 1. The national slowdown in the overall economy and particularly in the housing market was first noted in the summer of 2007, but personal income for both the U.S. and Montana continued to expand until the financial crisis in the third and fourth quarters of 2008. Wall Street losses translated into income and job losses on Main Streets in Montana. Although the U.S. recession officially ended in June 2009, Montana continued to lose income until the first quarter of 2010.



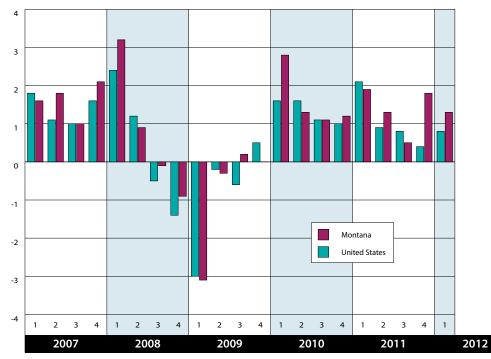
Then, just as the U.S. economy turned upward, global problems came to the forefront. The Eurozone's sovereign debt crisis moderated the U.S. recovery, with the first Greece bailout occurring in the second quarter of 2010. As one of America's largest export customers, Europe's economic slowdown reduced the demand for U.S. goods, in addition to increasing uncertainty and risk in the global financial system. In fact, overall global growth slowed from 5.2% in 2010 to 3.8% in 2011, while the advanced

economies that make up the majority of the U.S. export customers slowed from 3% in 2010 to 1.4% in 2011. The last few years have taught Montanans that our economic fortunes are strongly tied to the performance of global and national economies.

Domestic factors have also played a role in the slow emergence of the economy out of the recession. Throughout the 2007 to 2012 period, oil and gas price spikes caused temporary shocks to the economy. Higher fuel prices reduce the amount of discretionary dollars consumers have to spend in grocery stores, restaurants, and retail stores, thus slowing job growth. Also, during the summer of 2011, the federal debt ceiling increase debate increased the uncertainty about future government spending and the safety of U.S. financial instruments. With government spending equaling roughly 20% of the Gross Domestic Product, any large change to that spending would have an impact on the economy. Businesses are still in the shadow of this fiscal uncertainty. Current national fiscal plans call for spending cuts and tax increases equal to about 3.8% of GDP in January 2013, which would likely send the U.S. economy into a shallow recession.iii Businesses and consumers who are reliant on this spending are less likely to make decisions or take on risk in such an uncertain environment.

Like personal income, Montana's payroll employment was impacted by the financial crises, starting with employment losses in the fourth quarter of 2008. Job losses continued throughout 2009 and 2010 before starting recovery in 2011. Wages recovered earlier than employment growth, with the total amount

Figure 1: Montana and U.S. Personal Income Growth

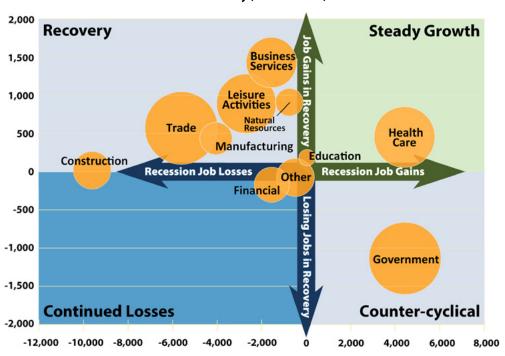


Source: Quarterly Personal Income Data, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

of wages paid to Montana workers starting to increase in the second quarter of 2010. These wage gains translated into job growth in 2011 as the spending of more wages stimulated demand in the high-employment consumer industries. The average annual wage increased by 3.5% in 2011, driving Montana's average annual wage over \$35,000 for the first time.iv

Payroll employment grew at about 0.9% in 2011, but private employment grew much faster at 1.4%. The job growth by industry is illustrated in Figure 2. The job change during the recession years of 2007 to 2010 is shown on the horizontal axis compared to the past year of recovery on the vertical axis. The size of the bubble indicates the size of the industry employment in 2011. Total job growth in recent years has been slower than private job growth because the government sector shed jobs in 2010 and 2011. Figure 2 includes all public employees in the government bubble, even though many public workers are in the education, health care, or construction industries. Public employment represents roughly 20% of total employment in 2011, with 11% of total employment in local government, 6% in state government, and 3% in the federal government. The government share of total employment has been slowly decreasing over time, although it increased a few percentage points during the recession. The government share returned to its downward trend in the last year. Government is placed in the counter-cyclical quadrant in Figure 2, as it added about 4,400 jobs during the recession and then lost about 1,100 jobs in 2011. Counter-cyclical government employment growth helps stabilize the economy during recessionary periods and helps accelerate the return to growth.

Figure 2: Industry Job Change during the Recession (2007 to 2010) and Recovery (2010 to 2011)



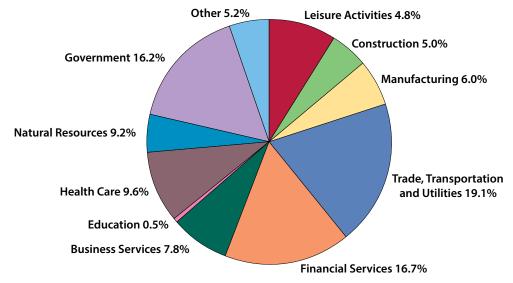
Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

The health care industry has added jobs throughout the recession and recovery, adding almost 5,000 jobs over the last five years. Only the financial services industry (which includes real estate) and other services posted employment losses in 2011, with all other industries in recovery with job gains. Business services, including administration and professional services, added the most jobs in 2011, followed by natural resources (including oil and gas mining) and the leisure activities sector

(which includes restaurants, bars, entertainment, and hotels). Trade, manufacturing, and construction posted the most losses during the recession, but all three industries are back on the recovery path with job gains in 2011. Wood product manufacturing and residential construction have been slow to recover in the aftermath of the national housing downturn, but other manufacturing and commercial and industrial construction posted job gains over the past year.

Figure 2 illustrates the size of each industry by the size of the industry's bubble, with trade, health care, government, and leisure activities employing the most workers. However, employment is only one way to contribute to the economy. Figure 3 illustrates the contribution of each industry to Montana's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Although health care represents 15% of Montana's total workforce, it contributes 10% of Montana's GDP. Similarly, the leisure activities sector comprises 13% of employment, but contributes only 5% of GDP. Other industries contribute more to GDP than to employment. The financial services industry, which includes real estate, contributes 17% of Montana's GDP, but only 5% of Montana's employment. The manufacturing and natural resource sectors also contribute significant GDP (15% combined), but are a small percentage of employment (7%). No industry is more important than another, but each industry has different roles to play in the economy.

Figure 3. Montana Gross Domestic Product by Industry, 2011



Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

Figure 4: Top 10 Exports from Montana to the Rest of the World (millions)

1.	Bulk Wheat	881.8
2.	Mineral Fuel, Oil, etc.	374.2
3.	Inorganic Chemicals	346.4
4.	Industrial Machinery (including computers)	197.9
5.	Vehicles, Parts, etc.	114.9
6.	Cereals	60.5
7.	Ores, Slag & Ash	60.2
8.	Salt, Sulfur, Earth & Stone	57.6
9.	Aircraft, Parts, etc.	40.3
10	Optic, Medical or Surgical Instruments	37.6

Source: Montana Department of Commerce, Office of Trade and International Relations, 2011

The manufacturing and natural resources industries are also important because of the amount of exports they provide for our economy. Exports bring new wealth into our economy, which then drives economic growth in all industries as the money is circulated through our economy. Figure 4 illustrates the top 10 Montana exports. Many are raw natural resources from the agriculture and mining industries, or manufacturing products that add value to the raw commodities. Overall, Montana's exports increased by 14% in 2011. Montana's largest export customers include other states, Canada, Asia, and Europe. Based on data from the first half of 2012, Montana exports may decrease slightly in 2012 because of slower economic growth in many of our non-U.S. global trading partners.v

The western portion of Montana was harder hit by the recession and global slowdown compared to the eastern portion of the state. 2011 unemployment rates by region are shown in Figure 5. The large job losses in wood product manufacturing had a disproportional effect in Northwestern Montana, while the large recessionary job losses in construction had the largest impact in both the Northwest and around the Bozeman region. These two areas continue to have the highest unemployment rates in 2011. In contrast, the Eastern portion of the state was less impacted by the recession because of a heavy reliance on energy, agriculture, health care, and government – all industries that performed relatively well during the recession. The unemployment rate in the East was only 4.7% in 2011. The development of the Bakken oil shale has brought a great deal of development into the

region, both in the primary oil and gas mining industry and in related business services, such as environmental engineering and employment firms. Although unemployment in the western portion of the state continues to be high, job growth has returned to all Montana regions. In fact, the Southwest region of the state (including Butte, Bozeman, Dillon, and Helena) has led the state in job gains as we have exited the recession, leading the Southwest region's unemployment rate to decrease slightly in 2011 to 6.1% from 6.6% in 2010.

All of Montana's regions are expected to post job gains in 2012, with continued growth expected in 2013. However, job growth is expected to remain slower than before the recession for several years. The Montana Department of Labor and Industry's job projections expect 1.4% job growth in 2012 and 2013, compared to the 2.2% annual growth that the state experienced from 2000 to 2007 prior to the recession. In many ways, the rapid economic growth prior to the recession was artificially high because of the low interest rates that caused a growth bubble. Slower expected growth is simply a result of being outside the bubble period.

Growth is also expected to be slower in the future because of cutbacks in government spending and slower growth in consumer spending as Americans save and try to reduce their debt loads. With government spending comprising about 20% and consumption comprising about 70% of aggregate demand, the slowdown in these sectors will translate into slower overall economic growth. Lower domestic demand from consumers and governments will lead many businesses to slow production or look abroad to foreign markets to supplement growth. Both alternatives may lead to slower employment growth domestically. Further, a slowing global economy will likely moderate Montana export growth in 2012 and 2013, although global demand is expected to return in later years.

Despite domestic and global challenges, Montana's economy has proven to be incredibly resilient in the last few years. Montana's economy is now in recovery, adding over 9,800 jobs in the last year, and posting over two years of personal income and wage gains. Although unemployment remains undesirably high, Montana's job growth has re-employed out-of-work Montanans and brought stronger wages back to workers and their families. Future years are expected to bring continued growth to our state as our industries continue recovery from the recession, and the Bakken development provides new opportunities for income growth and entrepreneurialism.

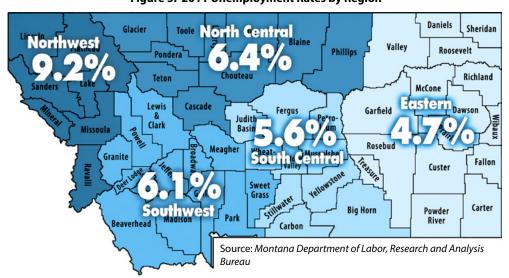


Figure 5: 2011 Unemployment Rates by Region

i The long-term growth rate of 1.2% for Montana's total employment growth is based on employment data from 1976 to 2011 using the Local Area Unemployment Statistics published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Montana Department of Labor and Industry (DLI). Job growth forecasts based on this series by DLI suggested job growth of only 0.9% in 2011.

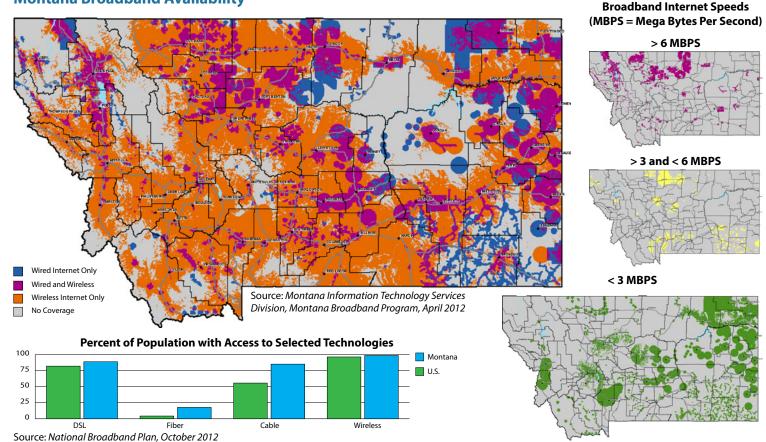
ii International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2012. <a href="www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2012/01/weodata/index.aspx">www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2012/01/weodata/index.aspx</a>.

iii Global Insight, "U.S. Economy: The Fiscal Cliff" June 28, 2012 and Congressional Budget Office, "An Update to the Budget and Economic Outlook: Fiscal Years 2012 to 2022" Aug. 22, 2012.

iv For more information on employment and wage growth, please see the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Labor Day Report 2012, available at <a href="http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913">http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913</a> LDR-12.pdf.

v WiserTrade, U.S. State Exports by NAICS Industry. At <u>www.wisertrade.org</u>. See footnote 2 for growth projections.

### **Montana Broadband Availability**



### **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program**

Under the Broadband Technologies Opportunities Program (BTOP) funded by the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA) and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the Montana State Library is partnering with 44 of Montana's public libraries to expand access to free, high-speed Internet to 86% of the state's population by 2013. Funds have supported: increased broadband speeds; decreased patron wait time; improved access by purchasing ADA compliant

software, hardware, and furniture, and through minor renovation projects aimed at increasing accessibility of computing center facilities; digital literacy training; and a mobile computer lab.

### **Highlights include:**

- Increased average statewide library broadband speeds from 3.55 mbps to 15 mbps
- Added 478 public workstations (212 desktops, 46 children's computers, 200 laptops, 17 touchscreens and 3 iMacs) for a total of 781

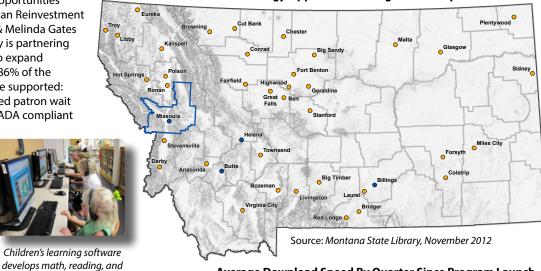
critical-thinking skills

- Decreased average wait time from 20 minutes to less than 5 minutes
- Provided digital literacy training to over 70,000 Montanans and 1,200 librarians on topics such as employment resources, tax filing, self-help law, Internet and email, and computer basics

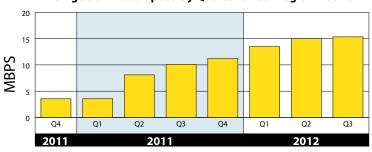
### **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program Participants**

Source: Montana Information Technology Services Division,

Montana Broadband Program, April 2012



### Average Download Speed By Quarter Since Program Launch



Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

### **2010 Poverty and Median Income Estimates**

		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	25	49	50
Median Household Income	43,872	36,574	31,349	44,604
% in Poverty All Ages	15	14	20	9
% in Poverty Ages Under 18	19	18	27	10

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

### Percent of Households With One or More Persons 65 Years and Over

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 25	District 49	District 50
One or More 65 and Over	25	30	25	35
One Person	10	19	18	19
Two Or More Persons	14	11	7	16
Family	14	11	7	15
Nonfamily	1	1	1	1

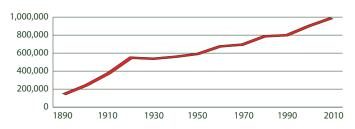
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### **Percent of Change in Number of Housing Units**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 25	District 49	District 50
2000 Census	412,633	8,550	4,797	3,753
2010 Census	482,825	8,517	4,747	3,770
Percent of Change	+ 17.0	0.4	1.0	+ 0.5

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Censes

### Montana Historic Population Growth 1890 - 2010 Censes

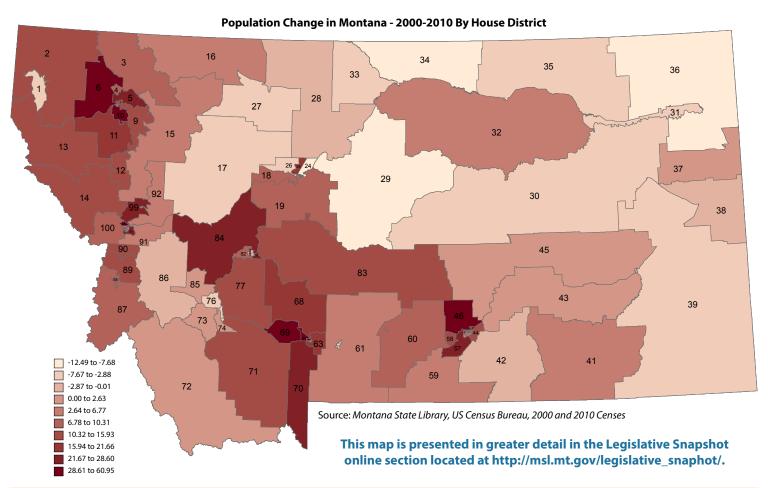


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1890 - 2010 Censes

### 2010 Census Data

	Total	Male	Female
United States	308,745,538	151,781,326	156,964,212
Under 5 years	20,201,362	10,319,427	9,881,935
Under 18 years	74,181,467	37,945,136	36,236,331
18 to 64 years	194,356,087	96,473,230	97,882,857
65 years and over	40,267,984	17,362,960	22,905,024
Montana	989,415	496,667	492,748
Under 5 years	62,423	32,129	30,294
Under 18 years	223,563	114,909	108,654
18 to 64 years	619,110	313,713	305,397
65 years and over	146,742	68,045	78,697

Source: US Census Bureau, 2010 Census



### **Demographics**

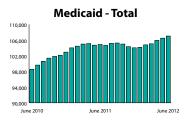
### **Veteran Population Projections**

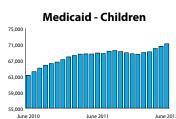
Montana is ranked second among the states for percent of the civilian population 18 years and over who are veterans. (12.3 percent, U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey)

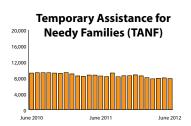
		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	25	49	50
Civilian population (>18)	746,963	13,734	6,759	6,975
Non Veterans	646,089	12,121	5,969	6,152
Veterans	100,874	1,613	790	823
% of Gulf War (>9/01)	9.0%	5%	3%	6%
% of Gulf War (8/90-8/01)	15%	18%	25%	12%
Vietnam era	37%	34%	41%	27%
Korean War	13%	9%	10%	8%
World War II	10%	18%	8%	28%

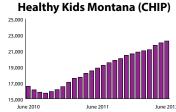
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services Selected Eligibles - Monthly Enrollment





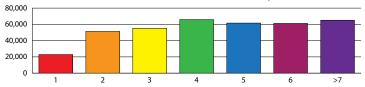




Source: Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services, August 2012

### **Montana Median Income By Household Size**

Median Income for All Households: 43,872



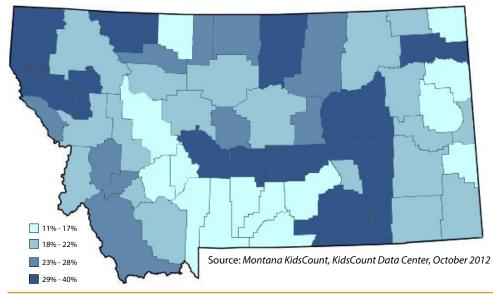
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### Percent of Individuals Below Poverty Level (12 Month Period)

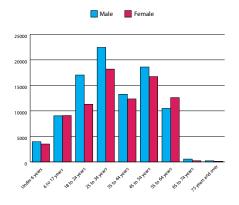
		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 25	District 49	District 50
Total (Count)	138,109	2,379	1,684	695
Males	46.2%	41.3%	44.5%	33.4%
Under 5 years	5.0%	1.8%	0.5%	4.9%
5 years	1.1%	0.9%	0.0%	3.2%
6 to 11 years	4.8%	2.6%	3.6%	0.0%
12 to 14 years	2.1%	3.6%	5.1%	0.0%
15 years	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	2.2%	3.1%	0.0%
18 to 24 years	8.6%	10.6%	8.5%	15.5%
25 to 34 years	5.5%	3.4%	4.9%	0.0%
35 to 44 years	4.6%	7.5%	7.7%	6.9%
45 to 54 years	5.3%	6.4%	8.3%	1.9%
55 to 64 years	3.8%	0.7%	0.5%	1.0%
65 to 74 years	1.6%	0.5%	0.8%	0.0%
> 75 years	1.4%	1.0%	1.4%	0.0%
Females	53.8%	58.7%	55.5%	66.6%
Under 5 years	5.1%	7.4%	2.7%	19.0%
5 years	0.8%	0.3%	0.5%	0.0%
6 to 11 years	4.7%	6.3%	8.9%	0.0%
12 to 14 years	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
15 years	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	1.9%	2.1%	1.6%
18 to 24 years	11.0%	12.4%	6.9%	25.6%
25 to 34 years	7.3%	6.3%	7.0%	4.6%
35 to 44 years	5.0%	5.9%	7.7%	1.6%
45 to 54 years	5.5%	5.0%	5.8%	3.0%
55 to 64 years	4.3%	3.7%	4.6%	1.6%
65 to 74 years	2.2%	2.6%	0.8%	6.9%
> 75 years	3.5%	6.9%	8.6%	2.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### Montana Child Poverty By County (Percent - 2009)



### **Montana Health Insurance Coverage Status**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey

### **Indexes**

Donulation		Carra Di di da	II Birth	II Pintage
Population	Montana	Senate District 25	House District 49	House District 50
Total population	989,415	17,366	8,803	8,563
Median age (years)	146 742	35	33	38
Total population - 65 years and over	146,742 619,110	2,660 11,510	1,005 6,085	1,655 5,425
Total population - 18 to 64 years Total population - under 18 years	223,563	3,196	1,713	1,483
Total population - under 15 years	62,423	1,136	654	482
One race	964,439	16,801	8,447	8,354
White	884,961	15,419	7,546	7,873
Black/African American	4,027	161	93	68
American Indian/Alaska Native	62,555	898	615	283
Asian	6,253	123	64	59
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	668	28	18	10
Some other race	5,975	172	111	61
Two or more races	24,976	565	356	209
Hispanic/Latino	28,565	787	496	291
Social	Montana	Senate District 25	House District 49	House District 50
Total households	401,328	8,116	4,285	3,831
Average household size	2	2	2	2
Average family size	3	3	3	3
Family households (families)	256,130	3,851	1,694	2,157
Male householder, no wife present, family	15,368	214	140	74
Male householder, no wife present, family - with own children under 18 years	9,016	144	91	53
Female householder, no husband present, family	33,651	781	427	354
Female householder, no husband present, family - with own children under 18 years	21,355	480	235	245
Nonfamily households	145,198	4,265	2,591	1,674
Householder living alone	116,779	3,605	2,151	1,454
Householder living alone - 65 years and over	41,923	1,515	776	739
Households with one or more people under 18 years	116,926	2,029	1,049	980
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	99,541	2,436	1,092	1,344
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	235,983	4,209	1,626	2,583
Nursery school, preschool	13,206	420	212	208
Kindergarten	12,085	208	31	177
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	96,195	1,333	714	619
High school (grades 9-12)	52,304	425	140	285
College or graduate school	62,193	1,823	529	1,294
Economic	Montana	Senate District 25	House District 49	House District 50
Employment status - population 16 years and over	778,518	14,110	6,971	7,139
Civilian labor force - employed	476,195	9,306	4,918	4,388
Civilian labor force - unemployed	28,683	456	186	270
Armed forces	3,737	6	0	6
Not in labor force	269,903	4,342	1,867	2,475
Females 16 years and over in labor force	391,139	7,584	3,565	4,019
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18	14	15	14
Mean earnings (dollars)	55,129	47,301	39,194	56,979
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	15,179	14,772	12,472	17,135
Mean retirement income (dollars)	18,679	23,703	25,023	22,253
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	7,895	6,555	6,342	8,509
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	2,954	2,285	1,959	3,094
Median family income (dollars)  Mean family income (dollars)	55,725 68,016	53,300 65,037	47,831 53,771	61,771 73,885
Housing	Montana	Senate District 25	House District 49	House District 50
Total housing units	471,723	8,704	4,663	4,041
Occupied housing units	401,328	8,116	4,285	3,831
Vacant housing units	70,395	588	378	210
Homeowner vacancy rate	70,393	1	0	1
	6	6	5	9
	n			
Rental vacancy rate		108	69	30
Rental vacancy rate  Built 2005 or later	18,895	108 4.123	69 1,745	
Rental vacancy rate  Built 2005 or later  Owner-occupied	18,895 277,023	4,123	1,745	2,378
Rental vacancy rate  Built 2005 or later  Owner-occupied  Renter-occupied  Median (dollars)	18,895			39 2,378 1,453 178,200

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census/2006-2010 American Community Survey

Housing units with a mortgage

Housing units without a mortgage

162,090

114,933

2,450

1,673

1,030

715

1,420

958

### **Accredited Schools**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 25	District 49	District 50
Elementaries	440	3	1	2
Middle Schools	49	0	0	0
Grades 7-8 Schools	164	0	0	0
High Schools	185	1	1	0
Total	838	4	2	2

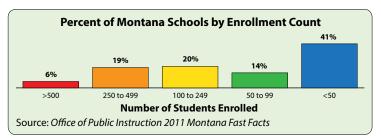
Source: Montana State Library, Montana Office of Public Instruction, September 2012

### **Montana School Libraries**

Per MCA 20-7-202, each school in Montana maintains a school library.

Average circulation per library per year	13,788
Access to Statewide Databases	100%
No summer library hours	83%

Source: 2012 Montana School Library Data Survey



### **Montana Test Scores - Achievement Levels**

### 4th Grade Reading

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	31%	29%	25%	27%	27%
At or above basic	69%	71%	75%	73%	73%
Below proficient	65%	64%	61%	65%	64%
At or above proficient	35%	36%	39%	35%	36%

### 8th Grade Reading

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	18%	18%	15%	16%	14%
At or above basic	82%	82%	85%	84%	86%
Below proficient	63%	63%	61%	62%	58%
At or above proficient	37%	37%	39%	38%	42%

### 4th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	19%	15%	12%	12%	13%
At or above basic	81%	85%	88%	88%	87%
Below proficient	69%	62%	56%	55%	55%
At or above proficient	31%	38%	44%	45%	45%

### 8th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	21%	20%	21%	18%	17%
At or above basic	79%	80%	79%	82%	83%
Below proficient	65%	64%	62%	56%	54%
At or above proficient	35%	36%	38%	44%	46%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2012

### 0 - 59% 60 - 69% 70 - 79% Source: Montana State Library, Montana Office of Public 80 - 89% Instruction, October 2012 **Montana Head Start Locations** 90 - 100%

**Montana High School Graduation Rates By High School District** 

### 4th Graders Who Scored **Below Proficient Reading Level**

By Family Income	2011
Eligible for free/reduced school lunch	77%
Not eligible for free/reduced school lunch	55%

By Race and Hispanic Origin	2011
White	61%
Hispanic or Latino	77%
American Indian	86%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2011

### **Early Literacy**

For low-income children in particular, a "readiness gap" fuels much of what has become known as the achievement gap. The readiness gap grows exponentially between birth and kindergarten due to differences in children's resources and opportunities for physical, linguistic, cognitive, social, emotional, and behavioral development. This gap continues to grow as children attend K-12 school.

Nearly 2/3 of Montana's fourth graders cannot read at a proficient level. The fact is that the fourth-graders who cannot meet proficient levels in reading today are all too likely to become our nation's lowest-income, least-skilled, least-productive, and most costly citizens tomorrow. Low achievement in reading, which begins with opportunistic differences starting at birth, has important long-term consequences in terms of individual earning potential, global competitiveness, and general productivity.

Source: MontanaKidsCount, September 2011

### Location star indicates main office. Source: Montana Kids Count, 2010 Headstart Collaboration Needs Assessment

There are 769 libraries in the Montana Library Directory. Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries. For more detailed information on Montana's libraries visit http://www.msl.mt.gov/For\_Librarians/Library\_Directory/. See the Education page for more information about Montana's school libraries.

	Montana	Senate District 25	House District 49	House District 50
	MONITARIA	DISTRICT 25	DISTRICT 49	DISTRICT 50
Public	82	1	1	1
Branches	34	1	1	1
Bookmobiles	3	1	1	1
Academic	26	3	3	3
Institutional	2	0	0	0
School	562	46	46	46
Special	57	9	9	9
Other	3	0	0	0
Total	769	61	61	61

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### **Montana's Cultural Heritage**

In partnership with the Montana Historical Society and other organizations, the Montana State Library promotes preservation of and online

access to our state's cultural heritage. The Montana Memory Project website makes a variety of historic as well as contemporary resources available in digital format for education, business, pleasure, and lifelong learning.



Fire trucks at Presbyterian Church, Lewistown, MT

http://mtmemory.org/.

### **Connecting to Collections**

The Montana Historical Society and the Montana State Library partnered on a statewide project to assess the preservation needs of collections at Montana's more than 400 cultural organizations. The assessment documented the need for training, environmental monitoring, on-site surveys of collections and facilities,

Montar

and disaster preparedness assistance.

### **Montana Talking Book Library**

### Services for Montanans with Visual, Physical and Reading Disabilities

The Montana State Library supports free specialized and direct accessible library services to Montanans with visual and physical disabilities through the Montana Talking Book Library (MTBL). The number of veterans served has increased to 12.4% of all patrons. Overall patrons have increased by 15%. MTBL circulation has increased by 15.16%. The Patron Outreach Project is designed to connect more Montanans with MTBL services.

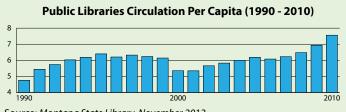
MTBL's local recordings and national digitization projects continue to progress and offer a wider variety of digital

audio books to patrons in both physical delivery and digital BARD (Braille and Audio Reading Download) delivery programs. These are designed to meet patrons' needs at their personal resource and skills level, including homebound patrons.

For more information: http://msl.mt.gov/tbl/ OR 1-800-332-3400

### **Montana Public Libraries Fast Facts**

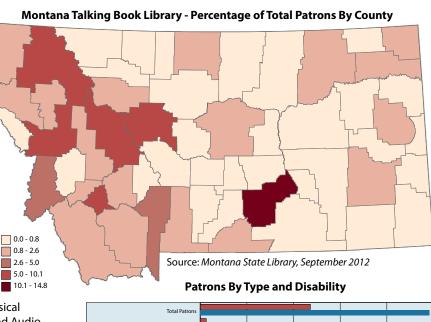
- Montana's public libraries hold 3,719,920 items.
- Montanans visited their public libraries an average of five times throughout the year, for a total of 4,599,660 visits in 2011.
- Montana library patrons checked out 7,519,019 items in 2011, about eight items per person.
- Librarians in Montana's public libraries fielded 465,036 reference questions in SFY 2011, or 8,934 questions per week.
- 100% of all Montana libraries provide Internet access to patrons
- Nearly half of all Montanans (467,303) have a library card.



Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### **Courier Project**

As access to quality information has become a vital part of our lives, the Montana State Library is partnering with libraries on a number of ways to share information and materials affordably and dependably. One of these methods is the Montana Courier Project, which uses a commercial courier service to ship library materials and resources around the state. As participation has grown, libraries are seeing increasingly significant savings in the cost of moving library materials around the state.



Deaf & Blind Disabilities

Physical Disability

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

Digital Users

Number of Patron

The Montana State Library works on behalf of all Montana libraries to help them provide the latest and best information and library services to their patrons – your constituents. We negotiate on behalf of libraries across the state to get the best rate on cuttingedge library products and services, keeping libraries relevant and engaged in their local communities. Our statewide suite of resource sharing tools through our unique group services contract with Online Computing Library Center (OCLC) enables patrons to borrow library materials from anywhere in the world and provides Montana collections to citizens of the world. Discover It, a new statewide search tool for libraries, makes the patron's discovery experience into a one stop, "Googlelike" experience. Without statewide library projects, some of which are listed here, many Montanans would be left behind in this age of information.

### **Participating Libraries**

Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries that are participating in the following statewide projects.

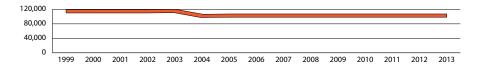
		Senate	Senate House	
	Montana	District 25	District 49	District 50
Statewide Databases	769	61	61	61
OCLC	769	61	61	61
OCLC Group Services	252	40	40	40
Montana Shared Catalog	163	9	9	9
MontanaLibrary2Go	88	1	1	1
Ready2Read	72	1	1	1
Courier Project	46	0	0	0
Montana Memory Project	34	4	4	4

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### -State Aid Dollars for Public Libraries-

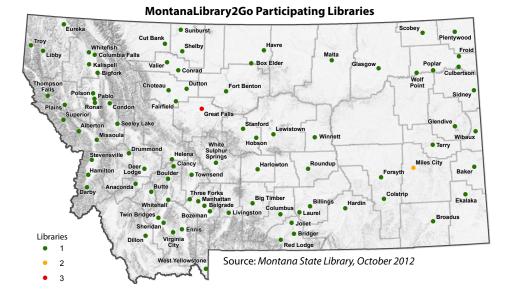
State aid to public libraries is provided through the Information Access Montana Act (IAMA) passed by the Montana Legislature in 1989. The act is designed to broaden access to existing information by strengthening public libraries, augment and extend services provided by public libraries, and permit new types of library services based on local need. For fiscal year 2013, a total of \$102,830 was distributed amongst the state's 82 public libraries.

### State Aid for Montana Public Libraries (1999 - 2013)



	Per	PerSq	
State Aid for Public Libraries in Senate District 25	Capita \$	Mile \$	Total \$
Parmly Billings Library, Billings	12,798	228	13,026

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012



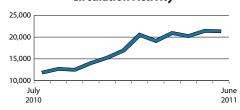
### Statewide Databases and HomeworkMT

Thanks to an allocation from the Montana legislature, the Montana State Library offers statewide periodical databases to all Montana library patrons. Access to this completely online collection - accessible in the library, at home, or on a mobile device - includes hundreds of journals and thousands of full text articles on everything from business resources to health information. Montanans performed nearly 6.5 million searches within the "Discover It" statewide search tool last year. Library patrons also have access to live tutors and online homework assistance through HomeworkMT. Montana students engaged in 8,102 live tutoring sessions and 3,715 online sessions to get assistance with math, science, social studies and the GED. Adults accessed the resource for assistance with computer and financial literacy, resumes, and helping children with homework.

### MontanaLibrary2Go

The ever increasing popularity of downloadable audio and e-books makes MontanaLibrary2Go a favorite of Montana library patrons. Participating libraries deliver a growing collection of downloadable audio and e-book titles to their patrons. Titles are available for download on a wide variety of mobile devices including Kindles, iPods, iPads, iPhones and Androids. Patrons from participating libraries downloaded 206,801 titles between July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012.

### MontanaLibrary2Go Circulation Activity



Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### **Ready 2 Read**

The Montana State Library's Ready 2 Read program is designed to help parents and caregivers understand the value of sharing language and literacy with their children and the importance these skills play throughout a person's life. The Ready 2 Read program has provided extensive early childhood training for Montana librarians; placed early childhood materials, including age-appropriate books and toys, into libraries throughout the state; and helped Montana libraries become community hubs for healthy child and family development, which provide all parents of young children access to age appropriate reading materials and a 21st Century learning environment that will reap rewards for society far into the future.

http://ready2readmontana.org/

### **Montana GIS Portal**



The Montana GIS Portal serves as Montana's primary online resource to discover geospatial data. The Portal provides online access to hundreds of datasets in a variety of formats for use in maps, web mapping applications and geospatial analyses.

http://gisportal.msl.mt.gov/

### **State Names Authority (SNA)**

The Montana State Library is responsible for representing the State of Montana to the US Board of Geographic Names (BGN). The SNA is notified when the BGN receives proposals for new names or changes to existing names recognized by the federal government for natural features such as streams and mountains in Montana. The SNA solicits opinions on the proposals from state and local agencies and from the public, then forwards these opinions, along with the State's recommendation, to the BGN. The SNA web site at <a href="http://msl.mt.gov/geonames">http://msl.mt.gov/geonames</a> has more information and a database of all proposals made for Montana since 2002.

# 

### **Statewide Library Training**

The Montana State Library's three consultants travel throughout Montana and meet one-on-one with librarians and library trustees across the state, assisting with everything from training and technology to applying Montana library law and fundraising basics. In the last fiscal year, MSL's consultants traveled over 37,505 miles, made over 2,830 contacts and completed over 167 visits with Montana's library community.



Number of trainings 29 Number of students at trainings 450

Source: Montana State Library, October 2011 - September 2012

### **Montana Shared Catalog**

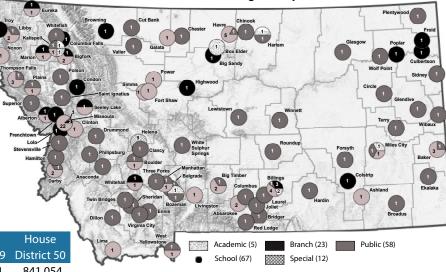
The Montana Shared Catalog helps more than 160 Montana libraries meet today's library users' demands. It gives Montanans a rich and easy-to-use catalog including more than 5 million items that patrons circulated 4,871,174 times from August 2011 to September 2012. Forty-two of the MSC member libraries have joined together in three separate groups to share their collections and patrons among their members. These resource sharing libraries are in the 4-Rivers Group (10 members in Southwestern Montana), BridgerNet Group (5 members in Gallatin County), and the Partners Group (27 members located across the state).

**Montana Shared Catalog Circulation** 

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 25	District 49	District 50
Circulation	4,871,174	841,054	841,054	841,054

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

### Montana Shared Catalog Participants



Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

### **State Publications Available Online!**

The Montana State Library is digitizing our legacy print state publications collection of 37,000+ publications dating from 1874. To date, over one million pages have been digitized. These publications are available online in a variety of formats at <a href="http://statepublications.mt.gov">http://statepublications.mt.gov</a>. Use of these online items is exponentially more frequent than traditional print usage.

### **Geographic Information**

### **Montana Land Information Act**

Montana Governments and Groups Receiving MLIA Grants The Montana Land FY 2008 Through FY 2013 Information Account is funded through document Fort Peck Tribes recording fees as described Chippewa Swan Valley School District LINCOLN in MCA 7-4-2637. The Cree Tribe account supplies funds FLATHEAD for work on statewide datasets, called the Montana Salish TETON **Spatial Data Infrastructure** Kootenai Tribe (MSDI), and provides funding for local, regional, and tribal efforts to build and support GIS capacity. The statewide datasets. such as cadastral (tax parcels), aerial photography, addressed structures, and wetlands are used by local, state, tribal, federal, and private sector GIS STILL-WATER YELLOWSTON practitioners. **Montana Land Information Account Funds to State Account By Year** 750.000 Tribal Governments Grants County Grants Counties with Multiple Grants 500,000 Cities and Other Eligible Entity Grants

### **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure**

\*FY06 does not include a June 06 collection month

FY10

FY08 FY09

Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

The Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure or MSDI contains 14 Framework layers that digitally represent the physical and cultural landscape of Montana. This information is developed with private sector, local, state, and tribal programs and in cooperation with the federal government. The State of Montana partners with all levels of government to create a complete standardized set of data for Montana base maps.

These 14 layers can help improve business inefficiencies; route traffic; study sensitive species after an oil spill; plan for future development; spur economic development; deliver necessary immunization services to children in your community and more.

# MSDI represent cana. This in, local, state, the federal swith all standardized The Montana Cadastral Mapping Application is a robust mapping tool that provides access to selected Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure layers, including information on public and private land ownership.

Montana Cadastral Application http://gis.mt.gov

Source: Montana State Library, August 2012

### **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure Layers**



250.000

Hydrography

























For more information, visit http://giscoordination.mt.gov

### Land

### **Land Ownership**

Senate District 25 ranks number 48 in size and is 4.590 square miles, or about 0% of Montana's total land area (146,926 square miles). The average senate district in Montana is 2,938 square miles and the average house district is 1,469 square miles.

	Montana		Senate Distric	t 25	House District 49		House District 50	
	Area		Area		Area		Area	
Owner	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%
Private	95,080	65	4	92	2	90	2	94
Local Government	208	<1	<1	8	<1	10	<1	6
Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks	648	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
State Trust Land	8,092	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other State Land	139	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
US Bureau of Land Management	12,505	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
US Fish and Wildlife Service	1,448	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
US Forest Service	26,608	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
US National Park Service	1,853	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Federal Land	344	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	146,926		5		2	·	2	

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

### **Private Land Agricultural Use**

	Montana		Senate District 25		House District 49		House District 50	
Owner	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%
Continuous Crop	29,162	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fallow Crop	13,497,077	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
Farmstead	34,343	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grazing	51,274,975	62	0	0	0	0	0	0
Irrigated	1,891,718	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Timber	15,346,749	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wild Hay	1,235,624	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	83,309,648		0		0		0	

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Department of Revenue, September 2012

### **Conservation Easements (Acres)**

		Senate District	House District	House District
	Montana	25	49	50
Bitter Root Land Trust	2,624	0	0	0
City Government	601	0	0	0
Clark Fork-Pend Oreille Conservancy	208	0	0	0
County Government	528	0	0	0
Ducks Unlimited (Wetlands America Trust)	16,997	0	0	0
Five Valleys Land Trust	47,591	0	0	0
Flathead Land Trust	9,568	0	0	0
Gallatin Valley Land Trust	37,046	0	0	0
Humane Society Wildlife Land Trust	279	0	0	0
Montana Conservation Trust	736	0	0	0
Montana Department of Transportation	999	0	0	0
Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks	417,119	0	0	0
Montana Land Reliance	895,520	0	0	0
Mule Deer Foundation	155	0	0	0
National Wildlife Federation	20	0	0	0
Prickly Pear Land Trust	3,246	0	0	0
Rattlesnake Land Trust	190	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation	50,266	0	0	0
Salish and Kootenai Tribal Lands	222	0	0	0
The Bighorn Institute	1,443	0	0	0
The Conservation Fund	15,061	0	0	0
The Nature Conservancy	316,722	0	0	0
The Vital Ground Foundation	912	0	0	0
US Bureau of Reclamation	42	0	0	0
US Department of Agriculture	26,901	0	0	0
US Fish and Wildlife Service	241,264	0	0	0
US Forest Service	20,038	0	0	0
US Government	9,251	0	0	0
Total	2,115,548	0	0	0

### Montana Land Management Tool

To view more land management and conservation easement information, visit the Natural Heritage MapViewer at <a href="http://">http://</a> mtnhp.org/mapviewer. The MapViewer displays land management information (public lands, managed areas, and conservation easements); wildlife sightings (more than 1,300,000); land cover/land use; and, over 28,000 georeferenced photos from across Montana. It links directly into the Montana Field Guides for more information about Montana's animals, plants and habitats. The Natural Heritage Program is the state's source for reliable, objective information and expertise to support stewardship of our native species and habitats. http://mtnhp.org

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Natural Heritage Program, June 2012

### **Montana Ground Water Investigations Program**

- Investigates critical groundwater challenges such as groundwater/surfacewater interaction, impacts of land use change, development stress, and more.
- Results provide scientific basis for sound, informed, water-management decisions.

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/gwip/gwip.asp

### **Montana Ground Water Assessment Program**

- Maps groundwater quality and the distribution of Montana's aquifers
- Provides long-term groundwater quality and water-level monitoring
- Maintains the central repository for Montana's groundwater information

http://mbmggwic.mtech.edu/

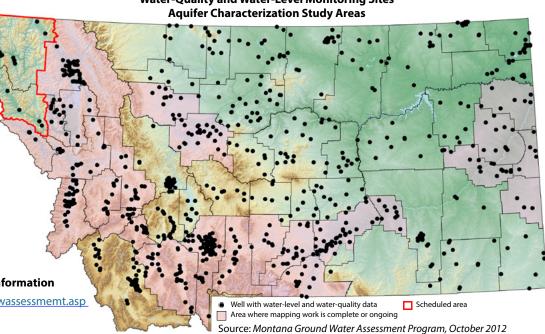
**Ground Water Assessment Program information** 

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/grw/grwassessmemt.asp

# **Ground Water Investigation Program Project Areas Map** Active or completed projects Next scheduled projects Unscheduled projects

Source: Montana Ground Water Investigation Program, September 2012

### **Water-Quality and Water-Level Monitoring Sites**



### **Montana Drought Resources**

The Montana Governor's Drought **Advisory Committee** is charged with monitoring, forecasting, and reporting water supply and moisture conditions, enabling



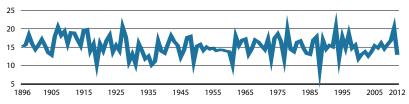
Montanans to make timely and informed decisions to mitigate drought impacts in a proactive manner.

For historic analysis, up-to-date information, and maps on Montana's current drought situation visit http://drought.mt.gov/.

### **Montana Digital Atlas**

Additional mapping and data capabilities are available through the Montana State Library at <a href="http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp">http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp</a>. The Montana Digital Atlas allows users to identify a place of interest and view an atlas of information about that place that includes a broad range of data categories such as land ownership and use, census data, water information and biological data.

### Montana Annual Precipitation in Inches (1895 - 2012)

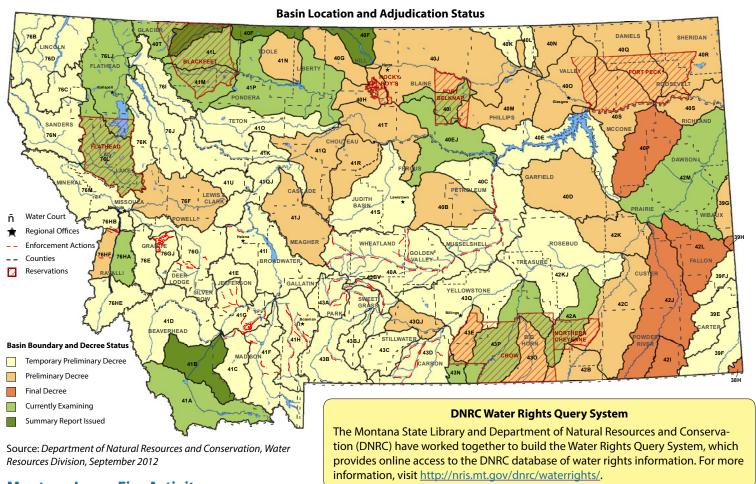


Source: NOAA National Climate Data Center, September 2012

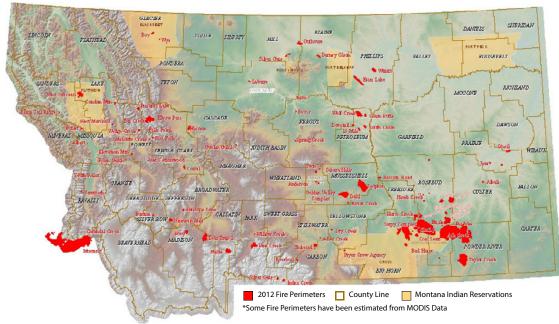
### Water/Fire

### **Water Rights**

The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation Water Adjudication Bureau assists the Montana Water Court in the adjudication of all claims to pre July 1, 1973 water rights. The Bureau examines all claims pursuant to Supreme Court rules and provides a summary report to the Water Court on each of the basins (85) in the state. Pursuant to legislation passed in 2005 the Bureau must complete the examination of the remaining 57,000 claims (as of 2005) by June 30, 2015. The map below shows the current status of the adjudication process. Visit <a href="http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/">http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/</a>.



### **Montana Large Fire Activity**



Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, Forestry Division, September 2012

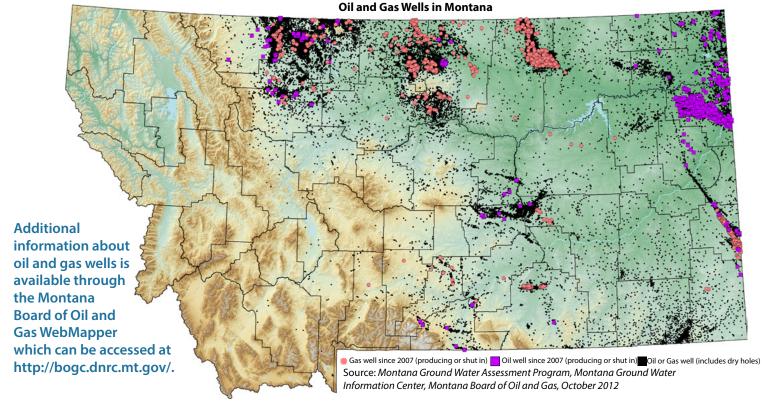
### Montana Fires 2002 - 2011 All Fires As Reported by All Agencies

Year	Count	Acreage
2002	1,372	110,309
2003	2,326	736,809
2004	1,447	18,445
2005	1,316	103,294
2006	2,302	1,047,118
2007	1,875	778,079
2008	1,424	166,842
2009	1,731	48,912
2010	1,050	56,711
2011	1,335	168,010

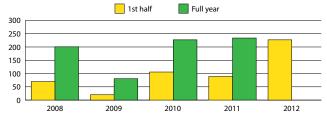
Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, September 2012

For additional information on Montana's fires, visit DNRC's online Fire Map at http://dnrc.mt.gov/gis/fire/.

### **Oil and Gas Wells**



### Montana Oil Well Permits Issued (2008 - 2012)



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, August 2012

# Montana House Heating Fuel Occupied Housing Units

	<u> </u>	
	Count	Percent
Utility gas	226,740	56.5%
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	51,713	12.9%
Electricity	78,582	18.8%
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	7,472	1.9%
Coal or coke	927	0.2%
Wood	33,481	8.3%
Solar energy	321	0.1%
Other fuel	4,234	1.1%
No fuel used	858	0.2%
Total	404,616	100.0%

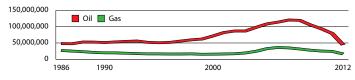
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### Oil and Gas Wells

		Senate District	House District	House District
	Montana	25	49	50
Coal Bed Methane, Active	1,073	0	0	0
Coal Bed Methane, Inactive	65	0	0	0
Gas, Active	7,238	0	0	0
Gas, Inactive	2,569	0	0	0
Gas Storage, Active	270	0	0	0
Gas Storage, Inactive	18	0	0	0
Injection, Active	1,135	0	0	0
Injection, Inactive	757	0	0	0
Oil, Active	7,554	0	0	0
Oil, Inactive	4,579	0	0	0
Oil & Gas, Active	1	0	0	0
Total	25,259	0	0	0

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Board of Oil and Gas, September 2012

### **Montana Annual Oil and Gas Production (Barrels)**



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, October 2012

### **Pipelines**

	Montana		Montana Senate District 25 House District		trict 49	House Dis	trict 50	
	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles
Crude Oil	90	1,970	2	1	2	1	0	0
Natural Gas	360	3,301	0	0	0	0	0	0
Refined Product	47	805	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	24	402	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	521	6,477	2	1	2	1	0	0

Source: Montana State Library, Pipeline Intregrity Management Mapping Application, December 2006

### Wildlife and Recreation

Montana is blessed with a wealth of wildlife and habitat diversity. These resources provide exceptional opportunities for recreation and contribute substantially to the state's economy and quality of life. Good information is critical to maintain this valuable heritage as the state grows and develops.

### **Recreation Area (Acres)**

Senate District 25
0
U
0
0
0
0
0
0

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks, September 2012

### **Big Game Distribution**



### **Animal Species Diversity**

		Senate District 25	% of Montana
	Montana (Count)	(Count)	Species
Amphibians	13	7	54
Birds	308	241	78
Fish	54	21	39
Mammals	103	62	60
Reptiles	17	14	82

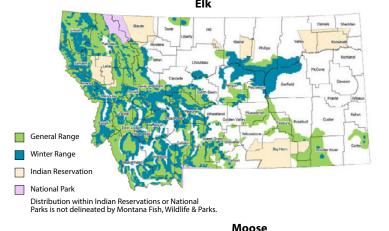
Source: Montana Natural Heritage Program, September 2012

### **Block Management Acreage**

There are a total of 9,093,377 acres of Block Management land (including Plum Creek\*) in the State of Montana. Senate District 25 contains 2.938 or 0% of those acres.

\*Plum Creek land in FWP's Regions 1 and 2 are included in these statistics. Although they are part of the Block Management Program, they are not traditional BMA's and are managed differently.

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012



### -Wildlife Highlights-

For more information on animals, plants, and habitats in your Senate District, visit the Montana Natural Heritage Program at http://mtnhp.org. Resources include:

- · Montana Field Guide an encyclopedia of the distribution, status, and biology of Montana's animals, plants, and biological communities
- MapViewer interactive maps of animals, plants, land cover, and land management

· Land Management Maps – public lands, conservation easements, and special designations

- · Wetland and riparian mapping information
- Reports on Montana's Species of Concern
- · Quick responses to data requests and answers from expert scientists on Montana's plants, animals, and biological communities.

### **Spiny Softshell**

Apalone spinifera

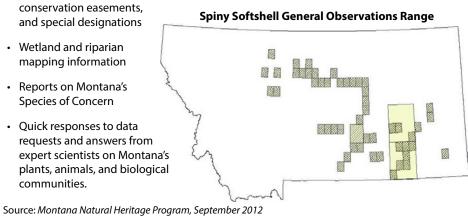
Spiny Softshells are known for foraging in the water, often in shallows with vegetation. Most mature females lay a single clutch of 20 to 40 eggs in the fall.



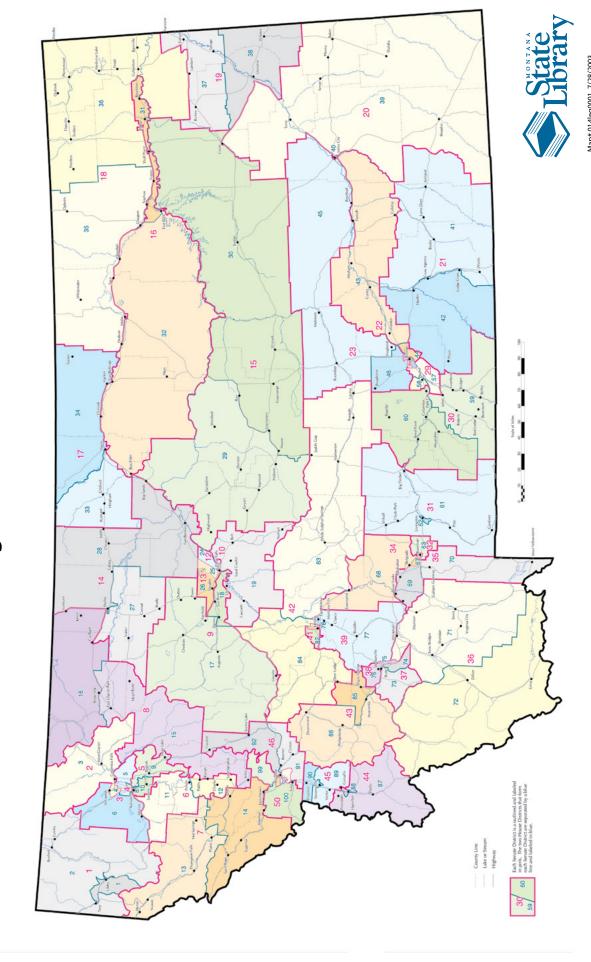
Mule Deer



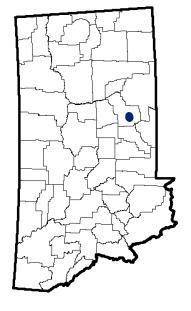
Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012



Montana Legislative District 2005 - 2014

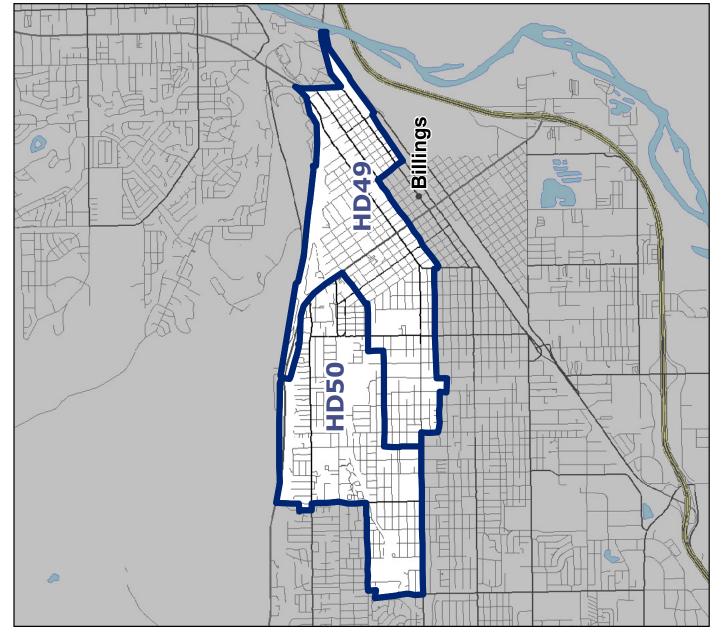


# Montana Senate District 25









### **Online Resources Directory**

### **Montana State Library**

1515 East 6th Avenue PO Box 201800 Helena, MT 59620 (406) 444-3115

### http://msl.mt.gov



### **Statewide Library Resources**

- Discover It! Montana State Library Catalog
- · Montana Library Directory

### http://mymontanalibrary.org

http://mtslr.org

http://msl.mt.gov/For Librarians/Library Directory

### **Montana State Digital Library**

- Library Information Services
  - MT.GOV Connect
  - Montana State Publications Online
  - Find Resources Online
- MSL Geographic Information
  - Montana Geographic Information Clearinghouse
  - Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure
  - · Water Information System
- Natural Heritage Program
  - · Montana Field Guide
  - MapViewer
  - Species of Concern Reports Animals
  - Species of Concern Reports Plants

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/connect

http://statepublications.mt.gov

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/Find Resources Online

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/gis

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/msdi

http://msl.msl.gov/geoinfo/water

http://mtnhp.org

http://fieldguide.mt.gov

http://mtnhp.org/mapviewer

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=a

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=p

### **Montana Talking Book Library**

- Online catalogs and services WebOpac
- BARD Braille and Audio Reading Download

### http://msl.mt.gov/talking book library

http://www.klasweb.msl.mt.gov

https://nlsbard.loc.gov/mt1a

### **Montana State Library In-House Partners**

- · Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks
- Natural Resources Conservation Service

http://fwp.mt.gov

http://www.mt.nrcs.usda.gov

**Legislative Snapshot** 

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative snapshot

# **Legislative Snapshot 2013**

Includes information for the State of Montana, Senate District 26, and House Districts 51 and 52.

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/

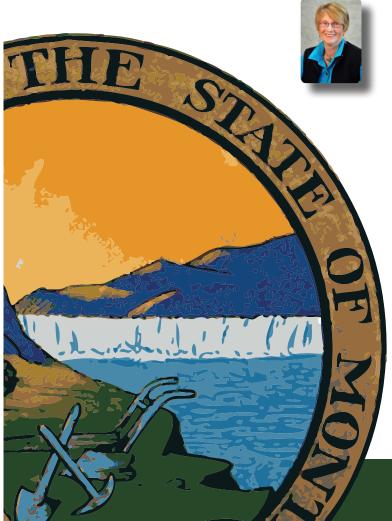




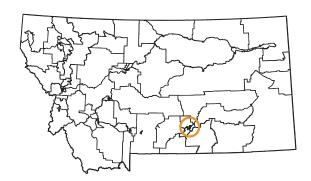
Senate District 26
Senator Robyn Driscoll (D)
404 Houle Drive
Billings, MT 59102-4861



House District 51 **Representative Kelly McCarthy (D)**625 Yellowstone Avenue
Billings, MT 59101



House District 52 **Representative Virginia Court (D)**18 Heatherwood Lane
Billings, MT 59102-2449





### **Letter from the Montana State Librarian**

On behalf of the Montana State Library, I would like to welcome you to the 2013 legislative session. We appreciate your dedication and hard work on behalf of all Montanans. We hope that this information booklet, compiled by our information experts and full of data on issues of state and national importance, will help inform many of the decisions you have to make in the coming months.

The 2013 Legislative Snapshot includes a wide range of information on issues that affect Montanans. You will find information on our state's economy and the economic impact on your constituents. High-speed, broadband Internet access is essential in this information age and the Snapshot includes a current view of the availability of broadband and Internet services across the state. Education is always an important issue, and you will find relevant information on our state's public schools



and test scores. Throughout Montana, libraries serve as community anchors; we've highlighted the programs and services offered to Montanans through their local libraries. Finally, land, wildlife, and recreation will always be an important part of Montana life, and we've pulled several highlights from our collection that might help guide your decision-making this session. Based on feedback we received from legislators in 2011, we are pleased to make much more of the data available by legislative districts. And we are pleased to provide much of the information in mapped form. Using the Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure, a set of standardized geospatial data, these maps tell powerful stories that will further your understanding of the topics highlighted.

The Montana State Library is a small and very unique agency. We employ librarians, geographers, and natural resource specialists and we partner with botanists, zoologists and ecologists. We work closely with federal and state agencies and local and tribal governments. We manage an enormous collection of state government information in all formats, keeping Montanans informed about the work of their government. And we ensure that Montana's blind and physically disabled citizens have access to reading materials and information.

We also work on behalf of all of Montana's libraries to help them provide the latest and best information, technology and library services to their patrons – your constituents – whether it's downloadable ebooks, public access computers, online information resources, or the latest bestseller. Without the Montana State Library, Montana libraries would not be able to afford these resources and services for their patrons, all of which are being used in record numbers. In this age of information – most of which is only accessed online – the Montana State Library, through libraries across the state, provides a vital link that affects Montanans in a multitude of ways.

We created this booklet for you not only to provide vital information to help you make difficult decisions in the coming months, but to demonstrate the power of what a diverse staff with amazingly diverse skills can do to make information, in many different forms, available to every Montanan. Our work empowers Montanans by providing access to information, enhancing learning in families and communities, and building 21st Century skills. Knowing that our work makes a difference makes us very proud.

We hope that you use this Legislative Snapshot throughout the session. And we hope that you will stop by to see us – in person or virtually. Whether you visit us at our library or online, you will be able to browse our collection of government and natural resource information, get help to research a specific issue, or find a quiet place to work or meet with colleagues. We are located one block east of the Capitol, behind the Montana Historical Society, at the north end of the Justice building. And of course, our services are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week at <a href="http://msl.mt.gov">http://msl.mt.gov</a>.

Sincerely,

### Senate District 26 House District 51 House District 52

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Find additional Senate and House district data, interactive maps, and even more resources online at http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/.

Jennie Stapp

Juni Stepp

### The Montana Economy and Theories of Economic Growth

Source: Montana Department of Labor and Industries

It has been an interesting five years for the Montana and U.S. economies, including the deepest and longest U.S. recession since the Great Depression and a slow economic recovery. Montana outperformed the U.S. economy during the recession and recovery, losing only 4.4% of our pre-recession personal income peak compared to 5.6% nationally. Further, since hitting the trough in 2009, Montana's personal income growth has outpaced the U.S. by about 3 percentage points, while the state's payroll job growth has increased by 3.4% compared to 3.1% nationally. Montana's 2012 job growth promises to be strong. From June 2011 to June 2012, Montana added almost 9,800 jobs for an annual growth rate of 2.1% -- above forecasted expectations and above the long-term growth rate of 1.2%. Montana's economy is returning to growth despite the many national and international challenges.

The various forces causing the recession and slow recovery are evident in the quarterly personal income statistics in Figure 1. The national slowdown in the overall economy and particularly in the housing market was first noted in the summer of 2007, but personal income for both the U.S. and Montana continued to expand until the financial crisis in the third and fourth quarters of 2008. Wall Street losses translated into income and job losses on Main Streets in Montana. Although the U.S. recession officially ended in June 2009, Montana continued to lose income until the first quarter of 2010.



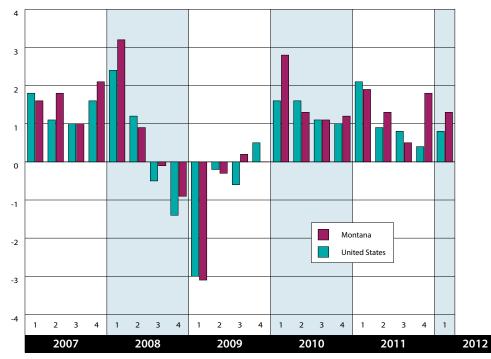
Then, just as the U.S. economy turned upward, global problems came to the forefront. The Eurozone's sovereign debt crisis moderated the U.S. recovery, with the first Greece bailout occurring in the second quarter of 2010. As one of America's largest export customers, Europe's economic slowdown reduced the demand for U.S. goods, in addition to increasing uncertainty and risk in the global financial system. In fact, overall global growth slowed from 5.2% in 2010 to 3.8% in 2011, while the advanced

economies that make up the majority of the U.S. export customers slowed from 3% in 2010 to 1.4% in 2011. The last few years have taught Montanans that our economic fortunes are strongly tied to the performance of global and national economies.

Domestic factors have also played a role in the slow emergence of the economy out of the recession. Throughout the 2007 to 2012 period, oil and gas price spikes caused temporary shocks to the economy. Higher fuel prices reduce the amount of discretionary dollars consumers have to spend in grocery stores, restaurants, and retail stores, thus slowing job growth. Also, during the summer of 2011, the federal debt ceiling increase debate increased the uncertainty about future government spending and the safety of U.S. financial instruments. With government spending equaling roughly 20% of the Gross Domestic Product, any large change to that spending would have an impact on the economy. Businesses are still in the shadow of this fiscal uncertainty. Current national fiscal plans call for spending cuts and tax increases equal to about 3.8% of GDP in January 2013, which would likely send the U.S. economy into a shallow recession.iii Businesses and consumers who are reliant on this spending are less likely to make decisions or take on risk in such an uncertain environment.

Like personal income, Montana's payroll employment was impacted by the financial crises, starting with employment losses in the fourth quarter of 2008. Job losses continued throughout 2009 and 2010 before starting recovery in 2011. Wages recovered earlier than employment growth, with the total amount

Figure 1: Montana and U.S. Personal Income Growth

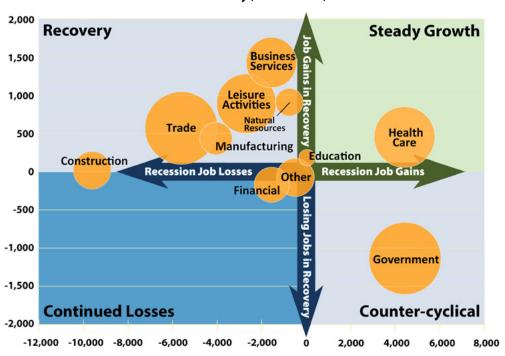


Source: Quarterly Personal Income Data, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

of wages paid to Montana workers starting to increase in the second quarter of 2010. These wage gains translated into job growth in 2011 as the spending of more wages stimulated demand in the high-employment consumer industries. The average annual wage increased by 3.5% in 2011, driving Montana's average annual wage over \$35,000 for the first time.iv

Payroll employment grew at about 0.9% in 2011, but private employment grew much faster at 1.4%. The job growth by industry is illustrated in Figure 2. The job change during the recession years of 2007 to 2010 is shown on the horizontal axis compared to the past year of recovery on the vertical axis. The size of the bubble indicates the size of the industry employment in 2011. Total job growth in recent years has been slower than private job growth because the government sector shed jobs in 2010 and 2011. Figure 2 includes all public employees in the government bubble, even though many public workers are in the education, health care, or construction industries. Public employment represents roughly 20% of total employment in 2011, with 11% of total employment in local government, 6% in state government, and 3% in the federal government. The government share of total employment has been slowly decreasing over time, although it increased a few percentage points during the recession. The government share returned to its downward trend in the last year. Government is placed in the counter-cyclical quadrant in Figure 2, as it added about 4,400 jobs during the recession and then lost about 1,100 jobs in 2011. Counter-cyclical government employment growth helps stabilize the economy during recessionary periods and helps accelerate the return to growth.

Figure 2: Industry Job Change during the Recession (2007 to 2010) and Recovery (2010 to 2011)



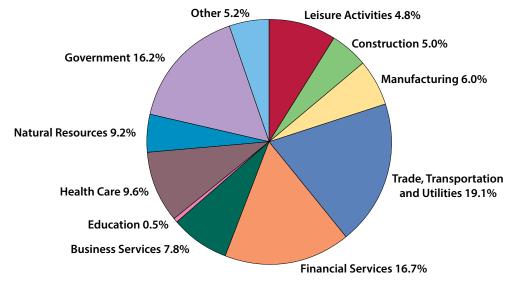
Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

The health care industry has added jobs throughout the recession and recovery, adding almost 5,000 jobs over the last five years. Only the financial services industry (which includes real estate) and other services posted employment losses in 2011, with all other industries in recovery with job gains. Business services, including administration and professional services, added the most jobs in 2011, followed by natural resources (including oil and gas mining) and the leisure activities sector

(which includes restaurants, bars, entertainment, and hotels). Trade, manufacturing, and construction posted the most losses during the recession, but all three industries are back on the recovery path with job gains in 2011. Wood product manufacturing and residential construction have been slow to recover in the aftermath of the national housing downturn, but other manufacturing and commercial and industrial construction posted job gains over the past year.

Figure 2 illustrates the size of each industry by the size of the industry's bubble, with trade, health care, government, and leisure activities employing the most workers. However, employment is only one way to contribute to the economy. Figure 3 illustrates the contribution of each industry to Montana's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Although health care represents 15% of Montana's total workforce, it contributes 10% of Montana's GDP. Similarly, the leisure activities sector comprises 13% of employment, but contributes only 5% of GDP. Other industries contribute more to GDP than to employment. The financial services industry, which includes real estate, contributes 17% of Montana's GDP, but only 5% of Montana's employment. The manufacturing and natural resource sectors also contribute significant GDP (15% combined), but are a small percentage of employment (7%). No industry is more important than another, but each industry has different roles to play in the economy.

Figure 3. Montana Gross Domestic Product by Industry, 2011



Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

Figure 4: Top 10 Exports from Montana to the Rest of the World (millions)

1.	Bulk Wheat	881.8
2.	Mineral Fuel, Oil, etc.	374.2
3.	Inorganic Chemicals	346.4
4.	Industrial Machinery (including computers)	197.9
5.	Vehicles, Parts, etc.	114.9
6.	Cereals	60.5
7.	Ores, Slag & Ash	60.2
8.	Salt, Sulfur, Earth & Stone	57.6
9.	Aircraft, Parts, etc.	40.3
10	Optic, Medical or Surgical Instruments	37.6

Source: Montana Department of Commerce, Office of Trade and International Relations, 2011

The manufacturing and natural resources industries are also important because of the amount of exports they provide for our economy. Exports bring new wealth into our economy, which then drives economic growth in all industries as the money is circulated through our economy. Figure 4 illustrates the top 10 Montana exports. Many are raw natural resources from the agriculture and mining industries, or manufacturing products that add value to the raw commodities. Overall, Montana's exports increased by 14% in 2011. Montana's largest export customers include other states, Canada, Asia, and Europe. Based on data from the first half of 2012, Montana exports may decrease slightly in 2012 because of slower economic growth in many of our non-U.S. global trading partners.v

The western portion of Montana was harder hit by the recession and global slowdown compared to the eastern portion of the state. 2011 unemployment rates by region are shown in Figure 5. The large job losses in wood product manufacturing had a disproportional effect in Northwestern Montana, while the large recessionary job losses in construction had the largest impact in both the Northwest and around the Bozeman region. These two areas continue to have the highest unemployment rates in 2011. In contrast, the Eastern portion of the state was less impacted by the recession because of a heavy reliance on energy, agriculture, health care, and government – all industries that performed relatively well during the recession. The unemployment rate in the East was only 4.7% in 2011. The development of the Bakken oil shale has brought a great deal of development into the

region, both in the primary oil and gas mining industry and in related business services, such as environmental engineering and employment firms. Although unemployment in the western portion of the state continues to be high, job growth has returned to all Montana regions. In fact, the Southwest region of the state (including Butte, Bozeman, Dillon, and Helena) has led the state in job gains as we have exited the recession, leading the Southwest region's unemployment rate to decrease slightly in 2011 to 6.1% from 6.6% in 2010.

All of Montana's regions are expected to post job gains in 2012, with continued growth expected in 2013. However, job growth is expected to remain slower than before the recession for several years. The Montana Department of Labor and Industry's job projections expect 1.4% job growth in 2012 and 2013, compared to the 2.2% annual growth that the state experienced from 2000 to 2007 prior to the recession. In many ways, the rapid economic growth prior to the recession was artificially high because of the low interest rates that caused a growth bubble. Slower expected growth is simply a result of being outside the bubble period.

Growth is also expected to be slower in the future because of cutbacks in government spending and slower growth in consumer spending as Americans save and try to reduce their debt loads. With government spending comprising about 20% and consumption comprising about 70% of aggregate demand, the slowdown in these sectors will translate into slower overall economic growth. Lower domestic demand from consumers and governments will lead many businesses to slow production or look abroad to foreign markets to supplement growth. Both alternatives may lead to slower employment growth domestically. Further, a slowing global economy will likely moderate Montana export growth in 2012 and 2013, although global demand is expected to return in later years.

Despite domestic and global challenges, Montana's economy has proven to be incredibly resilient in the last few years. Montana's economy is now in recovery, adding over 9,800 jobs in the last year, and posting over two years of personal income and wage gains. Although unemployment remains undesirably high, Montana's job growth has re-employed out-of-work Montanans and brought stronger wages back to workers and their families. Future years are expected to bring continued growth to our state as our industries continue recovery from the recession, and the Bakken development provides new opportunities for income growth and entrepreneurialism.

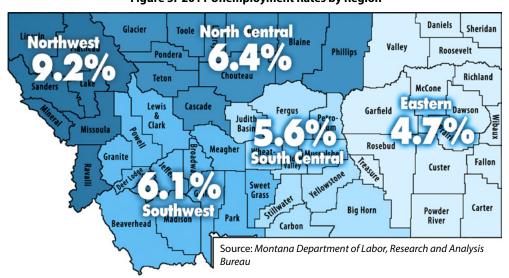


Figure 5: 2011 Unemployment Rates by Region

i The long-term growth rate of 1.2% for Montana's total employment growth is based on employment data from 1976 to 2011 using the Local Area Unemployment Statistics published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Montana Department of Labor and Industry (DLI). Job growth forecasts based on this series by DLI suggested job growth of only 0.9% in 2011.

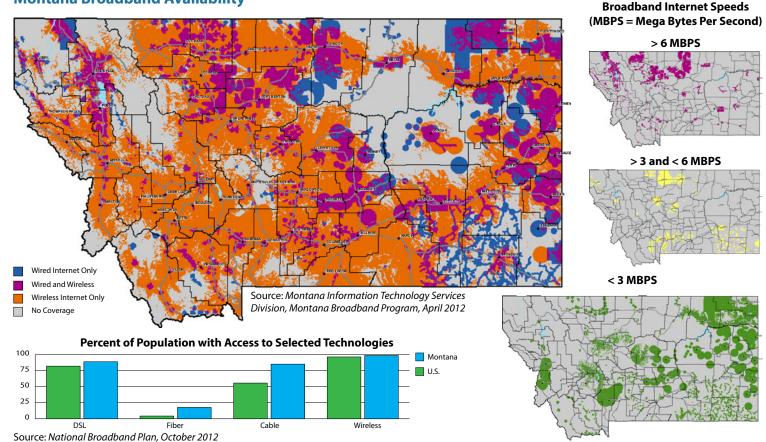
ii International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2012. www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2012/01/weodata/index.aspx.

iii Global Insight, "U.S. Economy: The Fiscal Cliff" June 28, 2012 and Congressional Budget Office, "An Update to the Budget and Economic Outlook: Fiscal Years 2012 to 2022" Aug. 22, 2012.

iv For more information on employment and wage growth, please see the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Labor Day Report 2012, available at <a href="http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913">http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913</a> LDR-12.pdf.

v WiserTrade, U.S. State Exports by NAICS Industry. At <u>www.wisertrade.org</u>. See footnote 2 for growth projections.

### **Montana Broadband Availability**



### **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program**

Under the Broadband Technologies Opportunities Program (BTOP) funded by the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA) and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the Montana State Library is partnering with 44 of Montana's public libraries to expand access to free, high-speed Internet to 86% of the state's population by 2013. Funds have supported: increased broadband speeds; decreased patron wait time; improved access by purchasing ADA compliant

software, hardware, and furniture, and through minor renovation projects aimed at increasing accessibility of computing center facilities; digital literacy training; and a mobile computer lab.

### **Highlights include:**

- Increased average statewide library broadband speeds from 3.55 mbps to 15 mbps
- Added 478 public workstations (212 desktops, 46 children's computers, 200 laptops, 17 touchscreens and 3 iMacs) for a total of 781

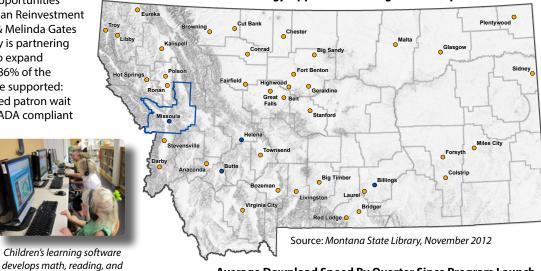
critical-thinking skills

- Decreased average wait time from 20 minutes to less than 5 minutes
- Provided digital literacy training to over 70,000 Montanans and 1,200 librarians on topics such as employment resources, tax filing, self-help law, Internet and email, and computer basics

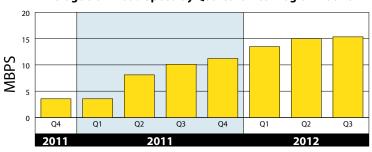
### **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program Participants**

Source: Montana Information Technology Services Division,

Montana Broadband Program, April 2012



### Average Download Speed By Quarter Since Program Launch



Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

### **Demographics**

### **2010 Poverty and Median Income Estimates**

		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	26	51	52
Median Household Income	43,872	36,632	30,192	41,298
% in Poverty All Ages	15	16	27	7
% in Poverty Ages Under 18	19	18	31	8

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

## Percent of Households With One or More Persons 65 Years and Over

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 26	District 51	District 52
One or More 65 and Over	25	20	16	23
One Person	10	10	11	9
Two Or More Persons	14	9	5	14
Family	14	9	5	12
Nonfamily	1	1	0	1

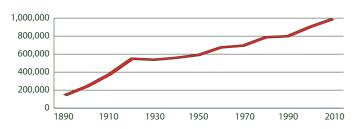
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### **Percent of Change in Number of Housing Units**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 26	District 51	District 52
2000 Census	412,633	8,410	4,451	3,959
2010 Census	482,825	8,498	4,483	4,015
Percent of Change	+ 17.0	+ 1.0	+ 0.7	+ 1.4

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Censes

### Montana Historic Population Growth 1890 - 2010 Censes

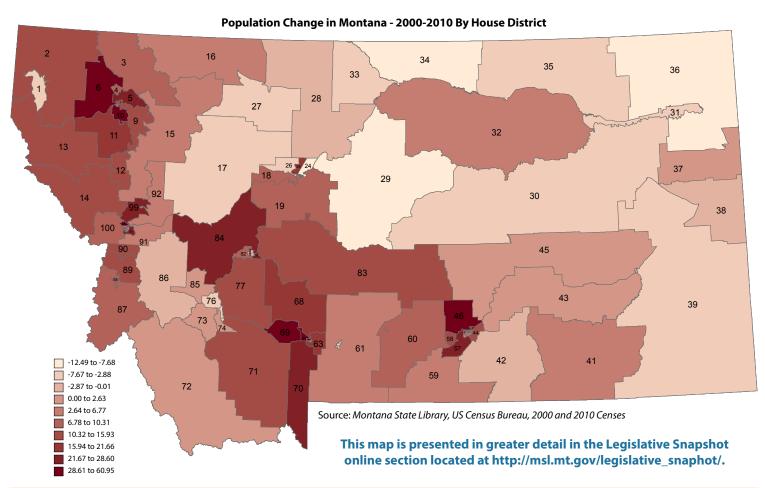


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1890 - 2010 Censes

### 2010 Census Data

	Total	Male	Female
United States	308,745,538	151,781,326	156,964,212
Under 5 years	20,201,362	10,319,427	9,881,935
Under 18 years	74,181,467	37,945,136	36,236,331
18 to 64 years	194,356,087	96,473,230	97,882,857
65 years and over	40,267,984	17,362,960	22,905,024
Montana	989,415	496,667	492,748
Under 5 years	62,423	32,129	30,294
Under 18 years	223,563	114,909	108,654
18 to 64 years	619,110	313,713	305,397
65 years and over	146,742	68,045	78,697
		·	

Source: US Census Bureau, 2010 Census



### **Demographics**

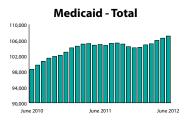
### **Veteran Population Projections**

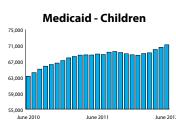
Montana is ranked second among the states for percent of the civilian population 18 years and over who are veterans. (12.3 percent, U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey)

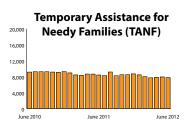
		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	26	51	52
Civilian population (>18)	746,963	14,496	7,488	7,008
Non Veterans	646,089	12,624	6,490	6,134
Veterans	100,874	1,872	998	874
% of Gulf War (>9/01)	9.0%	8%	13%	1%
% of Gulf War (8/90-8/01)	15%	14%	17%	11%
Vietnam era	37%	43%	49%	36%
Korean War	13%	12%	6%	18%
World War II	10%	12%	5%	20%

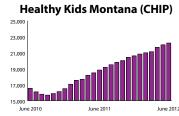
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

# Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services Selected Eligibles - Monthly Enrollment





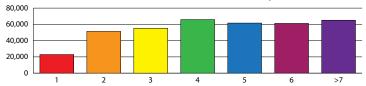




Source: Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services, August 2012

### **Montana Median Income By Household Size**

Median Income for All Households: 43,872



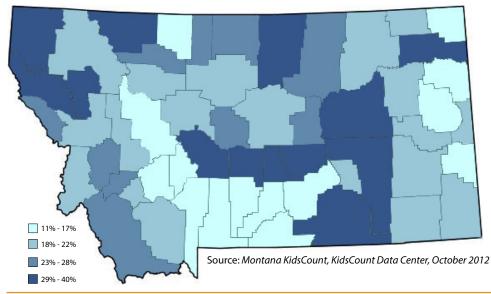
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

## Percent of Individuals Below Poverty Level (12 Month Period)

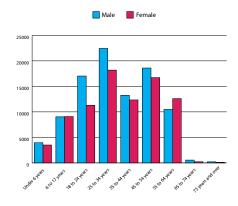
		Senate	House	House
	Mantana			
T + 1/6 + 1)	Montana	District 26	District 51	District 52
Total (Count)	138,109	2,869	2,246	623
Males	46.2%	41.6%	44.4%	31.5%
Under 5 years	5.0%	4.9%	6.2%	0.0%
5 years	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
6 to 11 years	4.8%	4.4%	2.8%	10.0%
12 to 14 years	2.1%	0.6%	0.5%	1.1%
15 years	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	2.2%	2.4%	1.4%
18 to 24 years	8.6%	2.5%	2.6%	2.4%
25 to 34 years	5.5%	4.8%	5.1%	3.9%
35 to 44 years	4.6%	6.7%	6.6%	6.9%
45 to 54 years	5.3%	9.9%	12.2%	1.4%
55 to 64 years	3.8%	3.4%	3.7%	2.2%
65 to 74 years	1.6%	1.1%	1.4%	0.0%
> 75 years	1.4%	1.0%	0.8%	2.1%
Females	53.8%	58.4%	55.6%	68.5%
Under 5 years	5.1%	5.7%	6.2%	3.9%
5 years	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
6 to 11 years	4.7%	5.5%	3.1%	14.1%
12 to 14 years	2.0%	0.4%	0.5%	0.0%
15 years	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	0.3%	0.4%	0.0%
18 to 24 years	11.0%	10.4%	9.0%	15.4%
25 to 34 years	7.3%	9.9%	9.3%	12.2%
35 to 44 years	5.0%	5.2%	5.1%	5.5%
45 to 54 years	5.5%	9.8%	9.7%	10.1%
55 to 64 years	4.3%	4.0%	5.1%	0.0%
65 to 74 years	2.2%	2.7%	2.6%	3.0%
> 75 years	3.5%	4.6%	4.6%	4.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### Montana Child Poverty By County (Percent - 2009)



### **Montana Health Insurance Coverage Status**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey

### **Indexes**

Indexes				
Population	Montana	Senate District 26	House District 51	House District 52
Total population	989,415	17,992	9,206	8,786
Median age (years)	40	35	35	36
Total population - 65 years and over	146,742	2,147	901	1,246
Total population - 18 to 64 years	619,110	12,053	6,513	5,540
Total population - under 18 years	223,563	3,792	1,792	2,000
Total population - under 5 years	62,423 964,439	1,314	646	668
One race White	884,961	17,373 15,269	8,876 7,567	8,497 7,702
Black/African American	4,027	214	120	94
American Indian/Alaska Native	62,555	1,245	847	398
Asian	6,253	137	74	63
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	668	15	7	8
Some other race	5,975	493	261	232
Two or more races	24,976	619	330	289
Hispanic/Latino	28,565	1,590	911	679
Social	Montana	Senate District 26	House District 51	House District 52
Total households	401,328	8,239	4,156	4,083
Average household size	2	2	2	2
Average family size	3	3	3	3
Family households (families)	256,130	3,722	1,685	2,037
Male householder, no wife present, family	15,368	234	144	90
Male householder, no wife present, family - with own children under 18 years	9,016	130	51	79
Female householder, no husband present, family	33,651	995	645	350
Female householder, no husband present, family - with own children under 18 years	21,355	619	418	201
Nonfamily households	145,198	4,517	2,471	2,046
Householder living alone	116,779	3,557	1,965	1,592
Householder living alone - 65 years and over	41,923	847	464	383
Households with one or more people under 18 years	116,926	1,922	884	1,038
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	99,541	1,610	673	937
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	235,983	3,665	1,745	1,920
Nursery school, preschool	13,206	236	53	183
Kindergarten	12,085	334	124	210
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	96,195	1,507 661	715 170	792 491
High school (grades 9-12) College or graduate school	52,304 62,193	927	683	244
	02,193	921	003	244
Economic	Montana	Senate District 26	House District 51	House District 52
Employment status - population 16 years and over	778,518	14,892	7,630	7,262
Civilian labor force - employed	476,195	9,788	4,733	5,055
Civilian labor force - unemployed	28,683	637	447	190
Armed forces	3,737	28	28	0
Not in labor force	269,903	4,439	2,422	2,017
Females 16 years and over in labor force  Mean travel time to work (minutes)	391,139 18	7,695 16	4,000 16	3,695 15
·		45,625	40,975	
Mean earnings (dollars) Mean Social Security income (dollars)	55,129 15,179	12,928	10,286	50,395 14,849
Mean retirement income (dollars)	18,679	15,224	13,955	15,955
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	7,895	7,801	8,464	6,342
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	2,954	1,169	1,107	1,362
Median family income (dollars)	55,725	47,237	42,998	52,863
Mean family income (dollars)	68,016	55,842	51,780	59,202
Housing	Montana	Senate District 26	House District 51	House District 52
Total housing units	471,723	8,660	4,405	4,255
Occupied housing units	401,328	8,239	4,156	4,083
Vacant housing units	70,395	421	249	172
Homeowner vacancy rate	2	0	0	0
Rental vacancy rate	6	3	2	3
Built 2005 or later	18,895	25	14	11
Owner-occupied	277,023	4,353	1,922	2,431
Renter-occupied	124,305	3,886	2,234	1,652
Median (dollars)	173,300	137,300	133,200	140,500
Housing units with a mortgage	162.090	3.035	1.434	1,601

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census/2006-2010 American Community Survey

Housing units with a mortgage

Housing units without a mortgage

162,090

114,933

3,035

1,318

1,434

488

1,601

830

### **Accredited Schools**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 26	District 51	District 52
Elementaries	440	4	1	3
Middle Schools	49	1	1	0
Grades 7-8 Schools	164	0	0	0
High Schools	185	2	1	1
Total	838	7	3	4

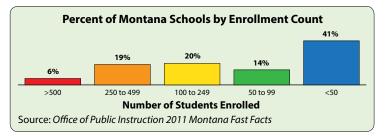
Source: Montana State Library, Montana Office of Public Instruction, September 2012

### **Montana School Libraries**

Per MCA 20-7-202, each school in Montana maintains a school library.

Average circulation per library per year	13,788
Access to Statewide Databases	100%
No summer library hours	83%

Source: 2012 Montana School Library Data Survey



### **Montana Test Scores - Achievement Levels**

### 4th Grade Reading

2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
31%	29%	25%	27%	27%
69%	71%	75%	73%	73%
65%	64%	61%	65%	64%
35%	36%	39%	35%	36%
	31% 69% 65%	31% 29% 69% 71% 65% 64%	31% 29% 25% 69% 71% 75% 65% 64% 61%	31% 29% 25% 27% 69% 71% 75% 73% 65% 64% 61% 65%

### 8th Grade Reading

2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
18%	18%	15%	16%	14%
82%	82%	85%	84%	86%
63%	63%	61%	62%	58%
37%	37%	39%	38%	42%
	18% 82% 63%	18% 18% 82% 82% 63% 63%	18% 18% 15% 82% 82% 85% 63% 63% 61%	18%     18%     15%     16%       82%     82%     85%     84%       63%     63%     61%     62%

### 4th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	19%	15%	12%	12%	13%
At or above basic	81%	85%	88%	88%	87%
Below proficient	69%	62%	56%	55%	55%
At or above proficient	31%	38%	44%	45%	45%

### 8th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	21%	20%	21%	18%	17%
At or above basic	79%	80%	79%	82%	83%
Below proficient	65%	64%	62%	56%	54%
At or above proficient	35%	36%	38%	44%	46%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2012

# Montana High School Graduation Rates By High School District 0 - 59% 60 - 69% 70 - 79% 80 - 89% 90 - 100% Montana State Library, Montana Office of Public Instruction, October 2012

### 4th Graders Who Scored Below Proficient Reading Level

By Family Income	2011
Eligible for free/reduced school lunch	77%
Not eligible for free/reduced school lunch	55%

By Race and Hispanic Origin	2011
White	61%
Hispanic or Latino	77%
American Indian	86%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2011

### **Early Literacy**

For low-income children in particular, a "readiness gap" fuels much of what has become known as the achievement gap. The readiness gap grows exponentially between birth and kindergarten due to differences in children's resources and opportunities for physical, linguistic, cognitive, social, emotional, and behavioral development. This gap continues to grow as children attend K-12 school.

Nearly 2/3 of Montana's fourth graders cannot read at a proficient level. The fact is that the fourth-graders who cannot meet proficient levels in reading today are all too likely to become our nation's lowest-income, least-skilled, least-productive, and most costly citizens tomorrow. Low achievement in reading, which begins with opportunistic differences starting at birth, has important long-term consequences in terms of individual earning potential, global competitiveness, and general productivity.

Source: MontanaKidsCount, September 2011

# Montana Head Start Locations Libby Flathead Browning Toole Harrie Harre Have Policy Sheridae Policy Box Elder Policy Box Eld

There are 769 libraries in the Montana Library Directory. Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries. For more detailed information on Montana's libraries visit http://www.msl.mt.gov/For\_Librarians/Library\_Directory/. See the Education page for more information about Montana's school libraries.

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 26	District 51	District 52
Public	82	1	1	1
Branches	34	1	1	1
Bookmobiles	3	1	1	1
Academic	26	3	3	3
Institutional	2	0	0	0
School	562	46	46	46
Special	57	9	9	9
Other	3	0	0	0
Total	769	61	61	61

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### **Montana's Cultural Heritage**

In partnership with the Montana Historical Society and other organizations, the Montana State Library promotes preservation of and online

access to our state's cultural heritage. The Montana Memory Project website makes a variety of historic as well as contemporary resources available in digital format for education, business, pleasure, and lifelong learning.



Fire trucks at Presbyterian Church, Lewistown, MT

http://mtmemory.org/.

### **Connecting to Collections**

The Montana Historical Society and the Montana State Library partnered on a statewide project to assess the preservation needs of collections at Montana's more than 400 cultural organizations. The assessment documented the need for training, environmental monitoring, on-site surveys of collections and facilities, **Montar** 

and disaster preparedness assistance.

### **Montana Talking Book Library**

## Services for Montanans with Visual, Physical and Reading Disabilities

The Montana State Library supports free specialized and direct accessible library services to Montanans with visual and physical disabilities through the Montana Talking Book Library (MTBL). The number of veterans served has increased to 12.4% of all patrons. Overall patrons have increased by 15%. MTBL circulation has increased by 15.16%. The Patron Outreach Project is designed to connect more Montanans with MTBL services.

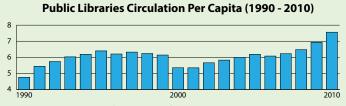
MTBL's local recordings and national digitization projects continue to progress and offer a wider variety of digital

audio books to patrons in both physical delivery and digital BARD (Braille and Audio Reading Download) delivery programs. These are designed to meet patrons' needs at their personal resource and skills level, including homebound patrons.

For more information: http://msl.mt.gov/tbl/ OR 1-800-332-3400

### **Montana Public Libraries Fast Facts**

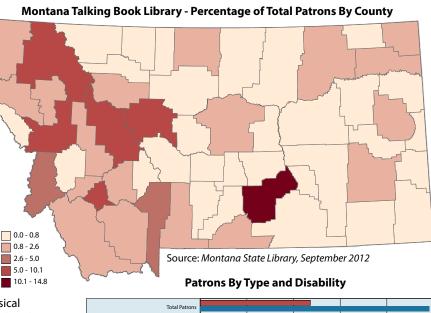
- Montana's public libraries hold 3,719,920 items.
- Montanans visited their public libraries an average of five times throughout the year, for a total of 4,599,660 visits in 2011.
- Montana library patrons checked out 7,519,019 items in 2011, about eight items per person.
- Librarians in Montana's public libraries fielded 465,036 reference questions in SFY 2011, or 8,934 questions per week.
- 100% of all Montana libraries provide Internet access to patrons
- Nearly half of all Montanans (467,303) have a library card.



Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### **Courier Project**

As access to quality information has become a vital part of our lives, the Montana State Library is partnering with libraries on a number of ways to share information and materials affordably and dependably. One of these methods is the Montana Courier Project, which uses a commercial courier service to ship library materials and resources around the state. As participation has grown, libraries are seeing increasingly significant savings in the cost of moving library materials around the state.



Deaf & Blind Disabilities

Physical Disability

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

Digital Users

Number of Patron

The Montana State Library works on behalf of all Montana libraries to help them provide the latest and best information and library services to their patrons – your constituents. We negotiate on behalf of libraries across the state to get the best rate on cuttingedge library products and services, keeping libraries relevant and engaged in their local communities. Our statewide suite of resource sharing tools through our unique group services contract with Online Computing Library Center (OCLC) enables patrons to borrow library materials from anywhere in the world and provides Montana collections to citizens of the world. Discover It, a new statewide search tool for libraries, makes the patron's discovery experience into a one stop, "Googlelike" experience. Without statewide library projects, some of which are listed here, many Montanans would be left behind in this age of information.

### **Participating Libraries**

Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries that are participating in the following statewide projects.

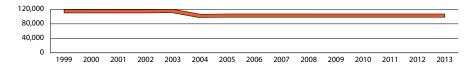
		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 26	District 51	District 52
Statewide Databases	769	61	61	61
OCLC	769	61	61	61
OCLC Group Services	252	40	40	40
Montana Shared Catalog	163	9	9	9
MontanaLibrary2Go	88	1	1	1
Ready2Read	72	1	1	1
Courier Project	46	0	0	0
Montana Memory Project	34	4	4	4

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### -State Aid Dollars for Public Libraries-

State aid to public libraries is provided through the Information Access Montana Act (IAMA) passed by the Montana Legislature in 1989. The act is designed to broaden access to existing information by strengthening public libraries, augment and extend services provided by public libraries, and permit new types of library services based on local need. For fiscal year 2013, a total of \$102,830 was distributed amongst the state's 82 public libraries.

### State Aid for Montana Public Libraries (1999 - 2013)



	Per	PerSq	
State Aid for Public Libraries in Senate District 26	Capita \$	Mile \$	Total \$
Parmly Billings Library, Billings	12,798	228	13,026

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### **MontanaLibrary2Go Participating Libraries**



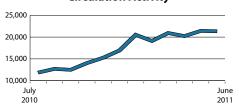
## Statewide Databases and HomeworkMT

Thanks to an allocation from the Montana legislature, the Montana State Library offers statewide periodical databases to all Montana library patrons. Access to this completely online collection - accessible in the library, at home, or on a mobile device - includes hundreds of journals and thousands of full text articles on everything from business resources to health information. Montanans performed nearly 6.5 million searches within the "Discover It" statewide search tool last year. Library patrons also have access to live tutors and online homework assistance through HomeworkMT. Montana students engaged in 8,102 live tutoring sessions and 3,715 online sessions to get assistance with math, science, social studies and the GED. Adults accessed the resource for assistance with computer and financial literacy, resumes, and helping children with homework.

### MontanaLibrary2Go

The ever increasing popularity of downloadable audio and e-books makes MontanaLibrary2Go a favorite of Montana library patrons. Participating libraries deliver a growing collection of downloadable audio and e-book titles to their patrons. Titles are available for download on a wide variety of mobile devices including Kindles, iPods, iPads, iPhones and Androids. Patrons from participating libraries downloaded 206,801 titles between July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012.

### MontanaLibrary2Go Circulation Activity



Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### **Ready 2 Read**

The Montana State Library's Ready 2 Read program is designed to help parents and caregivers understand the value of sharing language and literacy with their children and the importance these skills play throughout a person's life. The Ready 2 Read program has provided extensive early childhood training for Montana librarians; placed early childhood materials, including age-appropriate books and toys, into libraries throughout the state; and helped Montana libraries become community hubs for healthy child and family development, which provide all parents of young children access to age appropriate reading materials and a 21st Century learning environment that will reap rewards for society far into the future.

http://ready2readmontana.org/

### **Montana GIS Portal**



The Montana GIS Portal serves as Montana's primary online resource to discover geospatial data. The Portal provides online access to hundreds of datasets in a variety of formats for use in maps, web mapping applications and geospatial analyses.

http://gisportal.msl.mt.gov/

### **State Names Authority (SNA)**

The Montana State Library is responsible for representing the State of Montana to the US Board of Geographic Names (BGN). The SNA is notified when the BGN receives proposals for new names or changes to existing names recognized by the federal government for natural features such as streams and mountains in Montana. The SNA solicits opinions on the proposals from state and local agencies and from the public, then forwards these opinions, along with the State's recommendation, to the BGN. The SNA web site at <a href="http://msl.mt.gov/geonames">http://msl.mt.gov/geonames</a> has more information and a database of all proposals made for Montana since 2002.

# Ready 2 Read Participating Libraries | Columbia | Falls | Glacier | Valier | Box Elder |

### **Statewide Library Training**

The Montana State Library's three consultants travel throughout Montana and meet one-on-one with librarians and library trustees across the state, assisting with everything from training and technology to applying Montana library law and fundraising basics. In the last fiscal year, MSL's consultants traveled over 37,505 miles, made over 2,830 contacts and completed over 167 visits with Montana's library community.



Number of trainings 29 Number of students at trainings 450

Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

Source: Montana State Library, October 2011 - September 2012

### **Montana Shared Catalog**

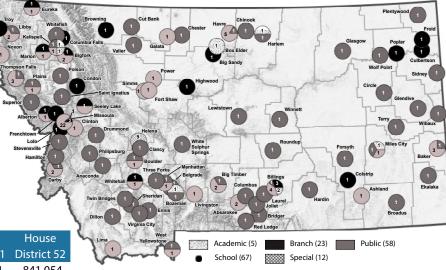
The Montana Shared Catalog helps more than 160 Montana libraries meet today's library users' demands. It gives Montanans a rich and easy-to-use catalog including more than 5 million items that patrons circulated 4,871,174 times from August 2011 to September 2012. Forty-two of the MSC member libraries have joined together in three separate groups to share their collections and patrons among their members. These resource sharing libraries are in the 4-Rivers Group (10 members in Southwestern Montana), BridgerNet Group (5 members in Gallatin County), and the Partners Group (27 members located across the state).

### **Montana Shared Catalog Circulation**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 26	District 51	District 52
Circulation	4,871,174	841,054	841,054	841,054

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

### Montana Shared Catalog Participants



### **State Publications Available Online!**

The Montana State Library is digitizing our legacy print state publications collection of 37,000+ publications dating from 1874. To date, over one million pages have been digitized. These publications are available online in a variety of formats at <a href="http://statepublications.mt.gov">http://statepublications.mt.gov</a>. Use of these online items is exponentially more frequent than traditional print usage.

### **Geographic Information**

### **Montana Land Information Act**

Montana Governments and Groups Receiving MLIA Grants The Montana Land FY 2008 Through FY 2013 Information Account is funded through document Fort Peck Tribes recording fees as described Chippewa Swan Valley School District LINCOLN in MCA 7-4-2637. The Cree Tribe account supplies funds FLATHEAD for work on statewide datasets, called the Montana Salish TETON **Spatial Data Infrastructure** Kootenai Tribe (MSDI), and provides funding for local, regional, and tribal efforts to build and support GIS capacity. The statewide datasets. such as cadastral (tax parcels), aerial photography, addressed structures, and wetlands are used by local, state, tribal, federal, and private sector GIS STILL-WATER YELLOWSTON practitioners. **Montana Land Information Account Funds to State Account By Year** 750.000 Tribal Governments Grants County Grants Counties with Multiple Grants 500,000 Cities and Other Eligible Entity Grants

### **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure**

\*FY06 does not include a June 06 collection month

FY10

FY08 FY09

Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

The Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure or MSDI contains 14 Framework layers that digitally represent the physical and cultural landscape of Montana. This information is developed with private sector, local, state, and tribal programs and in cooperation with the federal government. The State of Montana partners with all levels of government to create a complete standardized set of data for Montana base maps.

These 14 layers can help improve business inefficiencies; route traffic; study sensitive species after an oil spill; plan for future development; spur economic development; deliver necessary immunization services to children in your community and more.

# MSDI represent cana. This in, local, state, the federal swith all standardized The Montana Cadastral Mapping Application is a robust mapping tool that provides access to selected Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure layers, including information on public and private land ownership.

Montana Cadastral Application http://gis.mt.gov

Source: Montana State Library, August 2012

### **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure Layers**



250.000

Hydrography

























For more information, visit http://giscoordination.mt.gov

### Land

### **Land Ownership**

Senate District 26 ranks number 47 in size and is 5.164 square miles, or about 0% of Montana's total land area (146,926 square miles). The average senate district in Montana is 2,938 square miles and the average house district is 1,469 square miles.

	Montana		Senate Distric	t 26	House District 51		House District 52	
	Area		Area		Area		Area	
Owner	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%
Private	95,080	65	5	93	3	91	2	97
Local Government	208	<1	<1	6	<1	7	<1	3
Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks	648	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
State Trust Land	8,092	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other State Land	139	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
US Bureau of Land Management	12,505	9	<1	<1	<1	1	0	0
US Fish and Wildlife Service	1,448	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
US Forest Service	26,608	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
US National Park Service	1,853	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Federal Land	344	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	0	0
Total	146,926		5		3		2	

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

### **Private Land Agricultural Use**

	Montana		Senate District	26	House District !	51	House District	: 52
Owner	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%
Continuous Crop	29,162	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fallow Crop	13,497,077	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
Farmstead	34,343	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grazing	51,274,975	62	363	100	363	100	0	0
Irrigated	1,891,718	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Timber	15,346,749	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wild Hay	1,235,624	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	83,309,648		363		363		0	

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Department of Revenue, September 2012

### **Conservation Easements (Acres)**

		Senate District	House District	House District
	Montana	26	51	52
Bitter Root Land Trust	2,624	0	0	0
City Government	601	0	0	0
Clark Fork-Pend Oreille Conservancy	208	0	0	0
County Government	528	0	0	0
Ducks Unlimited (Wetlands America Trust)	16,997	0	0	0
Five Valleys Land Trust	47,591	0	0	0
Flathead Land Trust	9,568	0	0	0
Gallatin Valley Land Trust	37,046	0	0	0
Humane Society Wildlife Land Trust	279	0	0	0
Montana Conservation Trust	736	0	0	0
Montana Department of Transportation	999	0	0	0
Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks	417,119	0	0	0
Montana Land Reliance	895,520	26	26	0
Mule Deer Foundation	155	0	0	0
National Wildlife Federation	20	0	0	0
Prickly Pear Land Trust	3,246	0	0	0
Rattlesnake Land Trust	190	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation	50,266	0	0	0
Salish and Kootenai Tribal Lands	222	0	0	0
The Bighorn Institute	1,443	0	0	0
The Conservation Fund	15,061	0	0	0
The Nature Conservancy	316,722	0	0	0
The Vital Ground Foundation	912	0	0	0
US Bureau of Reclamation	42	0	0	0
US Department of Agriculture	26,901	0	0	0
US Fish and Wildlife Service	241,264	0	0	0
US Forest Service	20,038	0	0	0
US Government	9,251	0	0	0
Total	2,115,548	26	26	0

### Montana Land Management Tool

To view more land management and conservation easement information, visit the Natural Heritage MapViewer at <a href="http://">http://</a> mtnhp.org/mapviewer. The MapViewer displays land management information (public lands, managed areas, and conservation easements); wildlife sightings (more than 1,300,000); land cover/land use; and, over 28,000 georeferenced photos from across Montana. It links directly into the Montana Field Guides for more information about Montana's animals, plants and habitats. The Natural Heritage Program is the state's source for reliable, objective information and expertise to support stewardship of our native species and habitats. http://mtnhp.org

### **Montana Ground Water Investigations Program**

- Investigates critical groundwater challenges such as groundwater/surfacewater interaction, impacts of land use change, development stress, and more.
- Results provide scientific basis for sound, informed, water-management decisions.

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/gwip/gwip.asp

### **Montana Ground Water Assessment Program**

- Maps groundwater quality and the distribution of Montana's aquifers
- Provides long-term groundwater quality and water-level monitoring
- Maintains the central repository for Montana's groundwater information

http://mbmggwic.mtech.edu/

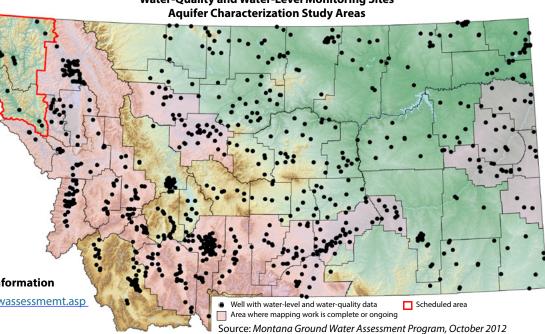
**Ground Water Assessment Program information** 

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/grw/grwassessmemt.asp

# **Ground Water Investigation Program Project Areas Map** Active or completed projects Next scheduled projects Unscheduled projects

Source: Montana Ground Water Investigation Program, September 2012

### **Water-Quality and Water-Level Monitoring Sites**



### **Montana Drought Resources**

The Montana Governor's Drought **Advisory Committee** is charged with monitoring, forecasting, and reporting water supply and moisture conditions, enabling



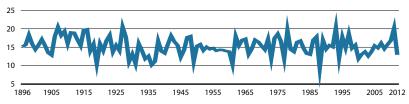
Montanans to make timely and informed decisions to mitigate drought impacts in a proactive manner.

For historic analysis, up-to-date information, and maps on Montana's current drought situation visit http://drought.mt.gov/.

### **Montana Digital Atlas**

Additional mapping and data capabilities are available through the Montana State Library at <a href="http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp">http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp</a>. The Montana Digital Atlas allows users to identify a place of interest and view an atlas of information about that place that includes a broad range of data categories such as land ownership and use, census data, water information and biological data.

### Montana Annual Precipitation in Inches (1895 - 2012)

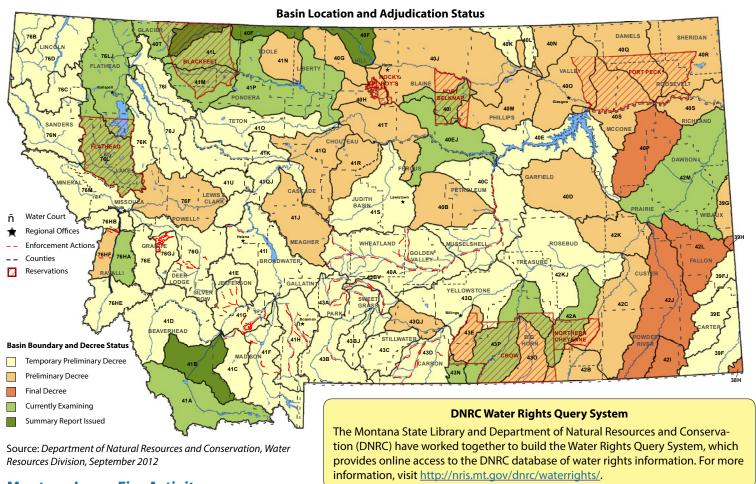


Source: NOAA National Climate Data Center, September 2012

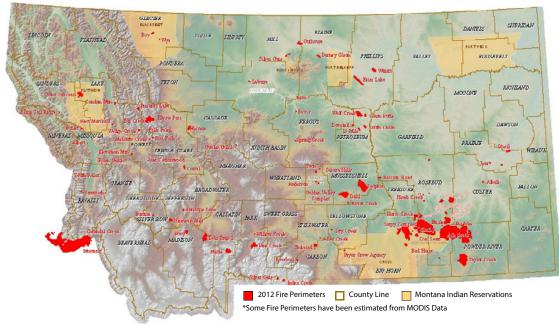
### Water/Fire

### **Water Rights**

The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation Water Adjudication Bureau assists the Montana Water Court in the adjudication of all claims to pre July 1, 1973 water rights. The Bureau examines all claims pursuant to Supreme Court rules and provides a summary report to the Water Court on each of the basins (85) in the state. Pursuant to legislation passed in 2005 the Bureau must complete the examination of the remaining 57,000 claims (as of 2005) by June 30, 2015. The map below shows the current status of the adjudication process. Visit <a href="http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/">http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/</a>.



### **Montana Large Fire Activity**



Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, Forestry Division, September 2012

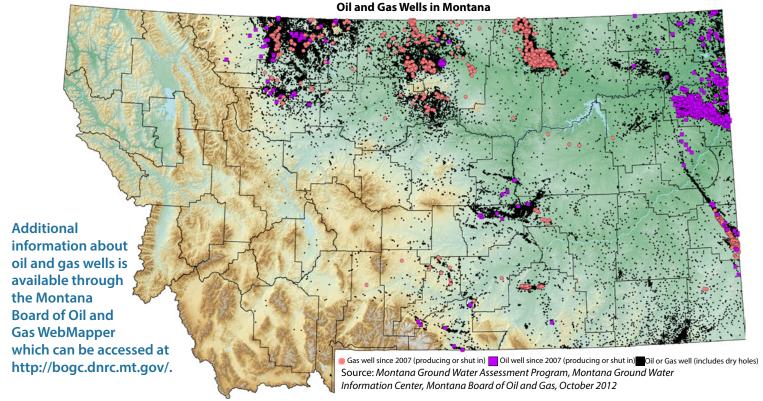
### Montana Fires 2002 - 2011 All Fires As Reported by All Agencies

Year	Count	Acreage
2002	1,372	110,309
2003	2,326	736,809
2004	1,447	18,445
2005	1,316	103,294
2006	2,302	1,047,118
2007	1,875	778,079
2008	1,424	166,842
2009	1,731	48,912
2010	1,050	56,711
2011	1,335	168,010

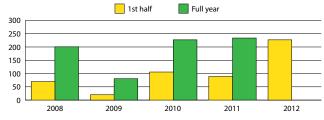
Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, September 2012

For additional information on Montana's fires, visit DNRC's online Fire Map at http://dnrc.mt.gov/gis/fire/.

### **Oil and Gas Wells**



Montana Oil Well Permits Issued (2008 - 2012)



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, August 2012

# Montana House Heating Fuel Occupied Housing Units

	Count	Percent
Utility gas	226,740	56.5%
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	51,713	12.9%
Electricity	78,582	18.8%
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	7,472	1.9%
Coal or coke	927	0.2%
Wood	33,481	8.3%
Solar energy	321	0.1%
Other fuel	4,234	1.1%
No fuel used	858	0.2%
Total	404,616	100.0%

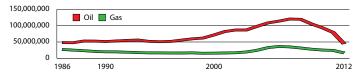
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### Oil and Gas Wells

		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	26	51	52
Coal Bed Methane, Active	1,073	0	0	0
Coal Bed Methane, Inactive	65	0	0	0
Gas, Active	7,238	0	0	0
Gas, Inactive	2,569	0	0	0
Gas Storage, Active	270	0	0	0
Gas Storage, Inactive	18	0	0	0
Injection, Active	1,135	0	0	0
Injection, Inactive	757	0	0	0
Oil, Active	7,554	0	0	0
Oil, Inactive	4,579	0	0	0
Oil & Gas, Active	1	0	0	0
Total	25,259	0	0	0

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Board of Oil and Gas, September 2012

### **Montana Annual Oil and Gas Production (Barrels)**



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, October 2012

### **Pipelines**

	Montana		Senate District 26		House District 51		House District 52	
	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles
Crude Oil	90	1,970	4	5	4	5	0	0
Natural Gas	360	3,301	1	0	0	0	1	0
Refined Product	47	805	1	0	1	0	0	0
Other	24	402	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	521	6,477	6	5	5	5	1	0

Source: Montana State Library, Pipeline Intregrity Management Mapping Application, December 2006

### Wildlife and Recreation

Montana is blessed with a wealth of wildlife and habitat diversity. These resources provide exceptional opportunities for recreation and contribute substantially to the state's economy and quality of life. Good information is critical to maintain this valuable heritage as the state grows and develops.

### **Recreation Area (Acres)**

	Senate District 26
Fishing Access Sites	0
Fishing Conservation Areas	0
State Parks	0
Wildlife Conservation Easements	0
Wildlife Management Areas	0
Wildlife Protection Areas	0
Total	0

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks, September 2012

### **Big Game Distribution**



### **Animal Species Diversity**

		Senate District 26	% of Montana
	Montana (Count)	(Count)	Species
Amphibians	13	7	54
Birds	308	241	78
Fish	54	21	39
Mammals	103	62	60
Reptiles	17	14	82

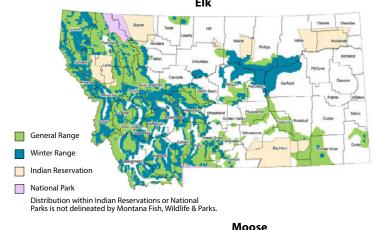
Source: Montana Natural Heritage Program, September 2012

### **Block Management Acreage**

There are a total of 9,093,377 acres of Block Management land (including Plum Creek\*) in the State of Montana. Senate District 26 contains 3,305 or 0% of those acres.

\*Plum Creek land in FWP's Regions 1 and 2 are included in these statistics. Although they are part of the Block Management Program, they are not traditional BMA's and are managed differently.

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012



### -Wildlife Highlights-

For more information on animals, plants, and habitats in your Senate District, visit the Montana Natural Heritage Program at http://mtnhp.org. Resources include:

- · Montana Field Guide an encyclopedia of the distribution, status, and biology of Montana's animals, plants, and biological communities
- MapViewer interactive maps of animals, plants, land cover, and land management

· Land Management Maps – public lands, conservation easements,

and special designations · Wetland and riparian mapping information

Reports on Montana's Species of Concern

· Quick responses to data requests and answers from expert scientists on Montana's plants, animals, and biological communities.

### **Spiny Softshell**

Apalone spinifera

Spiny Softshells are known for foraging in the water, often in shallows with vegetation. Most mature females lay a single clutch of 20 to 40 eggs in the fall.



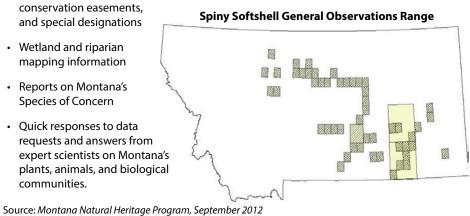
Mule Deer



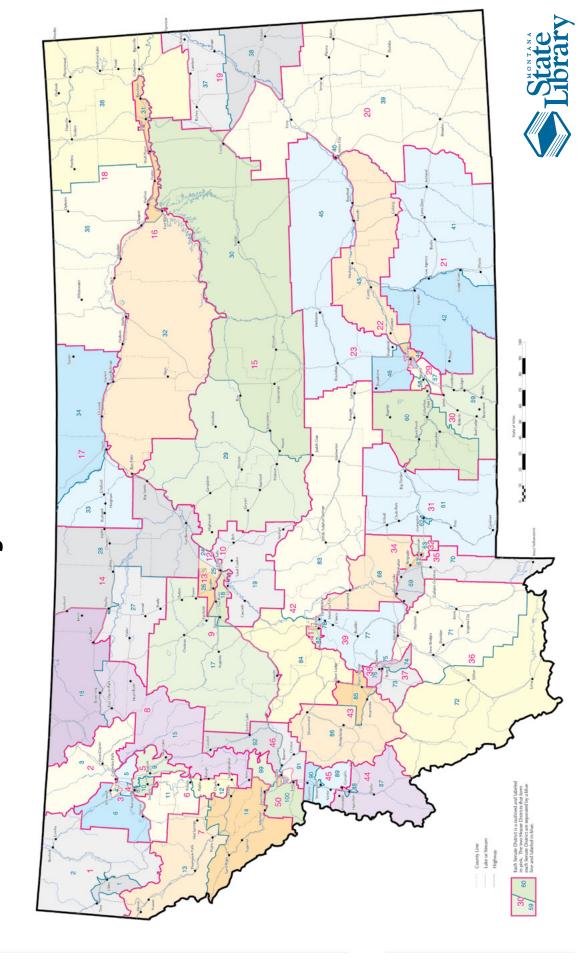
White-Tailed Deer



Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012

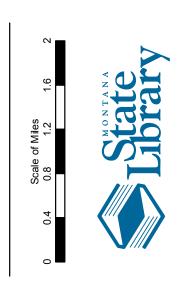


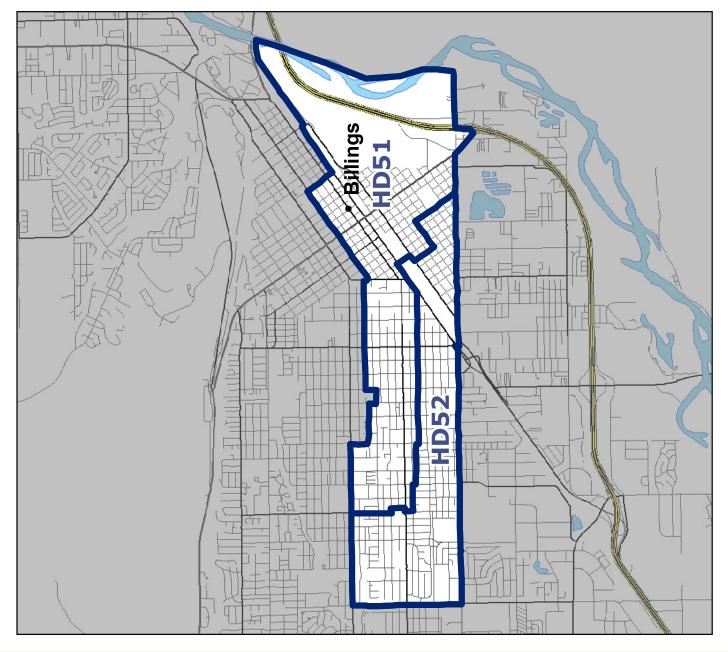
Montana Legislative District 2005 - 2014



# Montana Senate District 26







### **Online Resources Directory**

### **Montana State Library**

1515 East 6th Avenue PO Box 201800 Helena, MT 59620 (406) 444-3115

### http://msl.mt.gov



### **Statewide Library Resources**

- · Discover It! Montana State Library Catalog
- · Montana Library Directory

### http://mymontanalibrary.org

http://mtslr.org

http://msl.mt.gov/For Librarians/Library Directory

### **Montana State Digital Library**

- Library Information Services
  - MT.GOV Connect
  - · Montana State Publications Online
  - Find Resources Online
- MSL Geographic Information
  - Montana Geographic Information Clearinghouse
  - Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure
  - · Water Information System
- Natural Heritage Program
  - · Montana Field Guide
  - MapViewer
  - Species of Concern Reports Animals
  - Species of Concern Reports Plants

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/connect

http://statepublications.mt.gov

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/Find Resources Online

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/gis

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/msdi

http://msl.msl.gov/geoinfo/water

http://mtnhp.org

http://fieldguide.mt.gov

http://mtnhp.org/mapviewer

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=a

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=p

### **Montana Talking Book Library**

- Online catalogs and services WebOpac
- BARD Braille and Audio Reading Download

### http://msl.mt.gov/talking book library

http://www.klasweb.msl.mt.gov

https://nlsbard.loc.gov/mt1a

### **Montana State Library In-House Partners**

- · Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks
- Natural Resources Conservation Service

http://fwp.mt.gov

http://www.mt.nrcs.usda.gov

### **Legislative Snapshot**

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative snapshot

# **Legislative Snapshot 2013**

Includes information for the State of Montana, Senate District 27, and House Districts 53 and 54.

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/

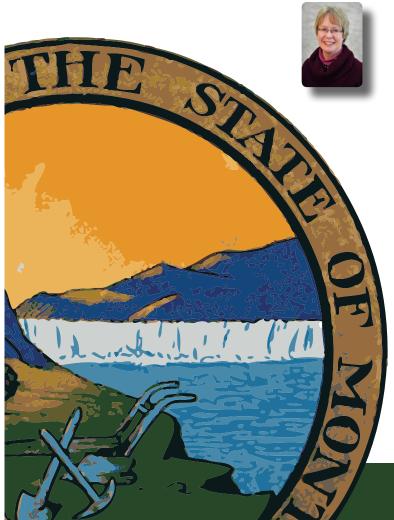




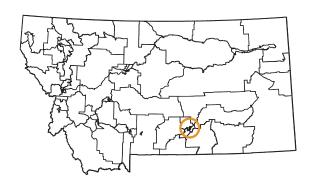
Senate District 27
Senator Elsie Arntzen (R)
2323 Azalea Lane
Billings, MT 59102-2516



House District 53 **Representative Dave Hagstrom (R)**324 South 31St
Billings, MT 59101



House District 54 **Representative Margaret MacDonald (D)**4111 June Drive
Billings, MT 59106-1565





### **Letter from the Montana State Librarian**

On behalf of the Montana State Library, I would like to welcome you to the 2013 legislative session. We appreciate your dedication and hard work on behalf of all Montanans. We hope that this information booklet, compiled by our information experts and full of data on issues of state and national importance, will help inform many of the decisions you have to make in the coming months.

The 2013 Legislative Snapshot includes a wide range of information on issues that affect Montanans. You will find information on our state's economy and the economic impact on your constituents. High-speed, broadband Internet access is essential in this information age and the Snapshot includes a current view of the availability of broadband and Internet services across the state. Education is always an important issue, and you will find relevant information on our state's public schools



and test scores. Throughout Montana, libraries serve as community anchors; we've highlighted the programs and services offered to Montanans through their local libraries. Finally, land, wildlife, and recreation will always be an important part of Montana life, and we've pulled several highlights from our collection that might help guide your decision-making this session. Based on feedback we received from legislators in 2011, we are pleased to make much more of the data available by legislative districts. And we are pleased to provide much of the information in mapped form. Using the Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure, a set of standardized geospatial data, these maps tell powerful stories that will further your understanding of the topics highlighted.

The Montana State Library is a small and very unique agency. We employ librarians, geographers, and natural resource specialists and we partner with botanists, zoologists and ecologists. We work closely with federal and state agencies and local and tribal governments. We manage an enormous collection of state government information in all formats, keeping Montanans informed about the work of their government. And we ensure that Montana's blind and physically disabled citizens have access to reading materials and information.

We also work on behalf of all of Montana's libraries to help them provide the latest and best information, technology and library services to their patrons – your constituents – whether it's downloadable ebooks, public access computers, online information resources, or the latest bestseller. Without the Montana State Library, Montana libraries would not be able to afford these resources and services for their patrons, all of which are being used in record numbers. In this age of information – most of which is only accessed online – the Montana State Library, through libraries across the state, provides a vital link that affects Montanans in a multitude of ways.

We created this booklet for you not only to provide vital information to help you make difficult decisions in the coming months, but to demonstrate the power of what a diverse staff with amazingly diverse skills can do to make information, in many different forms, available to every Montanan. Our work empowers Montanans by providing access to information, enhancing learning in families and communities, and building 21st Century skills. Knowing that our work makes a difference makes us very proud.

We hope that you use this Legislative Snapshot throughout the session. And we hope that you will stop by to see us – in person or virtually. Whether you visit us at our library or online, you will be able to browse our collection of government and natural resource information, get help to research a specific issue, or find a quiet place to work or meet with colleagues. We are located one block east of the Capitol, behind the Montana Historical Society, at the north end of the Justice building. And of course, our services are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week at <a href="http://msl.mt.gov">http://msl.mt.gov</a>.

Sincerely,

### Senate District 27 House District 53 House District 54

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- 20 Senate District 27

Find additional Senate and House district data, interactive maps, and even more resources online at http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/.

Jennie Stapp

Juni Stepp

### The Montana Economy and Theories of Economic Growth

Source: Montana Department of Labor and Industries

It has been an interesting five years for the Montana and U.S. economies, including the deepest and longest U.S. recession since the Great Depression and a slow economic recovery. Montana outperformed the U.S. economy during the recession and recovery, losing only 4.4% of our pre-recession personal income peak compared to 5.6% nationally. Further, since hitting the trough in 2009, Montana's personal income growth has outpaced the U.S. by about 3 percentage points, while the state's payroll job growth has increased by 3.4% compared to 3.1% nationally. Montana's 2012 job growth promises to be strong. From June 2011 to June 2012, Montana added almost 9,800 jobs for an annual growth rate of 2.1% -- above forecasted expectations and above the long-term growth rate of 1.2%. Montana's economy is returning to growth despite the many national and international challenges.

The various forces causing the recession and slow recovery are evident in the quarterly personal income statistics in Figure 1. The national slowdown in the overall economy and particularly in the housing market was first noted in the summer of 2007, but personal income for both the U.S. and Montana continued to expand until the financial crisis in the third and fourth quarters of 2008. Wall Street losses translated into income and job losses on Main Streets in Montana. Although the U.S. recession officially ended in June 2009, Montana continued to lose income until the first quarter of 2010.



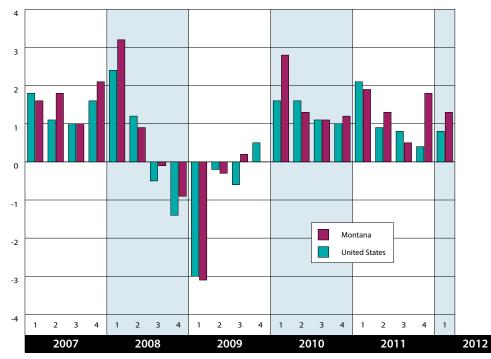
Then, just as the U.S. economy turned upward, global problems came to the forefront. The Eurozone's sovereign debt crisis moderated the U.S. recovery, with the first Greece bailout occurring in the second quarter of 2010. As one of America's largest export customers, Europe's economic slowdown reduced the demand for U.S. goods, in addition to increasing uncertainty and risk in the global financial system. In fact, overall global growth slowed from 5.2% in 2010 to 3.8% in 2011, while the advanced

economies that make up the majority of the U.S. export customers slowed from 3% in 2010 to 1.4% in 2011. The last few years have taught Montanans that our economic fortunes are strongly tied to the performance of global and national economies.

Domestic factors have also played a role in the slow emergence of the economy out of the recession. Throughout the 2007 to 2012 period, oil and gas price spikes caused temporary shocks to the economy. Higher fuel prices reduce the amount of discretionary dollars consumers have to spend in grocery stores, restaurants, and retail stores, thus slowing job growth. Also, during the summer of 2011, the federal debt ceiling increase debate increased the uncertainty about future government spending and the safety of U.S. financial instruments. With government spending equaling roughly 20% of the Gross Domestic Product, any large change to that spending would have an impact on the economy. Businesses are still in the shadow of this fiscal uncertainty. Current national fiscal plans call for spending cuts and tax increases equal to about 3.8% of GDP in January 2013, which would likely send the U.S. economy into a shallow recession.iii Businesses and consumers who are reliant on this spending are less likely to make decisions or take on risk in such an uncertain environment.

Like personal income, Montana's payroll employment was impacted by the financial crises, starting with employment losses in the fourth quarter of 2008. Job losses continued throughout 2009 and 2010 before starting recovery in 2011. Wages recovered earlier than employment growth, with the total amount

Figure 1: Montana and U.S. Personal Income Growth

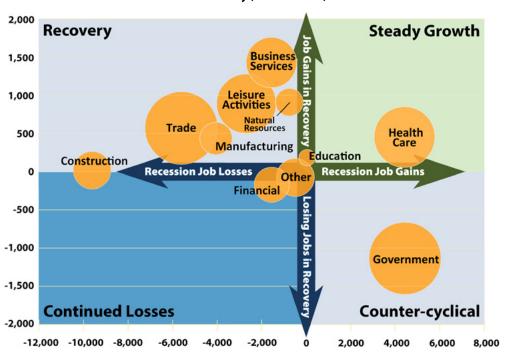


Source: Quarterly Personal Income Data, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

of wages paid to Montana workers starting to increase in the second quarter of 2010. These wage gains translated into job growth in 2011 as the spending of more wages stimulated demand in the high-employment consumer industries. The average annual wage increased by 3.5% in 2011, driving Montana's average annual wage over \$35,000 for the first time.iv

Payroll employment grew at about 0.9% in 2011, but private employment grew much faster at 1.4%. The job growth by industry is illustrated in Figure 2. The job change during the recession years of 2007 to 2010 is shown on the horizontal axis compared to the past year of recovery on the vertical axis. The size of the bubble indicates the size of the industry employment in 2011. Total job growth in recent years has been slower than private job growth because the government sector shed jobs in 2010 and 2011. Figure 2 includes all public employees in the government bubble, even though many public workers are in the education, health care, or construction industries. Public employment represents roughly 20% of total employment in 2011, with 11% of total employment in local government, 6% in state government, and 3% in the federal government. The government share of total employment has been slowly decreasing over time, although it increased a few percentage points during the recession. The government share returned to its downward trend in the last year. Government is placed in the counter-cyclical quadrant in Figure 2, as it added about 4,400 jobs during the recession and then lost about 1,100 jobs in 2011. Counter-cyclical government employment growth helps stabilize the economy during recessionary periods and helps accelerate the return to growth.

Figure 2: Industry Job Change during the Recession (2007 to 2010) and Recovery (2010 to 2011)



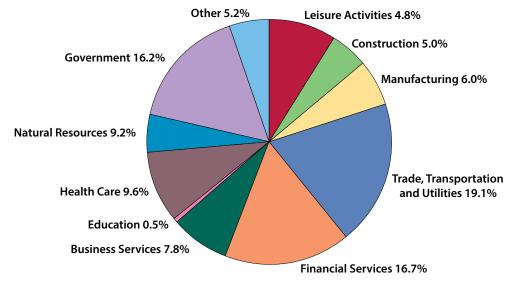
Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

The health care industry has added jobs throughout the recession and recovery, adding almost 5,000 jobs over the last five years. Only the financial services industry (which includes real estate) and other services posted employment losses in 2011, with all other industries in recovery with job gains. Business services, including administration and professional services, added the most jobs in 2011, followed by natural resources (including oil and gas mining) and the leisure activities sector

(which includes restaurants, bars, entertainment, and hotels). Trade, manufacturing, and construction posted the most losses during the recession, but all three industries are back on the recovery path with job gains in 2011. Wood product manufacturing and residential construction have been slow to recover in the aftermath of the national housing downturn, but other manufacturing and commercial and industrial construction posted job gains over the past year.

Figure 2 illustrates the size of each industry by the size of the industry's bubble, with trade, health care, government, and leisure activities employing the most workers. However, employment is only one way to contribute to the economy. Figure 3 illustrates the contribution of each industry to Montana's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Although health care represents 15% of Montana's total workforce, it contributes 10% of Montana's GDP. Similarly, the leisure activities sector comprises 13% of employment, but contributes only 5% of GDP. Other industries contribute more to GDP than to employment. The financial services industry, which includes real estate, contributes 17% of Montana's GDP, but only 5% of Montana's employment. The manufacturing and natural resource sectors also contribute significant GDP (15% combined), but are a small percentage of employment (7%). No industry is more important than another, but each industry has different roles to play in the economy.

Figure 3. Montana Gross Domestic Product by Industry, 2011



Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

Figure 4: Top 10 Exports from Montana to the Rest of the World (millions)

1.	Bulk Wheat	881.8
2.	Mineral Fuel, Oil, etc.	374.2
3.	Inorganic Chemicals	346.4
4.	Industrial Machinery (including computers)	197.9
5.	Vehicles, Parts, etc.	114.9
6.	Cereals	60.5
7.	Ores, Slag & Ash	60.2
8.	Salt, Sulfur, Earth & Stone	57.6
9.	Aircraft, Parts, etc.	40.3
10	Optic, Medical or Surgical Instruments	37.6

Source: Montana Department of Commerce, Office of Trade and International Relations, 2011

The manufacturing and natural resources industries are also important because of the amount of exports they provide for our economy. Exports bring new wealth into our economy, which then drives economic growth in all industries as the money is circulated through our economy. Figure 4 illustrates the top 10 Montana exports. Many are raw natural resources from the agriculture and mining industries, or manufacturing products that add value to the raw commodities. Overall, Montana's exports increased by 14% in 2011. Montana's largest export customers include other states, Canada, Asia, and Europe. Based on data from the first half of 2012, Montana exports may decrease slightly in 2012 because of slower economic growth in many of our non-U.S. global trading partners.v

The western portion of Montana was harder hit by the recession and global slowdown compared to the eastern portion of the state. 2011 unemployment rates by region are shown in Figure 5. The large job losses in wood product manufacturing had a disproportional effect in Northwestern Montana, while the large recessionary job losses in construction had the largest impact in both the Northwest and around the Bozeman region. These two areas continue to have the highest unemployment rates in 2011. In contrast, the Eastern portion of the state was less impacted by the recession because of a heavy reliance on energy, agriculture, health care, and government – all industries that performed relatively well during the recession. The unemployment rate in the East was only 4.7% in 2011. The development of the Bakken oil shale has brought a great deal of development into the

region, both in the primary oil and gas mining industry and in related business services, such as environmental engineering and employment firms. Although unemployment in the western portion of the state continues to be high, job growth has returned to all Montana regions. In fact, the Southwest region of the state (including Butte, Bozeman, Dillon, and Helena) has led the state in job gains as we have exited the recession, leading the Southwest region's unemployment rate to decrease slightly in 2011 to 6.1% from 6.6% in 2010.

All of Montana's regions are expected to post job gains in 2012, with continued growth expected in 2013. However, job growth is expected to remain slower than before the recession for several years. The Montana Department of Labor and Industry's job projections expect 1.4% job growth in 2012 and 2013, compared to the 2.2% annual growth that the state experienced from 2000 to 2007 prior to the recession. In many ways, the rapid economic growth prior to the recession was artificially high because of the low interest rates that caused a growth bubble. Slower expected growth is simply a result of being outside the bubble period.

Growth is also expected to be slower in the future because of cutbacks in government spending and slower growth in consumer spending as Americans save and try to reduce their debt loads. With government spending comprising about 20% and consumption comprising about 70% of aggregate demand, the slowdown in these sectors will translate into slower overall economic growth. Lower domestic demand from consumers and governments will lead many businesses to slow production or look abroad to foreign markets to supplement growth. Both alternatives may lead to slower employment growth domestically. Further, a slowing global economy will likely moderate Montana export growth in 2012 and 2013, although global demand is expected to return in later years.

Despite domestic and global challenges, Montana's economy has proven to be incredibly resilient in the last few years. Montana's economy is now in recovery, adding over 9,800 jobs in the last year, and posting over two years of personal income and wage gains. Although unemployment remains undesirably high, Montana's job growth has re-employed out-of-work Montanans and brought stronger wages back to workers and their families. Future years are expected to bring continued growth to our state as our industries continue recovery from the recession, and the Bakken development provides new opportunities for income growth and entrepreneurialism.

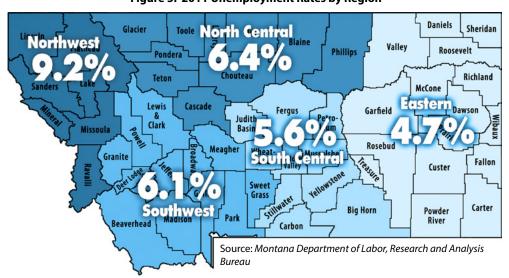


Figure 5: 2011 Unemployment Rates by Region

i The long-term growth rate of 1.2% for Montana's total employment growth is based on employment data from 1976 to 2011 using the Local Area Unemployment Statistics published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Montana Department of Labor and Industry (DLI). Job growth forecasts based on this series by DLI suggested job growth of only 0.9% in 2011.

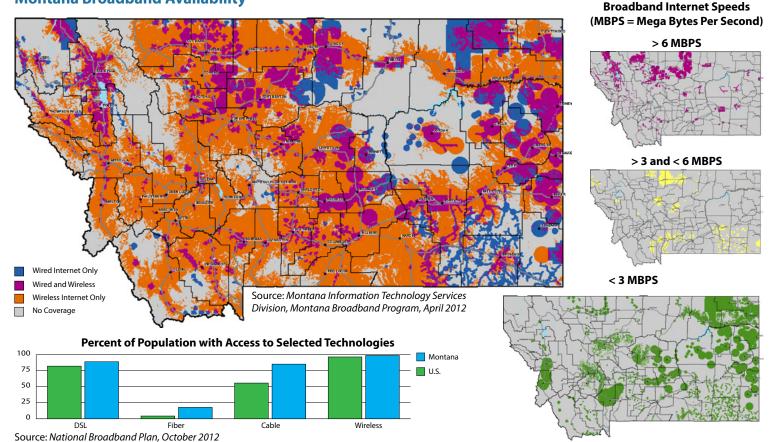
ii International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2012. www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2012/01/weodata/index.aspx.

iii Global Insight, "U.S. Economy: The Fiscal Cliff" June 28, 2012 and Congressional Budget Office, "An Update to the Budget and Economic Outlook: Fiscal Years 2012 to 2022" Aug. 22, 2012.

iv For more information on employment and wage growth, please see the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Labor Day Report 2012, available at <a href="http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913">http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913</a> LDR-12.pdf.

v WiserTrade, U.S. State Exports by NAICS Industry. At <u>www.wisertrade.org</u>. See footnote 2 for growth projections.

### **Montana Broadband Availability**



### **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program**

Under the Broadband Technologies Opportunities Program (BTOP) funded by the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA) and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the Montana State Library is partnering with 44 of Montana's public libraries to expand access to free, high-speed Internet to 86% of the state's population by 2013. Funds have supported: increased broadband speeds; decreased patron wait time; improved access by purchasing ADA compliant

software, hardware, and furniture, and through minor renovation projects aimed at increasing accessibility of computing center facilities; digital literacy training; and a mobile computer lab.

### **Highlights include:**

- Increased average statewide library broadband speeds from 3.55 mbps to 15 mbps
- Added 478 public workstations (212 desktops, 46 children's computers, 200 laptops, 17 touchscreens and 3 iMacs) for a total of 781

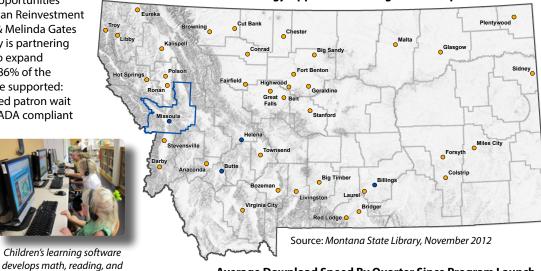
critical-thinking skills

- Decreased average wait time from 20 minutes to less than 5 minutes
- Provided digital literacy training to over 70,000 Montanans and 1,200 librarians on topics such as employment resources, tax filing, self-help law, Internet and email, and computer basics

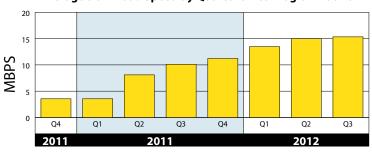
### **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program Participants**

Source: Montana Information Technology Services Division,

Montana Broadband Program, April 2012



### Average Download Speed By Quarter Since Program Launch



Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

### **Demographics**

### **2010 Poverty and Median Income Estimates**

		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	27	53	54
Median Household Income	43,872	41,397	41,905	40,631
% in Poverty All Ages	15	17	17	18
% in Poverty Ages Under 18	19	30	26	35

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

### Percent of Households With One or More Persons 65 Years and Over

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 27	District 53	District 54
One or More 65 and Over	25	23	26	19
One Person	10	11	12	9
Two Or More Persons	14	12	14	10
Family	14	11	13	9
Nonfamily	1	1	1	1

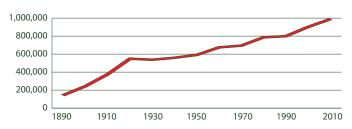
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### **Percent of Change in Number of Housing Units**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 27	District 53	District 54
2000 Census	412,633	7,367	3,863	3,504
2010 Census	482,825	7,730	3,845	3,885
Percent of Change	+ 17.0	+ 4.9	0.5	+ 10.9

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Censes

### Montana Historic Population Growth 1890 - 2010 Censes

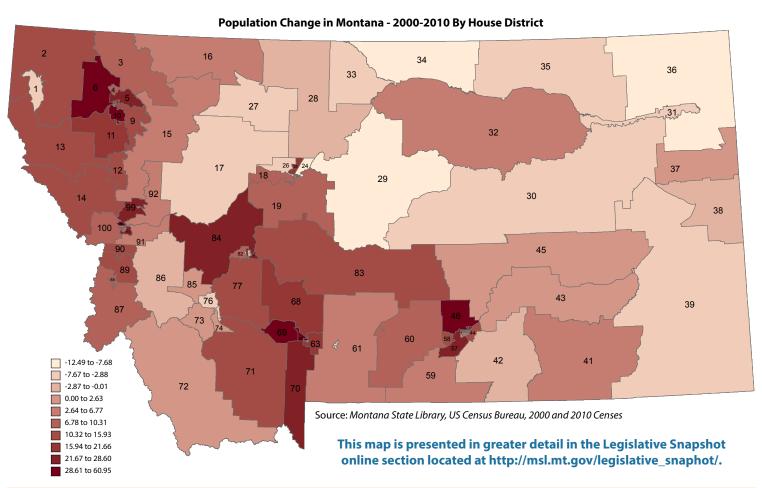


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1890 - 2010 Censes

### 2010 Census Data

	Total	Male	Female
United States	308,745,538	151,781,326	156,964,212
Under 5 years	20,201,362	10,319,427	9,881,935
Under 18 years	74,181,467	37,945,136	36,236,331
18 to 64 years	194,356,087	96,473,230	97,882,857
65 years and over	40,267,984	17,362,960	22,905,024
Montana	989,415	496,667	492,748
Under 5 years	62,423	32,129	30,294
Under 18 years	223,563	114,909	108,654
18 to 64 years	619,110	313,713	305,397
65 years and over	146,742	68,045	78,697
		·	

Source: US Census Bureau, 2010 Census



### **Demographics**

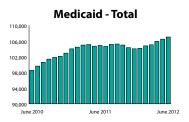
### **Veteran Population Projections**

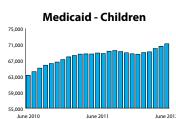
Montana is ranked second among the states for percent of the civilian population 18 years and over who are veterans. (12.3 percent, U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey)

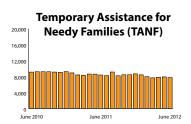
		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	27	53	54
Civilian population (>18)	746,963	13,466	7,114	6,352
Non Veterans	646,089	11,939	6,254	5,685
Veterans	100,874	1,527	860	667
% of Gulf War (>9/01)	9.0%	9%	6%	14%
% of Gulf War (8/90-8/01)	15%	13%	9%	17%
Vietnam era	37%	33%	41%	22%
Korean War	13%	14%	14%	14%
World War II	10%	8%	9%	7%

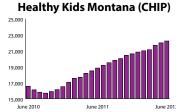
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services Selected Eligibles - Monthly Enrollment





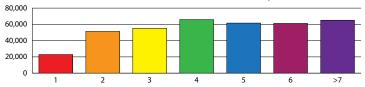




Source: Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services, August 2012

### **Montana Median Income By Household Size**

Median Income for All Households: 43,872



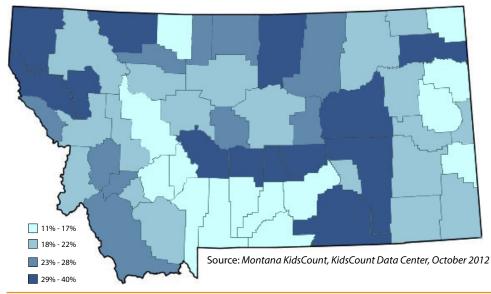
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### Percent of Individuals Below Poverty Level (12 Month Period)

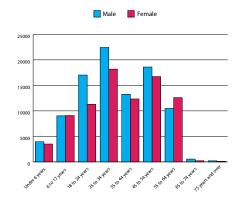
		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 27	District 53	District 54
Total (Count)	138,109	2,951	1,516	1,435
Males	46.2%	44.6%	46.0%	43.1%
Under 5 years	5.0%	10.4%	9.4%	11.5%
5 years	1.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.5%
6 to 11 years	4.8%	2.6%	2.4%	2.7%
12 to 14 years	2.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%
15 years	0.9%	1.6%	0.6%	2.6%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	0.5%	0.0%	1.0%
18 to 24 years	8.6%	7.1%	6.0%	8.2%
25 to 34 years	5.5%	4.3%	7.3%	1.3%
35 to 44 years	4.6%	4.7%	5.7%	3.6%
45 to 54 years	5.3%	5.2%	4.4%	5.9%
55 to 64 years	3.8%	2.6%	2.4%	2.7%
65 to 74 years	1.6%	3.9%	5.9%	1.8%
> 75 years	1.4%	0.4%	0.6%	0.3%
Females	53.8%	55.4%	54.0%	56.9%
Under 5 years	5.1%	7.0%	6.4%	7.7%
5 years	0.8%	2.4%	0.0%	4.9%
6 to 11 years	4.7%	8.1%	5.3%	11.1%
12 to 14 years	2.0%	4.6%	4.7%	4.4%
15 years	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%
18 to 24 years	11.0%	9.3%	12.9%	5.5%
25 to 34 years	7.3%	10.8%	10.1%	11.6%
35 to 44 years	5.0%	4.5%	3.3%	5.9%
45 to 54 years	5.5%	3.0%	3.6%	2.5%
55 to 64 years	4.3%	2.3%	4.3%	0.2%
65 to 74 years	2.2%	0.8%	0.7%	1.0%
> 75 years	3.5%	2.2%	2.4%	1.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### **Montana Child Poverty By County (Percent - 2009)**



### **Montana Health Insurance Coverage Status**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey

### **Indexes**

Population	Montana	Senate District 27	House District 53	House District 5
Total population	989,415	17,876	8,694	9,18
Median age (years)	40	35	37	3.
Total population - 65 years and over	146,742	2,370	1,327	1,04
Total population - 18 to 64 years	619,110	11,287	5,315	5,97
Total population - under 18 years	223,563	4,219	2,052	2,16
Total population - under 5 years	62,423	1,429	674	75.
One race	964,439	17,099	8,330	8,76
White	884,961	15,120	7,440	7,68
Black/African American	4,027	211	111	10
American Indian/Alaska Native	62,555	1,247	566	68
Asian	6,253	82	46	3
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	668	13	8	
Some other race	5,975	426	159	26
Two or more races	24,976	777	364	41
Hispanic/Latino	28,565	1,386	579	80
Social	Montana	Senate District 27	House District 53	House District !
Total households	401,328	7,435	3,908	3,52
Average household size	2	2	2	
Average family size	3	3	3	
amily households (families)	256,130	4,494	2,460	2,03
Nale householder, no wife present, family	15,368	384	220	16
Male householder, no wife present, family - with own children under 18 years	9,016	264	160	10
emale householder, no husband present, family	33,651	1,036	406	6
emale householder, no husband present, family - with own children under 18 years	21,355	641	247	3
Ionfamily households	145,198	2,941	1,448	1,4
louseholder living alone	116,779	2,027	972	1,0
louseholder living alone - 65 years and over	41,923	784	470	3
louseholds with one or more people under 18 years	116,926	2,281	1,210	1,0
louseholds with one or more people 65 years and over	99,541	1,688	1,013	6
Opulation 3 years and over enrolled in school	235,983	3,306	1,505	1,8
lursery school, preschool	13,206	281	60	2
lindergarten	12,085	138	86	
lementary school (grades 1-8)	96,195	1,549	838	7
ligh school (grades 9-12)	52,304	620	234	3
College or graduate school	62,193	718	287	4.
Economic	Montana	Senate District 27	House District 53	House District
Employment status - population 16 years and over	778,518	13,817	7,242	6,57
Civilian labor force - employed	476,195	9,379	4,946	4,43
Civilian labor force - unemployed	28,683	346	169	1:
rmed forces	3,737	63	22	
lot in labor force	269,903	4,029	2,105	1,9
emales 16 years and over in labor force	391,139	6,977	3,754	3,2
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18	15	14	,
Mean earnings (dollars)	55,129	46,912	50,093	43,5
Nean Social Security income (dollars)	15,179	15,311	15,880	14,4
Mean retirement income (dollars)	18,679	16,593	13,305	22,6
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	7,895	9,405	9,420	9,3
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	2,954	3,014	1,560	4,0
Median family income (dollars)	55,725	48,289	51,801	45,9
flean family income (dollars)	68,016	53,537	57,635	48,5
lousing	Montana	Senate District 27	House District 53	House District
otal housing units	471,723	7,845	4,169	3,6
Occupied housing units	401,328	7,435	3,908	3,5
acant housing units	70,395	410	261	1
lomeowner vacancy rate	2	1	0	
ental vacancy rate	6	1	0	
uilt 2005 or later	18,895	172	54	1
Owner-occupied	277,023	4,904	2,754	2,1
	211,023			
•	124 305	7 531	1 154	1 3
Renter-occupied Median (dollars)	124,305 173,300	2,531 130,200	1,154 139,500	1,3 119,1

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census/2006-2010 American Community Survey

Housing units with a mortgage

Housing units without a mortgage

162,090

114,933

1,788

966

1,248

902

3,036

1,868

### **Accredited Schools**

		Senate		House
	Montana	District 27	District 53	District 54
Elementaries	440	5	3	2
Middle Schools	49	0	0	0
Grades 7-8 Schools	164	2	0	2
High Schools	185	0	0	0
Total	838	7	3	4

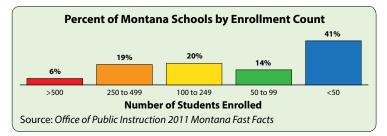
Source: Montana State Library, Montana Office of Public Instruction, September 2012

### **Montana School Libraries**

Per MCA 20-7-202, each school in Montana maintains a school library.

Average circulation per library per year	13,788
Access to Statewide Databases	100%
No summer library hours	83%

Source: 2012 Montana School Library Data Survey



### **Montana Test Scores - Achievement Levels**

### 4th Grade Reading

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	31%	29%	25%	27%	27%
At or above basic	69%	71%	75%	73%	73%
Below proficient	65%	64%	61%	65%	64%
At or above proficient	35%	36%	39%	35%	36%

### 8th Grade Reading

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	18%	18%	15%	16%	14%
At or above basic	82%	82%	85%	84%	86%
Below proficient	63%	63%	61%	62%	58%
At or above proficient	37%	37%	39%	38%	42%

### 4th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	19%	15%	12%	12%	13%
At or above basic	81%	85%	88%	88%	87%
Below proficient	69%	62%	56%	55%	55%
At or above proficient	31%	38%	44%	45%	45%

### 8th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	21%	20%	21%	18%	17%
At or above basic	79%	80%	79%	82%	83%
Below proficient	65%	64%	62%	56%	54%
At or above proficient	35%	36%	38%	44%	46%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2012

# Montana High School Graduation Rates By High School District 0 - 59% 60 - 69% 70 - 79% 80 - 89% 90 - 100% Montana High School Graduation Rates By High School District Mile of the property of the property

### 4th Graders Who Scored Below Proficient Reading Level

by ramily income	2011
Eligible for free/reduced school lunch	77%
Not eligible for free/reduced school lunch	55%

By Race and Hispanic Origin	2011
White	61%
Hispanic or Latino	77%
American Indian	86%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2011

### **Early Literacy**

For low-income children in particular, a "readiness gap" fuels much of what has become known as the achievement gap. The readiness gap grows exponentially between birth and kindergarten due to differences in children's resources and opportunities for physical, linguistic, cognitive, social, emotional, and behavioral development. This gap continues to grow as children attend K-12 school.

Nearly 2/3 of Montana's fourth graders cannot read at a proficient level. The fact is that the fourth-graders who cannot meet proficient levels in reading today are all too likely to become our nation's lowest-income, least-skilled, least-productive, and most costly citizens tomorrow. Low achievement in reading, which begins with opportunistic differences starting at birth, has important long-term consequences in terms of individual earning potential, global competitiveness, and general productivity.

Source: MontanaKidsCount, September 2011

# Montana Head Start Locations Lincoln Lincoln Lincoln Lincoln Lincoln Lincoln Lincoln Lincoln Roading Roading

There are 769 libraries in the Montana Library Directory. Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries. For more detailed information on Montana's libraries visit http://www.msl.mt.gov/For\_Librarians/Library\_Directory/. See the Education page for more information about Montana's school libraries.

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 27	District 53	District 54
Public	82	2	1	2
Branches	34	1	1	1
Bookmobiles	3	1	1	1
Academic	26	3	3	3
Institutional	2	0	0	0
School	562	48	46	48
Special	57	9	9	9
Other	3	0	0	0
Total	769	64	61	64

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### **Montana's Cultural Heritage**

In partnership with the Montana Historical Society and other organizations, the Montana State Library promotes preservation of and online

access to our state's cultural heritage. The Montana Memory Project website makes a variety of historic as well as contemporary resources available in digital format for education, business, pleasure, and lifelong learning.



Fire trucks at Presbyterian Church, Lewistown, MT

http://mtmemory.org/.

### **Connecting to Collections**

The Montana Historical Society and the Montana State Library partnered on a statewide project to assess the preservation needs of collections at Montana's more than 400 cultural organizations. The assessment documented the need for training, environmental monitoring, on-site surveys of collections and facilities,

Montar

and disaster preparedness assistance.

### **Montana Talking Book Library**

### Services for Montanans with Visual, Physical and Reading Disabilities

The Montana State Library supports free specialized and direct accessible library services to Montanans with visual and physical disabilities through the Montana Talking Book Library (MTBL). The number of veterans served has increased to 12.4% of all patrons. Overall patrons have increased by 15%. MTBL circulation has increased by 15.16%. The Patron Outreach Project is designed to connect more Montanans with MTBL services.



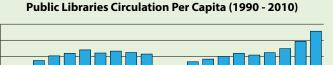
MTBL's local recordings and national digitization projects continue to progress and offer a wider variety of digital

audio books to patrons in both physical delivery and digital BARD (Braille and Audio Reading Download) delivery programs. These are designed to meet patrons' needs at their personal resource and skills level, including homebound patrons.

For more information: http://msl.mt.gov/tbl/ OR 1-800-332-3400

### **Montana Public Libraries Fast Facts**

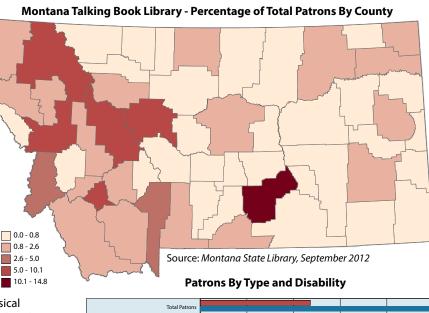
- Montana's public libraries hold 3,719,920 items.
- Montanans visited their public libraries an average of five times throughout the year, for a total of 4,599,660 visits in 2011.
- Montana library patrons checked out 7,519,019 items in 2011, about eight items per person.
- Librarians in Montana's public libraries fielded 465,036 reference questions in SFY 2011, or 8,934 questions per week.
- 100% of all Montana libraries provide Internet access to patrons
- Nearly half of all Montanans (467,303) have a library card.

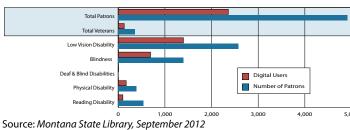


Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### **Courier Project**

As access to quality information has become a vital part of our lives, the Montana State Library is partnering with libraries on a number of ways to share information and materials affordably and dependably. One of these methods is the Montana Courier Project, which uses a commercial courier service to ship library materials and resources around the state. As participation has grown, libraries are seeing increasingly significant savings in the cost of moving library materials around the state.





The Montana State Library works on behalf of all Montana libraries to help them provide the latest and best information and library services to their patrons – your constituents. We negotiate on behalf of libraries across the state to get the best rate on cuttingedge library products and services, keeping libraries relevant and engaged in their local communities. Our statewide suite of resource sharing tools through our unique group services contract with Online Computing Library Center (OCLC) enables patrons to borrow library materials from anywhere in the world and provides Montana collections to citizens of the world. Discover It, a new statewide search tool for libraries, makes the patron's discovery experience into a one stop, "Googlelike" experience. Without statewide library projects, some of which are listed here, many Montanans would be left behind in this age of information.

### **Participating Libraries**

Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries that are participating in the following statewide projects.

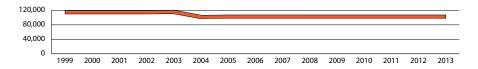
		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 27	District 53	District 54
Statewide Databases	769	64	61	64
OCLC	769	64	61	64
OCLC Group Services	252	41	40	41
Montana Shared Catalog	163	10	9	10
MontanaLibrary2Go	88	2	1	2
Ready2Read	72	1	1	1
Courier Project	46	0	0	0
Montana Memory Project	34	4	4	4

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### -State Aid Dollars for Public Libraries-

State aid to public libraries is provided through the Information Access Montana Act (IAMA) passed by the Montana Legislature in 1989. The act is designed to broaden access to existing information by strengthening public libraries, augment and extend services provided by public libraries, and permit new types of library services based on local need. For fiscal year 2013, a total of \$102,830 was distributed amongst the state's 82 public libraries.

### State Aid for Montana Public Libraries (1999 - 2013)



	Per	PerSq	
State Aid for Public Libraries in Senate District 27	Capita \$	Mile \$	Total \$
Laurel Public Library, Laurel	609	11	620
Parmly Billings Library, Billings	12,798	228	13,026

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

## Winterish Columbia Falls Kalispell Valler Bigfork Kalispell Valler Bigfork Kalispell Valler Conrad Dutton Fort Benton Fort Benton

Red Lodge

Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

MontanaLibrary2Go Participating Libraries

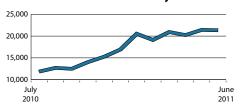
### Statewide Databases and HomeworkMT

Thanks to an allocation from the Montana legislature, the Montana State Library offers statewide periodical databases to all Montana library patrons. Access to this completely online collection - accessible in the library, at home, or on a mobile device - includes hundreds of journals and thousands of full text articles on everything from business resources to health information. Montanans performed nearly 6.5 million searches within the "Discover It" statewide search tool last year. Library patrons also have access to live tutors and online homework assistance through HomeworkMT. Montana students engaged in 8,102 live tutoring sessions and 3,715 online sessions to get assistance with math, science, social studies and the GED. Adults accessed the resource for assistance with computer and financial literacy, resumes, and helping children with homework.

### MontanaLibrary2Go

The ever increasing popularity of downloadable audio and e-books makes MontanaLibrary2Go a favorite of Montana library patrons. Participating libraries deliver a growing collection of downloadable audio and e-book titles to their patrons. Titles are available for download on a wide variety of mobile devices including Kindles, iPods, iPads, iPhones and Androids. Patrons from participating libraries downloaded 206,801 titles between July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012.

### MontanaLibrary2Go Circulation Activity



Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### **Ready 2 Read**

The Montana State Library's Ready 2 Read program is designed to help parents and caregivers understand the value of sharing language and literacy with their children and the importance these skills play throughout a person's life. The Ready 2 Read program has provided extensive early childhood training for Montana librarians; placed early childhood materials, including age-appropriate books and toys, into libraries throughout the state; and helped Montana libraries become community hubs for healthy child and family development, which provide all parents of young children access to age appropriate reading materials and a 21st Century learning environment that will reap rewards for society far into the future.

http://ready2readmontana.org/

### **Montana GIS Portal**



The Montana GIS Portal serves as Montana's primary online resource to discover geospatial data. The Portal provides online access to hundreds of datasets in a variety of formats for use in maps, web mapping applications and geospatial analyses.

http://gisportal.msl.mt.gov/

### **State Names Authority (SNA)**

The Montana State Library is responsible for representing the State of Montana to the US Board of Geographic Names (BGN). The SNA is notified when the BGN receives proposals for new names or changes to existing names recognized by the federal government for natural features such as streams and mountains in Montana. The SNA solicits opinions on the proposals from state and local agencies and from the public, then forwards these opinions, along with the State's recommendation, to the BGN. The SNA web site at http://msl.mt.gov/ geonames has more information and a database of all proposals made for Montana since 2002.

### **Ready 2 Read Participating Libraries** Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

### **Statewide Library Training**

The Montana State Library's three consultants travel throughout Montana and meet one-on-one with librarians and library trustees across the state, assisting with everything from training and technology to applying Montana library law and fundraising basics. In the last fiscal year, MSL's consultants traveled over 37,505 miles, made over 2,830 contacts and completed over 167 visits with Montana's library community.



Number of trainings 29 450 Number of students at trainings

Source: Montana State Library, October 2011 - September 2012

### **Montana Shared Catalog**

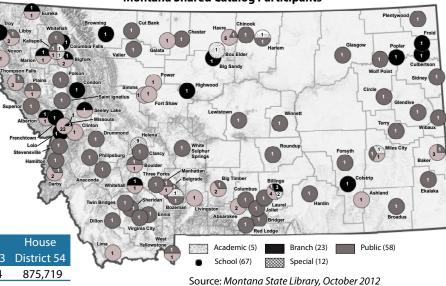
The Montana Shared Catalog helps more than 160 Montana libraries meet today's library users' demands. It gives Montanans a rich and easy-to-use catalog including more than 5 million items that patrons circulated 4,871,174 times from August 2011 to September 2012. Forty-two of the MSC member libraries have joined together in three separate groups to share their collections and patrons among their members. These resource sharing libraries are in the 4-Rivers Group (10 members in Southwestern Montana), BridgerNet Group (5 members in Gallatin County), and the Partners Group (27 members located across the state).

### **Montana Shared Catalog Circulation**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 27	District 53	District 54
Circulation	4,871,174	875,719	841,054	875,719

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

### Montana Shared Catalog Participants



### **State Publications Available Online!**

The Montana State Library is digitizing our legacy print state publications collection of 37,000+ publications dating from 1874. To date, over one million pages have been digitized. These publications are available online in a variety of formats at http://statepublications.mt.gov. Use of these online items is exponentially more frequent than traditional print usage.

### **Geographic Information**

### **Montana Land Information Act**

Montana Governments and Groups Receiving MLIA Grants The Montana Land FY 2008 Through FY 2013 Information Account is funded through document Fort Peck Tribes recording fees as described Chippewa Swan Valley School District LINCOLN in MCA 7-4-2637. The Cree Tribe account supplies funds FLATHEAD for work on statewide datasets, called the Montana Salish TETON **Spatial Data Infrastructure** Kootenai Tribe (MSDI), and provides funding for local, regional, and tribal efforts to build and support GIS capacity. The statewide datasets. such as cadastral (tax parcels), aerial photography, addressed structures, and wetlands are used by local, state, tribal, federal, and private sector GIS STILL-WATER YELLOWSTON practitioners. **Montana Land Information Account Funds to State Account By Year** 750.000 Tribal Governments Grants County Grants Counties with Multiple Grants 500,000 Cities and Other Eligible Entity Grants

### **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure**

\*FY06 does not include a June 06 collection month

FY10

FY08 FY09

Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

The Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure or MSDI contains 14 Framework layers that digitally represent the physical and cultural landscape of Montana. This information is developed with private sector, local, state, and tribal programs and in cooperation with the federal government. The State of Montana partners with all levels of government to create a complete standardized set of data for Montana base maps.

These 14 layers can help improve business inefficiencies; route traffic; study sensitive species after an oil spill; plan for future development; spur economic development; deliver necessary immunization services to children in your community and more.

## MSDI represent cana. This in, local, state, the federal swith all standardized The Montana Cadastral Mapping Application is a robust mapping tool that provides access to selected Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure layers, including information on public and private land ownership.

Montana Cadastral Application http://gis.mt.gov

Source: Montana State Library, August 2012

### **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure Layers**



250.000

Hydrography

























For more information, visit http://giscoordination.mt.gov

### Land

### **Land Ownership**

Senate District 27 ranks number 42 in size and is 15.899 square miles, or about 0% of Montana's total land area (146,926 square miles). The average senate district in Montana is 2,938 square miles and the average house district is 1,469 square miles.

	Montana		Senate Distric	ct 27	House Distric	t 53	House District	54
	Area		Area		Area		Area	
Owner	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%
Private	95,080	65	15	92	3	88	11	93
Local Government	208	<1	1	7	<1	12	<1	5
Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks	648	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
State Trust Land	8,092	6	<1	1	0	0	<1	2
Other State Land	139	<1	<1	<1	0	0	<1	<1
US Bureau of Land Management	12,505	9	<1	<1	0	0	<1	<1
US Fish and Wildlife Service	1,448	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
US Forest Service	26,608	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
US National Park Service	1,853	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Federal Land	344	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	146,926		16		4		12	

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

### **Private Land Agricultural Use**

	Montana		Senate District 2	27	House Distric	t 53	House District	54
Owner	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%
Continuous Crop	29,162	<1	110	5	0	0	110	5
Fallow Crop	13,497,077	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
Farmstead	34,343	<1	19	<1	0	0	19	<1
Grazing	51,274,975	62	968	43	0	0	968	43
Irrigated	1,891,718	2	1,150	51	0	0	1,150	51
Timber	15,346,749	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wild Hay	1,235,624	1	26	1	9	100	17	<1
Total	83,309,648		2,274		9		2,265	

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Department of Revenue, September 2012

### **Conservation Easements (Acres)**

		Senate District	House District	House District
	Montana	27	53	54
Bitter Root Land Trust	2,624	0	0	0
City Government	601	0	0	0
Clark Fork-Pend Oreille Conservancy	208	0	0	0
County Government	528	0	0	0
Ducks Unlimited (Wetlands America Trust)	16,997	0	0	0
Five Valleys Land Trust	47,591	0	0	0
Flathead Land Trust	9,568	0	0	0
Gallatin Valley Land Trust	37,046	0	0	0
Humane Society Wildlife Land Trust	279	0	0	0
Montana Conservation Trust	736	0	0	0
Montana Department of Transportation	999	0	0	0
Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks	417,119	0	0	0
Montana Land Reliance	895,520	0	0	0
Mule Deer Foundation	155	0	0	0
National Wildlife Federation	20	0	0	0
Prickly Pear Land Trust	3,246	0	0	0
Rattlesnake Land Trust	190	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation	50,266	0	0	0
Salish and Kootenai Tribal Lands	222	0	0	0
The Bighorn Institute	1,443	0	0	0
The Conservation Fund	15,061	0	0	0
The Nature Conservancy	316,722	0	0	0
The Vital Ground Foundation	912	0	0	0
US Bureau of Reclamation	42	0	0	0
US Department of Agriculture	26,901	0	0	0
US Fish and Wildlife Service	241,264	0	0	0
US Forest Service	20,038	0	0	0
US Government	9,251	0	0	0
Total	2,115,548	0	0	0

### Montana Land Management Tool

To view more land management and conservation easement information, visit the Natural Heritage MapViewer at <a href="http://">http://</a> mtnhp.org/mapviewer. The MapViewer displays land management information (public lands, managed areas, and conservation easements); wildlife sightings (more than 1,300,000); land cover/land use; and, over 28,000 georeferenced photos from across Montana. It links directly into the Montana Field Guides for more information about Montana's animals, plants and habitats. The Natural Heritage Program is the state's source for reliable, objective information and expertise to support stewardship of our native species and habitats.

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Natural Heritage Program, June 2012

http://mtnhp.org

### **Montana Ground Water Investigations Program**

- Investigates critical groundwater challenges such as groundwater/surfacewater interaction, impacts of land use change, development stress, and more.
- Results provide scientific basis for sound, informed, water-management decisions.

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/gwip/gwip.asp

### **Montana Ground Water Assessment Program**

- Maps groundwater quality and the distribution of Montana's aquifers
- Provides long-term groundwater quality and water-level monitoring
- Maintains the central repository for Montana's groundwater information

http://mbmggwic.mtech.edu/

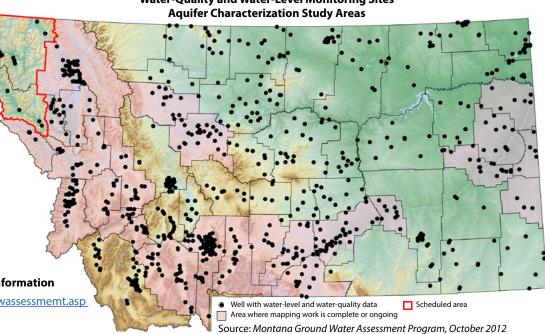
**Ground Water Assessment Program information** 

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/grw/grwassessmemt.asp

### **Ground Water Investigation Program Project Areas Map** Active or completed projects Next scheduled projects Unscheduled projects

Source: Montana Ground Water Investigation Program, September 2012

### **Water-Quality and Water-Level Monitoring Sites**



### **Montana Drought Resources**

The Montana Governor's Drought **Advisory Committee** is charged with monitoring, forecasting, and reporting water supply and moisture conditions, enabling



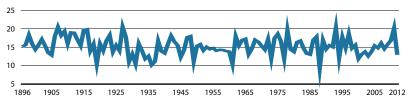
Montanans to make timely and informed decisions to mitigate drought impacts in a proactive manner.

For historic analysis, up-to-date information, and maps on Montana's current drought situation visit http://drought.mt.gov/.

### **Montana Digital Atlas**

Additional mapping and data capabilities are available through the Montana State Library at <a href="http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp">http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp</a>. The Montana Digital Atlas allows users to identify a place of interest and view an atlas of information about that place that includes a broad range of data categories such as land ownership and use, census data, water information and biological data.

### Montana Annual Precipitation in Inches (1895 - 2012)

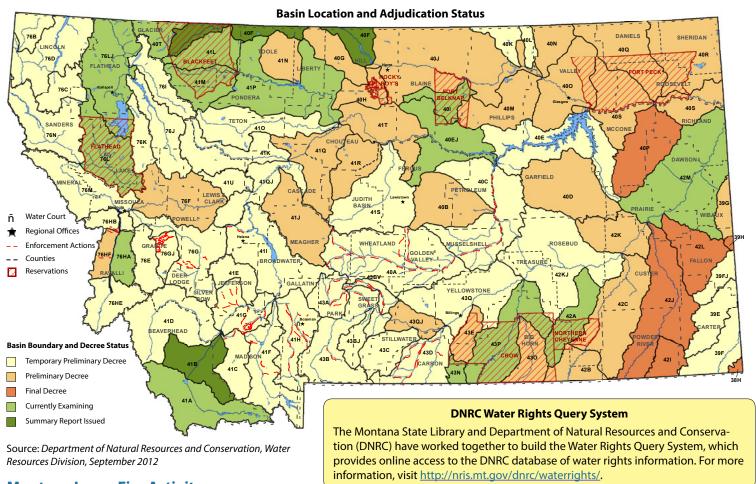


Source: NOAA National Climate Data Center, September 2012

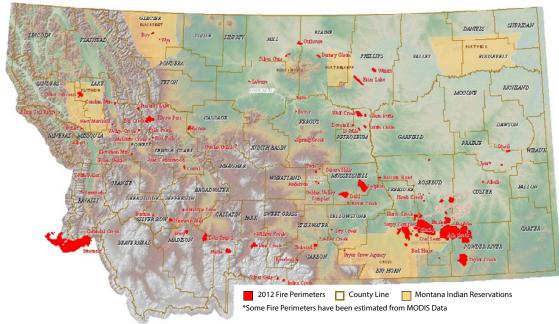
### Water/Fire

### **Water Rights**

The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation Water Adjudication Bureau assists the Montana Water Court in the adjudication of all claims to pre July 1, 1973 water rights. The Bureau examines all claims pursuant to Supreme Court rules and provides a summary report to the Water Court on each of the basins (85) in the state. Pursuant to legislation passed in 2005 the Bureau must complete the examination of the remaining 57,000 claims (as of 2005) by June 30, 2015. The map below shows the current status of the adjudication process. Visit <a href="http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/">http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/</a>.



### **Montana Large Fire Activity**



Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, Forestry Division, September 2012

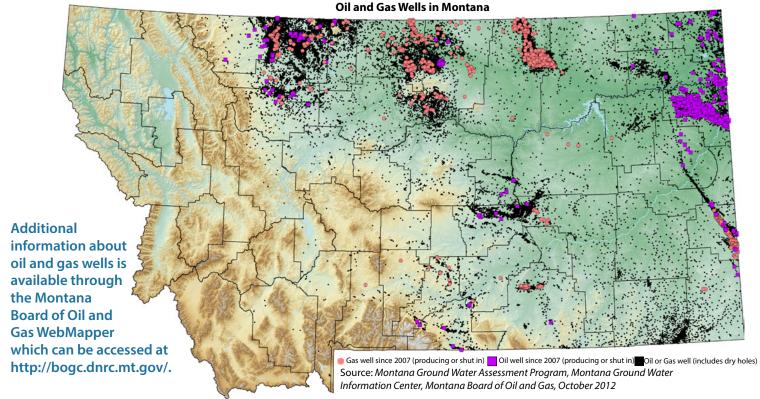
### Montana Fires 2002 - 2011 All Fires As Reported by All Agencies

Year	Count	Acreage
2002	1,372	110,309
2003	2,326	736,809
2004	1,447	18,445
2005	1,316	103,294
2006	2,302	1,047,118
2007	1,875	778,079
2008	1,424	166,842
2009	1,731	48,912
2010	1,050	56,711
2011	1,335	168,010

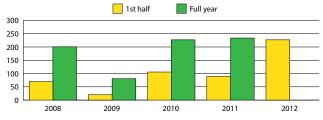
Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, September 2012

For additional information on Montana's fires, visit DNRC's online Fire Map at http://dnrc.mt.gov/gis/fire/.

### **Oil and Gas Wells**



### Montana Oil Well Permits Issued (2008 - 2012)



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, August 2012

### Montana House Heating Fuel Occupied Housing Units

	Count	Percent
Utility gas	226,740	56.5%
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	51,713	12.9%
Electricity	78,582	18.8%
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	7,472	1.9%
Coal or coke	927	0.2%
Wood	33,481	8.3%
Solar energy	321	0.1%
Other fuel	4,234	1.1%
No fuel used	858	0.2%
Total	404,616	100.0%

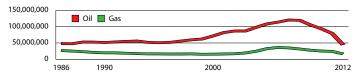
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### Oil and Gas Wells

		Senate District	House District	House District
	Montana	27	53	54
Coal Bed Methane, Active	1,073	0	0	0
Coal Bed Methane, Inactive	65	0	0	0
Gas, Active	7,238	0	0	0
Gas, Inactive	2,569	0	0	0
Gas Storage, Active	270	0	0	0
Gas Storage, Inactive	18	0	0	0
Injection, Active	1,135	0	0	0
Injection, Inactive	757	0	0	0
Oil, Active	7,554	0	0	0
Oil, Inactive	4,579	0	0	0
Oil & Gas, Active	1	0	0	0
Total	25,259	0	0	0

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Board of Oil and Gas, September 2012

### **Montana Annual Oil and Gas Production (Barrels)**



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, October 2012

### **Pipelines**

	Montana		Senate District 27		House District 53		House District 54	
	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles
Crude Oil	90	1,970	2	5	0	0	2	5
Natural Gas	360	3,301	4	8	1	2	3	6
Refined Product	47	805	1	0	0	0	1	0
Other	24	402	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	521	6,477	7	13	1	2	6	11

Source: Montana State Library, Pipeline Intregrity Management Mapping Application, December 2006

### Wildlife and Recreation

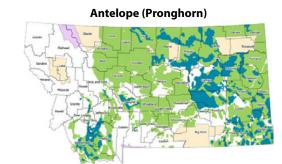
Montana is blessed with a wealth of wildlife and habitat diversity. These resources provide exceptional opportunities for recreation and contribute substantially to the state's economy and quality of life. Good information is critical to maintain this valuable heritage as the state grows and develops.

### **Recreation Area (Acres)**

Senate District 27
0
0
0
0
0
0
0

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks, September 2012

### **Big Game Distribution**



### **Animal Species Diversity**

		Senate District 27	% of Montana
	Montana (Count)	(Count)	Species
<b>Amphibians</b>	13	7	54
Birds	308	241	78
Fish	54	21	39
Mammals	103	63	61
Reptiles	17	14	82

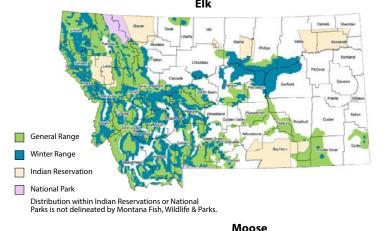
Source: Montana Natural Heritage Program, September 2012

### **Block Management Acreage**

There are a total of 9,093,377 acres of Block Management land (including Plum Creek\*) in the State of Montana. Senate District 27 contains 10.175 or 0% of those acres.

\*Plum Creek land in FWP's Regions 1 and 2 are included in these statistics. Although they are part of the Block Management Program, they are not traditional BMA's and are managed differently.

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012



### -Wildlife Highlights-

For more information on animals, plants, and habitats in your Senate District, visit the Montana Natural Heritage Program at http://mtnhp.org. Resources include:

- · Montana Field Guide an encyclopedia of the distribution, status, and biology of Montana's animals, plants, and biological communities
- MapViewer interactive maps of animals, plants, land cover, and land management

· Land Management Maps – public lands, conservation easements,

and special designations

- · Wetland and riparian mapping information
- Reports on Montana's Species of Concern

· Quick responses to data requests and answers from expert scientists on Montana's plants, animals, and biological communities.

### **Spiny Softshell** Apalone spinifera

Spiny Softshells are known for foraging in the water, often in shallows with vegetation. Most mature females lay a single clutch of 20 to 40 eggs in the fall.

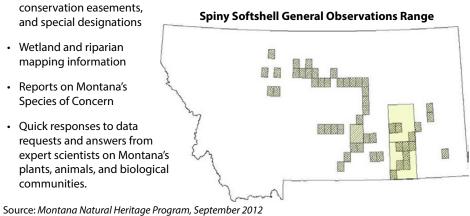




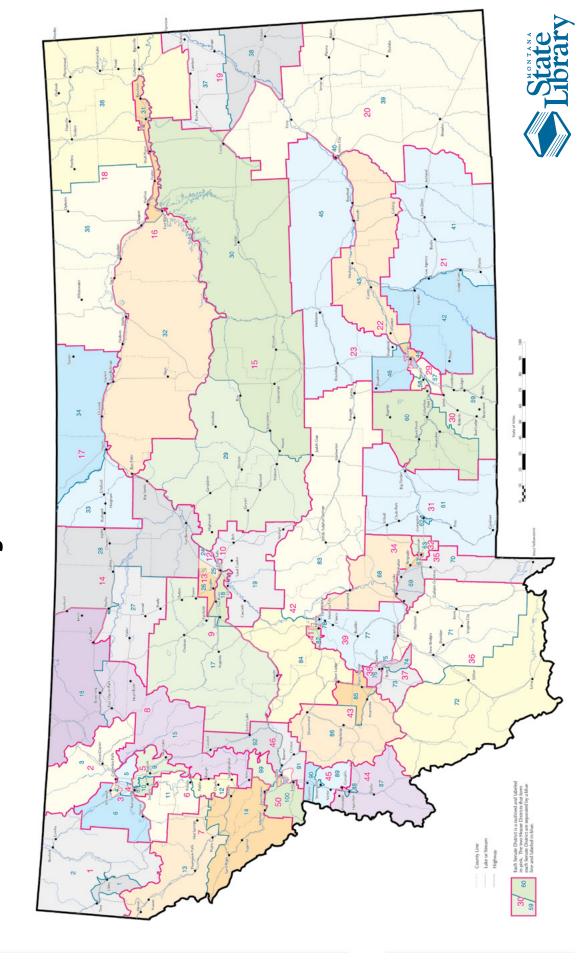




Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012

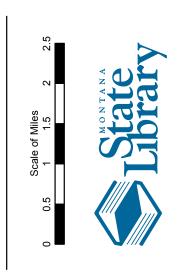


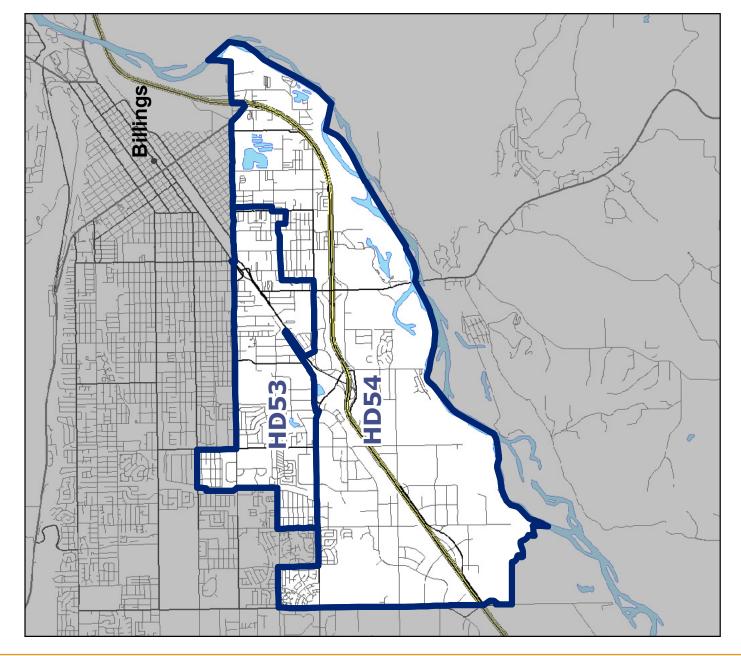
Montana Legislative District 2005 - 2014



### Montana Senate District 27







### **Online Resources Directory**

### **Montana State Library**

1515 East 6th Avenue PO Box 201800 Helena, MT 59620 (406) 444-3115

### http://msl.mt.gov



### **Statewide Library Resources**

- · Discover It! Montana State Library Catalog
- · Montana Library Directory

### http://mymontanalibrary.org

http://mtslr.org

http://msl.mt.gov/For Librarians/Library Directory

### **Montana State Digital Library**

- Library Information Services
  - MT.GOV Connect
  - · Montana State Publications Online
  - Find Resources Online
- MSL Geographic Information
  - Montana Geographic Information Clearinghouse
  - Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure
  - · Water Information System
- Natural Heritage Program
  - · Montana Field Guide
  - MapViewer
  - Species of Concern Reports Animals
  - Species of Concern Reports Plants

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/connect

http://statepublications.mt.gov

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/Find Resources Online

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/gis

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/msdi

http://msl.msl.gov/geoinfo/water

http://mtnhp.org

http://fieldguide.mt.gov

http://mtnhp.org/mapviewer

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=a

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=p

### **Montana Talking Book Library**

- Online catalogs and services WebOpac
- BARD Braille and Audio Reading Download

### http://msl.mt.gov/talking book library

http://www.klasweb.msl.mt.gov https://nlsbard.loc.gov/mt1a

### **Montana State Library In-House Partners**

- · Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks
- Natural Resources Conservation Service

http://fwp.mt.gov

http://www.mt.nrcs.usda.gov

### **Legislative Snapshot**

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative snapshot

### **Legislative Snapshot 2013**

Includes information for the State of Montana, Senate District 28, and House Districts 55 and 56.

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/





Senate District 28

Senator Jeff Essmann (R)

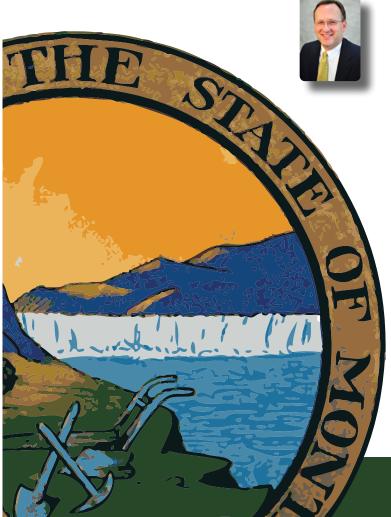
PO Box 80945

Billings, MT 59108-0945



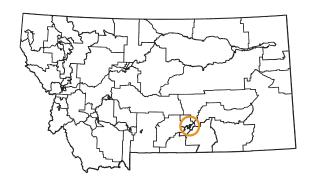
House District 55

Representative Cary Smith (R)
5522 Billy Casper Drive
Billings, MT 59106-1029



House District 56

Representative Donald Jones (R)
1945 Clark Avenue
Billings, MT 59102-4019





### **Letter from the Montana State Librarian**

On behalf of the Montana State Library, I would like to welcome you to the 2013 legislative session. We appreciate your dedication and hard work on behalf of all Montanans. We hope that this information booklet, compiled by our information experts and full of data on issues of state and national importance, will help inform many of the decisions you have to make in the coming months.

The 2013 Legislative Snapshot includes a wide range of information on issues that affect Montanans. You will find information on our state's economy and the economic impact on your constituents. High-speed, broadband Internet access is essential in this information age and the Snapshot includes a current view of the availability of broadband and Internet services across the state. Education is always an important issue, and you will find relevant information on our state's public schools



and test scores. Throughout Montana, libraries serve as community anchors; we've highlighted the programs and services offered to Montanans through their local libraries. Finally, land, wildlife, and recreation will always be an important part of Montana life, and we've pulled several highlights from our collection that might help guide your decision-making this session. Based on feedback we received from legislators in 2011, we are pleased to make much more of the data available by legislative districts. And we are pleased to provide much of the information in mapped form. Using the Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure, a set of standardized geospatial data, these maps tell powerful stories that will further your understanding of the topics highlighted.

The Montana State Library is a small and very unique agency. We employ librarians, geographers, and natural resource specialists and we partner with botanists, zoologists and ecologists. We work closely with federal and state agencies and local and tribal governments. We manage an enormous collection of state government information in all formats, keeping Montanans informed about the work of their government. And we ensure that Montana's blind and physically disabled citizens have access to reading materials and information.

We also work on behalf of all of Montana's libraries to help them provide the latest and best information, technology and library services to their patrons – your constituents – whether it's downloadable ebooks, public access computers, online information resources, or the latest bestseller. Without the Montana State Library, Montana libraries would not be able to afford these resources and services for their patrons, all of which are being used in record numbers. In this age of information – most of which is only accessed online – the Montana State Library, through libraries across the state, provides a vital link that affects Montanans in a multitude of ways.

We created this booklet for you not only to provide vital information to help you make difficult decisions in the coming months, but to demonstrate the power of what a diverse staff with amazingly diverse skills can do to make information, in many different forms, available to every Montanan. Our work empowers Montanans by providing access to information, enhancing learning in families and communities, and building 21st Century skills. Knowing that our work makes a difference makes us very proud.

We hope that you use this Legislative Snapshot throughout the session. And we hope that you will stop by to see us – in person or virtually. Whether you visit us at our library or online, you will be able to browse our collection of government and natural resource information, get help to research a specific issue, or find a quiet place to work or meet with colleagues. We are located one block east of the Capitol, behind the Montana Historical Society, at the north end of the Justice building. And of course, our services are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week at <a href="http://msl.mt.gov">http://msl.mt.gov</a>.

Sincerely,

### Senate District 28 House District 55 House District 56

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Find additional Senate and House district data, interactive maps, and even more resources online at http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/.

Jennie Stapp

Juni Stepp

### The Montana Economy and Theories of Economic Growth

Source: Montana Department of Labor and Industries

It has been an interesting five years for the Montana and U.S. economies, including the deepest and longest U.S. recession since the Great Depression and a slow economic recovery. Montana outperformed the U.S. economy during the recession and recovery, losing only 4.4% of our pre-recession personal income peak compared to 5.6% nationally. Further, since hitting the trough in 2009, Montana's personal income growth has outpaced the U.S. by about 3 percentage points, while the state's payroll job growth has increased by 3.4% compared to 3.1% nationally. Montana's 2012 job growth promises to be strong. From June 2011 to June 2012, Montana added almost 9,800 jobs for an annual growth rate of 2.1% -- above forecasted expectations and above the long-term growth rate of 1.2%. Montana's economy is returning to growth despite the many national and international challenges.

The various forces causing the recession and slow recovery are evident in the quarterly personal income statistics in Figure 1. The national slowdown in the overall economy and particularly in the housing market was first noted in the summer of 2007, but personal income for both the U.S. and Montana continued to expand until the financial crisis in the third and fourth quarters of 2008. Wall Street losses translated into income and job losses on Main Streets in Montana. Although the U.S. recession officially ended in June 2009, Montana continued to lose income until the first quarter of 2010.



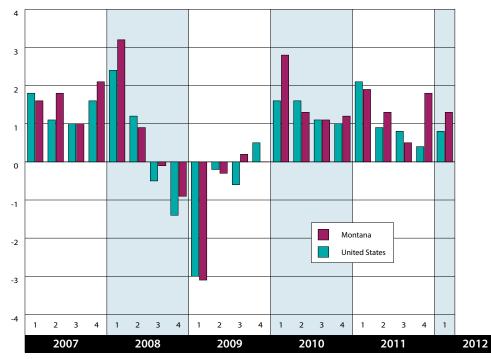
Then, just as the U.S. economy turned upward, global problems came to the forefront. The Eurozone's sovereign debt crisis moderated the U.S. recovery, with the first Greece bailout occurring in the second quarter of 2010. As one of America's largest export customers, Europe's economic slowdown reduced the demand for U.S. goods, in addition to increasing uncertainty and risk in the global financial system. In fact, overall global growth slowed from 5.2% in 2010 to 3.8% in 2011, while the advanced

economies that make up the majority of the U.S. export customers slowed from 3% in 2010 to 1.4% in 2011. The last few years have taught Montanans that our economic fortunes are strongly tied to the performance of global and national economies.

Domestic factors have also played a role in the slow emergence of the economy out of the recession. Throughout the 2007 to 2012 period, oil and gas price spikes caused temporary shocks to the economy. Higher fuel prices reduce the amount of discretionary dollars consumers have to spend in grocery stores, restaurants, and retail stores, thus slowing job growth. Also, during the summer of 2011, the federal debt ceiling increase debate increased the uncertainty about future government spending and the safety of U.S. financial instruments. With government spending equaling roughly 20% of the Gross Domestic Product, any large change to that spending would have an impact on the economy. Businesses are still in the shadow of this fiscal uncertainty. Current national fiscal plans call for spending cuts and tax increases equal to about 3.8% of GDP in January 2013, which would likely send the U.S. economy into a shallow recession.iii Businesses and consumers who are reliant on this spending are less likely to make decisions or take on risk in such an uncertain environment.

Like personal income, Montana's payroll employment was impacted by the financial crises, starting with employment losses in the fourth quarter of 2008. Job losses continued throughout 2009 and 2010 before starting recovery in 2011. Wages recovered earlier than employment growth, with the total amount

Figure 1: Montana and U.S. Personal Income Growth

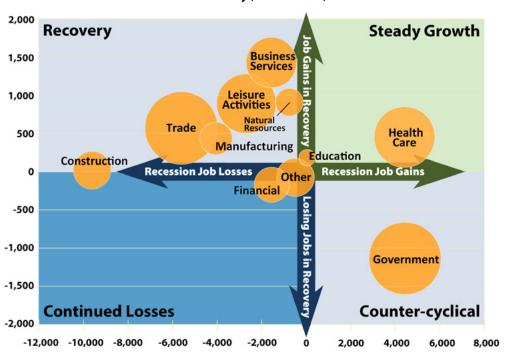


Source: Quarterly Personal Income Data, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

of wages paid to Montana workers starting to increase in the second quarter of 2010. These wage gains translated into job growth in 2011 as the spending of more wages stimulated demand in the high-employment consumer industries. The average annual wage increased by 3.5% in 2011, driving Montana's average annual wage over \$35,000 for the first time.iv

Payroll employment grew at about 0.9% in 2011, but private employment grew much faster at 1.4%. The job growth by industry is illustrated in Figure 2. The job change during the recession years of 2007 to 2010 is shown on the horizontal axis compared to the past year of recovery on the vertical axis. The size of the bubble indicates the size of the industry employment in 2011. Total job growth in recent years has been slower than private job growth because the government sector shed jobs in 2010 and 2011. Figure 2 includes all public employees in the government bubble, even though many public workers are in the education, health care, or construction industries. Public employment represents roughly 20% of total employment in 2011, with 11% of total employment in local government, 6% in state government, and 3% in the federal government. The government share of total employment has been slowly decreasing over time, although it increased a few percentage points during the recession. The government share returned to its downward trend in the last year. Government is placed in the counter-cyclical quadrant in Figure 2, as it added about 4,400 jobs during the recession and then lost about 1,100 jobs in 2011. Counter-cyclical government employment growth helps stabilize the economy during recessionary periods and helps accelerate the return to growth.

Figure 2: Industry Job Change during the Recession (2007 to 2010) and Recovery (2010 to 2011)



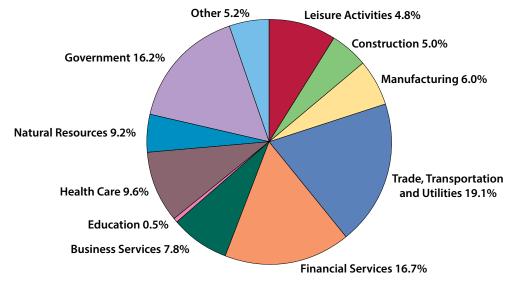
Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

The health care industry has added jobs throughout the recession and recovery, adding almost 5,000 jobs over the last five years. Only the financial services industry (which includes real estate) and other services posted employment losses in 2011, with all other industries in recovery with job gains. Business services, including administration and professional services, added the most jobs in 2011, followed by natural resources (including oil and gas mining) and the leisure activities sector

(which includes restaurants, bars, entertainment, and hotels). Trade, manufacturing, and construction posted the most losses during the recession, but all three industries are back on the recovery path with job gains in 2011. Wood product manufacturing and residential construction have been slow to recover in the aftermath of the national housing downturn, but other manufacturing and commercial and industrial construction posted job gains over the past year.

Figure 2 illustrates the size of each industry by the size of the industry's bubble, with trade, health care, government, and leisure activities employing the most workers. However, employment is only one way to contribute to the economy. Figure 3 illustrates the contribution of each industry to Montana's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Although health care represents 15% of Montana's total workforce, it contributes 10% of Montana's GDP. Similarly, the leisure activities sector comprises 13% of employment, but contributes only 5% of GDP. Other industries contribute more to GDP than to employment. The financial services industry, which includes real estate, contributes 17% of Montana's GDP, but only 5% of Montana's employment. The manufacturing and natural resource sectors also contribute significant GDP (15% combined), but are a small percentage of employment (7%). No industry is more important than another, but each industry has different roles to play in the economy.

Figure 3. Montana Gross Domestic Product by Industry, 2011



Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

Figure 4: Top 10 Exports from Montana to the Rest of the World (millions)

1.	Bulk Wheat	881.8
2.	Mineral Fuel, Oil, etc.	374.2
3.	Inorganic Chemicals	346.4
4.	Industrial Machinery (including computers)	197.9
5.	Vehicles, Parts, etc.	114.9
6.	Cereals	60.5
7.	Ores, Slag & Ash	60.2
8.	Salt, Sulfur, Earth & Stone	57.6
9.	Aircraft, Parts, etc.	40.3
10	Optic, Medical or Surgical Instruments	37.6

Source: Montana Department of Commerce, Office of Trade and International Relations, 2011

The manufacturing and natural resources industries are also important because of the amount of exports they provide for our economy. Exports bring new wealth into our economy, which then drives economic growth in all industries as the money is circulated through our economy. Figure 4 illustrates the top 10 Montana exports. Many are raw natural resources from the agriculture and mining industries, or manufacturing products that add value to the raw commodities. Overall, Montana's exports increased by 14% in 2011. Montana's largest export customers include other states, Canada, Asia, and Europe. Based on data from the first half of 2012, Montana exports may decrease slightly in 2012 because of slower economic growth in many of our non-U.S. global trading partners.v

The western portion of Montana was harder hit by the recession and global slowdown compared to the eastern portion of the state. 2011 unemployment rates by region are shown in Figure 5. The large job losses in wood product manufacturing had a disproportional effect in Northwestern Montana, while the large recessionary job losses in construction had the largest impact in both the Northwest and around the Bozeman region. These two areas continue to have the highest unemployment rates in 2011. In contrast, the Eastern portion of the state was less impacted by the recession because of a heavy reliance on energy, agriculture, health care, and government – all industries that performed relatively well during the recession. The unemployment rate in the East was only 4.7% in 2011. The development of the Bakken oil shale has brought a great deal of development into the

region, both in the primary oil and gas mining industry and in related business services, such as environmental engineering and employment firms. Although unemployment in the western portion of the state continues to be high, job growth has returned to all Montana regions. In fact, the Southwest region of the state (including Butte, Bozeman, Dillon, and Helena) has led the state in job gains as we have exited the recession, leading the Southwest region's unemployment rate to decrease slightly in 2011 to 6.1% from 6.6% in 2010.

All of Montana's regions are expected to post job gains in 2012, with continued growth expected in 2013. However, job growth is expected to remain slower than before the recession for several years. The Montana Department of Labor and Industry's job projections expect 1.4% job growth in 2012 and 2013, compared to the 2.2% annual growth that the state experienced from 2000 to 2007 prior to the recession. In many ways, the rapid economic growth prior to the recession was artificially high because of the low interest rates that caused a growth bubble. Slower expected growth is simply a result of being outside the bubble period.

Growth is also expected to be slower in the future because of cutbacks in government spending and slower growth in consumer spending as Americans save and try to reduce their debt loads. With government spending comprising about 20% and consumption comprising about 70% of aggregate demand, the slowdown in these sectors will translate into slower overall economic growth. Lower domestic demand from consumers and governments will lead many businesses to slow production or look abroad to foreign markets to supplement growth. Both alternatives may lead to slower employment growth domestically. Further, a slowing global economy will likely moderate Montana export growth in 2012 and 2013, although global demand is expected to return in later years.

Despite domestic and global challenges, Montana's economy has proven to be incredibly resilient in the last few years. Montana's economy is now in recovery, adding over 9,800 jobs in the last year, and posting over two years of personal income and wage gains. Although unemployment remains undesirably high, Montana's job growth has re-employed out-of-work Montanans and brought stronger wages back to workers and their families. Future years are expected to bring continued growth to our state as our industries continue recovery from the recession, and the Bakken development provides new opportunities for income growth and entrepreneurialism.

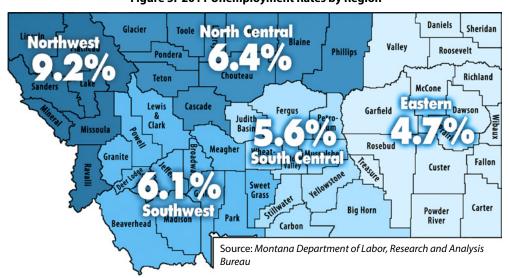


Figure 5: 2011 Unemployment Rates by Region

i The long-term growth rate of 1.2% for Montana's total employment growth is based on employment data from 1976 to 2011 using the Local Area Unemployment Statistics published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Montana Department of Labor and Industry (DLI). Job growth forecasts based on this series by DLI suggested job growth of only 0.9% in 2011.

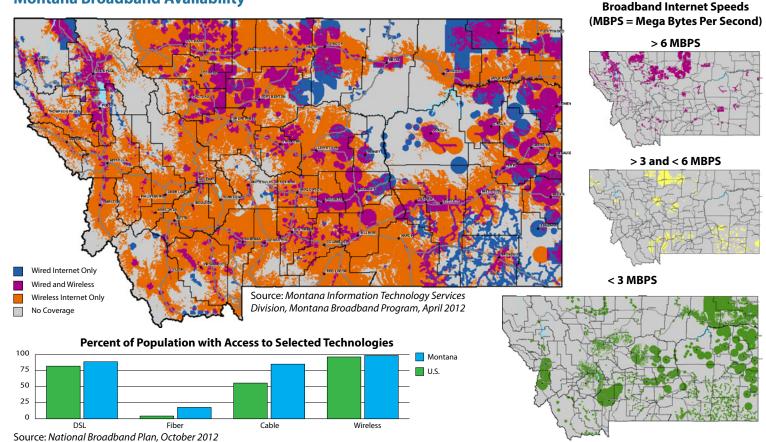
ii International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2012. www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2012/01/weodata/index.aspx.

iii Global Insight, "U.S. Economy: The Fiscal Cliff" June 28, 2012 and Congressional Budget Office, "An Update to the Budget and Economic Outlook: Fiscal Years 2012 to 2022" Aug. 22, 2012.

iv For more information on employment and wage growth, please see the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Labor Day Report 2012, available at <a href="http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913">http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913</a> LDR-12.pdf.

v WiserTrade, U.S. State Exports by NAICS Industry. At <u>www.wisertrade.org</u>. See footnote 2 for growth projections.

### **Montana Broadband Availability**



### **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program**

Under the Broadband Technologies Opportunities Program (BTOP) funded by the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA) and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the Montana State Library is partnering with 44 of Montana's public libraries to expand access to free, high-speed Internet to 86% of the state's population by 2013. Funds have supported: increased broadband speeds; decreased patron wait time; improved access by purchasing ADA compliant

software, hardware, and furniture, and through minor renovation projects aimed at increasing accessibility of computing center facilities; digital literacy training; and a mobile computer lab.

### **Highlights include:**

- Increased average statewide library broadband speeds from 3.55 mbps to 15 mbps
- Added 478 public workstations (212 desktops, 46 children's computers, 200 laptops, 17 touchscreens and 3 iMacs) for a total of 781

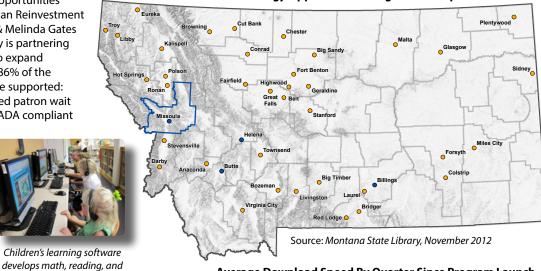
critical-thinking skills

- Decreased average wait time from 20 minutes to less than 5 minutes
- Provided digital literacy training to over 70,000 Montanans and 1,200 librarians on topics such as employment resources, tax filing, self-help law, Internet and email, and computer basics

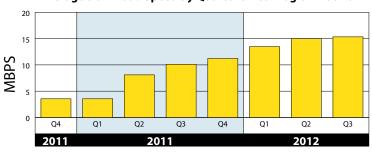
### **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program Participants**

Source: Montana Information Technology Services Division,

Montana Broadband Program, April 2012



### Average Download Speed By Quarter Since Program Launch



Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

### **Demographics**

### **2010 Poverty and Median Income Estimates**

		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	28	55	56
Median Household Income	43,872	58,381	52,121	67,133
% in Poverty All Ages	15	7	6	7
% in Poverty Ages Under 18	19	12	9	15

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

### Percent of Households With One or More Persons 65 Years and Over

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 28	District 55	District 56
One or More 65 and Over	25	35	33	37
One Person	10	16	17	16
Two Or More Persons	14	19	16	22
Family	14	18	15	21
Nonfamily	1	1	1	1

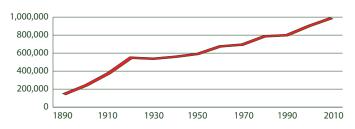
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### **Percent of Change in Number of Housing Units**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 28	District 55	District 56
2000 Census	412,633	7,505	3,742	3,763
2010 Census	482,825	9,407	4,857	4,550
Percent of Change	+ 17.0	+ 25.3	+ 29.8	+ 20.9

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Censes

### Montana Historic Population Growth 1890 - 2010 Censes

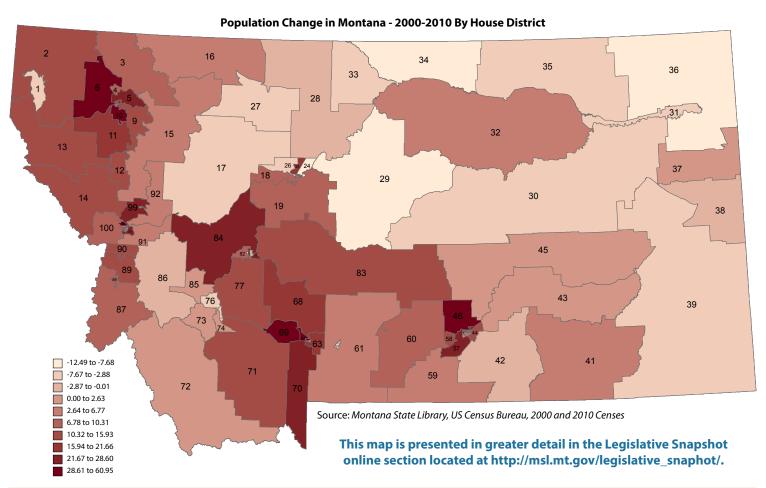


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1890 - 2010 Censes

### 2010 Census Data

	Total	Male	Female
United States	308,745,538	151,781,326	156,964,212
Under 5 years	20,201,362	10,319,427	9,881,935
Under 18 years	74,181,467	37,945,136	36,236,331
18 to 64 years	194,356,087	96,473,230	97,882,857
65 years and over	40,267,984	17,362,960	22,905,024
Montana	989,415	496,667	492,748
Under 5 years	62,423	32,129	30,294
Under 18 years	223,563	114,909	108,654
18 to 64 years	619,110	313,713	305,397
65 years and over	146,742	68,045	78,697

Source: US Census Bureau, 2010 Census



### **Demographics**

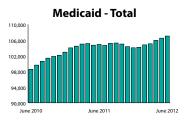
### **Veteran Population Projections**

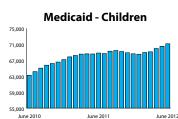
Montana is ranked second among the states for percent of the civilian population 18 years and over who are veterans. (12.3 percent, U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey)

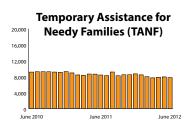
		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	28	55	56
Civilian population (>18)	746,963	15,800	8,308	7,492
Non Veterans	646,089	13,604	7,192	6,412
Veterans	100,874	2,196	1,116	1,080
% of Gulf War (>9/01)	9.0%	6%	9%	2%
% of Gulf War (8/90-8/01)	15%	9%	7%	10%
Vietnam era	37%	34%	30%	38%
Korean War	13%	16%	15%	18%
World War II	10%	20%	20%	19%

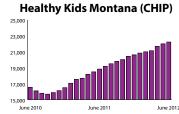
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services Selected Eligibles - Monthly Enrollment





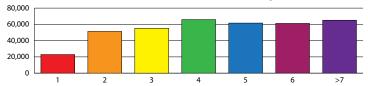




Source: Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services, August 2012

### **Montana Median Income By Household Size**

Median Income for All Households: 43,872



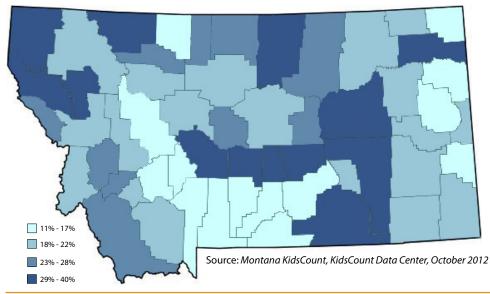
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### Percent of Individuals Below Poverty Level (12 Month Period)

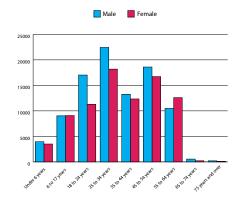
	,			
		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 28	District 55	District 56
Total (Count)	138,109	1,322	660	662
Males	46.2%	45.5%	40.3%	50.6%
Under 5 years	5.0%	7.2%	5.6%	8.8%
5 years	1.1%	4.2%	2.0%	6.5%
6 to 11 years	4.8%	5.7%	4.8%	6.5%
12 to 14 years	2.1%	0.5%	1.1%	0.0%
15 years	0.9%	4.7%	0.0%	9.4%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	1.2%	0.0%	2.4%
18 to 24 years	8.6%	2.5%	5.0%	0.0%
25 to 34 years	5.5%	3.4%	5.5%	1.4%
35 to 44 years	4.6%	7.4%	5.0%	9.8%
45 to 54 years	5.3%	3.2%	2.0%	4.4%
55 to 64 years	3.8%	1.0%	2.0%	0.0%
65 to 74 years	1.6%	1.7%	3.5%	0.0%
> 75 years	1.4%	2.7%	3.9%	1.5%
Females	53.8%	54.5%	59.7%	49.4%
Under 5 years	5.1%	5.1%	8.9%	1.2%
5 years	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
6 to 11 years	4.7%	6.8%	6.4%	7.3%
12 to 14 years	2.0%	1.7%	1.7%	1.8%
15 years	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
18 to 24 years	11.0%	16.2%	15.8%	16.6%
25 to 34 years	7.3%	7.1%	5.2%	9.1%
35 to 44 years	5.0%	2.5%	5.0%	0.0%
45 to 54 years	5.5%	3.2%	0.0%	6.3%
55 to 64 years	4.3%	3.0%	4.1%	1.8%
65 to 74 years	2.2%	1.4%	1.5%	1.2%
> 75 years	3.5%	7.6%	11.2%	4.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### **Montana Child Poverty By County (Percent - 2009)**



### **Montana Health Insurance Coverage Status**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey

### **Indexes**

Indexes				
Population	Montana	Senate District 28	House District 55	House District 56
Total population	989,415	20,516	10,488	10,028
Median age (years)	40	46	43	48
Total population - 65 years and over	146,742	4,910	2,387	2,523
Total population - 18 to 64 years	619,110	11,454	6,012	5,442
Total population - under 18 years	223,563	4,152	2,089	2,063
Total population - under 5 years	62,423 964,439	1,081	561	520
One race White	884,961	20,122 19,451	10,281 9,890	9,841 9,561
Black/African American	4,027	78	49	29
American Indian/Alaska Native	62,555	294	188	106
Asian	6,253	150	69	81
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	668	22	15	7
Some other race	5,975	127	70	57
Two or more races	24,976	394	207	187
Hispanic/Latino	28,565	565	308	257
Social	Montana	Senate District 28	House District 55	House District 56
Total households	401,328	8,664	4,763	3,901
Average household size	2	2	2	2
Average family size	3	3	3	3
Family households (families)	256,130	5,652	3,022	2,630
Male householder, no wife present, family	15,368	231	160	71
Male householder, no wife present, family - with own children under 18 years	9,016	113	42	71
Female householder, no husband present, family	33,651	668	499	169
Female householder, no husband present, family - with own children under 18 years	21,355	537	445	92
Nonfamily households	145,198	3,012	1,741	1,271
Householder living alone	116,779	2,411	1,422	989
Householder living alone - 65 years and over	41,923	1,403	793	610
Households with one or more people under 18 years	116,926	2,422	1,420	1,002
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	99,541	3,012	1,561	1,451
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	235,983	4,609	2,612 206	1,997
Nursery school, preschool Kindergarten	13,206 12,085	352 183	112	146 71
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	96,195	1,873	1,032	841
High school (grades 9-12)	52,304	1,268	659	609
College or graduate school	62,193	933	603	330
Economic	Montana	Senate District 28	House District 55	House District 56
Employment status - population 16 years and over	778,518	16,316	8,636	7,680
Civilian labor force - employed	476,195	9,930	5,685	4,245
Civilian labor force - unemployed Armed forces	28,683	278 22	173 22	105 0
Not in labor force	3,737 269,903	6,086	2,756	3,330
Females 16 years and over in labor force	391,139	8,819	4,754	4,065
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18	16	15	16
Mean earnings (dollars)	55,129	69,788	63,125	78,283
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	15,179	17,369	17,412	17,328
Mean retirement income (dollars)	18,679	22,462	18,138	27,046
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	7,895	7,173	6,269	8,356
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	2,954	3,754	1,794	8,333
Median family income (dollars)	55,725	72,401	66,683	81,630
Mean family income (dollars)	68,016	84,063	74,693	94,829
Housing	Montana	Senate District 28	House District 55	House District 56
Total housing units	471,723	8,814	4,868	3,946
Occupied housing units	401,328	8,664	4,763	3,901
Vacant housing units	70,395	150	105	45
Homeowner vacancy rate	2	0	0	0
Rental vacancy rate	6	4	4	4
Built 2005 or later	18,895	401	315	86
Owner-occupied	277,023	6,624	3,384	3,240
Renter-occupied	124,305	2,040	1,379	661
Median (dollars)	173,300	196,600	180,000	219,800
Housing units with a mortgage	162.090	4.399	2.335	2.064

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census/2006-2010 American Community Survey

Housing units with a mortgage

Housing units without a mortgage

162,090

114,933

4,399

2,225

2,335

1,049

2,064

1,176

### **Accredited Schools**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 28	District 55	District 56
Elementaries	440	5	2	3
Middle Schools	49	1	1	0
Grades 7-8 Schools	164	0	0	0
High Schools	185	0	0	0
Total	838	6	3	3

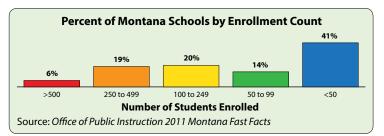
Source: Montana State Library, Montana Office of Public Instruction, September 2012

### **Montana School Libraries**

Per MCA 20-7-202, each school in Montana maintains a school library.

Average circulation per library per year	13,788
Access to Statewide Databases	100%
No summer library hours	83%

Source: 2012 Montana School Library Data Survey



### **Montana Test Scores - Achievement Levels**

### 4th Grade Reading

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	31%	29%	25%	27%	27%
At or above basic	69%	71%	75%	73%	73%
Below proficient	65%	64%	61%	65%	64%
At or above proficient	35%	36%	39%	35%	36%

### 8th Grade Reading

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	18%	18%	15%	16%	14%
At or above basic	82%	82%	85%	84%	86%
Below proficient	63%	63%	61%	62%	58%
At or above proficient	37%	37%	39%	38%	42%

### 4th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	19%	15%	12%	12%	13%
At or above basic	81%	85%	88%	88%	87%
Below proficient	69%	62%	56%	55%	55%
At or above proficient	31%	38%	44%	45%	45%

### 8th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	21%	20%	21%	18%	17%
At or above basic	79%	80%	79%	82%	83%
Below proficient	65%	64%	62%	56%	54%
At or above proficient	35%	36%	38%	44%	46%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2012

# Montana High School Graduation Rates By High School District 0 - 5996 60 - 6996 70 - 7996 80 - 8996 90 - 10096 Note that the second state Library, Montana Office of Public Instruction, October 2012

### 4th Graders Who Scored Below Proficient Reading Level

By Family Income	2011
Eligible for free/reduced school lunch	77%
Not eligible for free/reduced school lunch	55%

By Race and Hispanic Origin	2011
White	61%
Hispanic or Latino	77%
American Indian	86%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2011

### **Early Literacy**

For low-income children in particular, a "readiness gap" fuels much of what has become known as the achievement gap. The readiness gap grows exponentially between birth and kindergarten due to differences in children's resources and opportunities for physical, linguistic, cognitive, social, emotional, and behavioral development. This gap continues to grow as children attend K-12 school.

Nearly 2/3 of Montana's fourth graders cannot read at a proficient level. The fact is that the fourth-graders who cannot meet proficient levels in reading today are all too likely to become our nation's lowest-income, least-skilled, least-productive, and most costly citizens tomorrow. Low achievement in reading, which begins with opportunistic differences starting at birth, has important long-term consequences in terms of individual earning potential, global competitiveness, and general productivity.

Source: MontanaKidsCount, September 2011

### 

There are 769 libraries in the Montana Library Directory. Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries. For more detailed information on Montana's libraries visit http://www.msl.mt.gov/For\_Librarians/Library\_Directory/. See the Education page for more information about Montana's school libraries.

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 28	District 55	District 56
Public	82	2	2	1
Branches	34	1	1	1
Bookmobiles	3	1	1	1
Academic	26	3	3	3
Institutional	2	0	0	0
School	562	48	48	46
Special	57	9	9	9
Other	3	0	0	0
Total	769	64	64	61

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### **Montana's Cultural Heritage**

In partnership with the Montana Historical Society and other organizations, the Montana State Library promotes preservation of and online

access to our state's cultural heritage. The Montana Memory Project website makes a variety of historic as well as contemporary resources available in digital format for education, business, pleasure, and lifelong learning.



Fire trucks at Presbyterian Church, Lewistown, MT

http://mtmemory.org/.

### **Connecting to Collections**

The Montana Historical Society and the Montana State Library partnered on a statewide project to assess the preservation needs of collections at Montana's more than 400 cultural organizations. The assessment documented the need for training, environmental monitoring, on-site surveys of collections and facilities,

Montar

and disaster preparedness assistance.

### **Montana Talking Book Library**

### Services for Montanans with Visual, Physical and Reading Disabilities

The Montana State Library supports free specialized and direct accessible library services to Montanans with visual and physical disabilities through the Montana Talking Book Library (MTBL). The number of veterans served has increased to 12.4% of all patrons. Overall patrons have increased by 15%. MTBL circulation has increased by 15.16%. The Patron Outreach Project is designed to connect more Montanans with MTBL services.



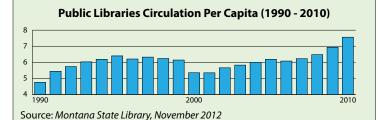
MTBL's local recordings and national digitization projects continue to progress and offer a wider variety of digital

audio books to patrons in both physical delivery and digital BARD (Braille and Audio Reading Download) delivery programs. These are designed to meet patrons' needs at their personal resource and skills level, including homebound patrons.

For more information: http://msl.mt.gov/tbl/ OR 1-800-332-3400

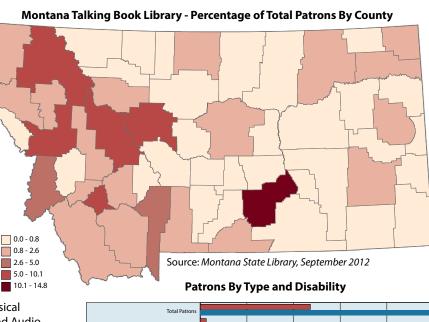
### **Montana Public Libraries Fast Facts**

- Montana's public libraries hold 3,719,920 items.
- Montanans visited their public libraries an average of five times throughout the year, for a total of 4,599,660 visits in 2011.
- Montana library patrons checked out 7,519,019 items in 2011, about eight items per person.
- Librarians in Montana's public libraries fielded 465,036 reference questions in SFY 2011, or 8,934 questions per week.
- 100% of all Montana libraries provide Internet access to patrons
- Nearly half of all Montanans (467,303) have a library card.



### **Courier Project**

As access to quality information has become a vital part of our lives, the Montana State Library is partnering with libraries on a number of ways to share information and materials affordably and dependably. One of these methods is the Montana Courier Project, which uses a commercial courier service to ship library materials and resources around the state. As participation has grown, libraries are seeing increasingly significant savings in the cost of moving library materials around the state.



Deaf & Blind Disabilities

Physical Disability

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

Digital Users

Number of Patron

The Montana State Library works on behalf of all Montana libraries to help them provide the latest and best information and library services to their patrons – your constituents. We negotiate on behalf of libraries across the state to get the best rate on cuttingedge library products and services, keeping libraries relevant and engaged in their local communities. Our statewide suite of resource sharing tools through our unique group services contract with Online Computing Library Center (OCLC) enables patrons to borrow library materials from anywhere in the world and provides Montana collections to citizens of the world. Discover It, a new statewide search tool for libraries, makes the patron's discovery experience into a one stop, "Googlelike" experience. Without statewide library projects, some of which are listed here, many Montanans would be left behind in this age of information.

### **Participating Libraries**

Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries that are participating in the following statewide projects.

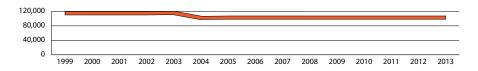
		Senate House		House
	Montana	District 28	District 55	District 56
Statewide Databases	769	64	64	61
OCLC	769	64	64	61
OCLC Group Services	252	41	41	40
Montana Shared Catalog	163	10	10	9
MontanaLibrary2Go	88	2	2	1
Ready2Read	72	1	1	1
Courier Project	46	0	0	0
Montana Memory Project	34	4	4	4

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### -State Aid Dollars for Public Libraries-

State aid to public libraries is provided through the Information Access Montana Act (IAMA) passed by the Montana Legislature in 1989. The act is designed to broaden access to existing information by strengthening public libraries, augment and extend services provided by public libraries, and permit new types of library services based on local need. For fiscal year 2013, a total of \$102,830 was distributed amongst the state's 82 public libraries.

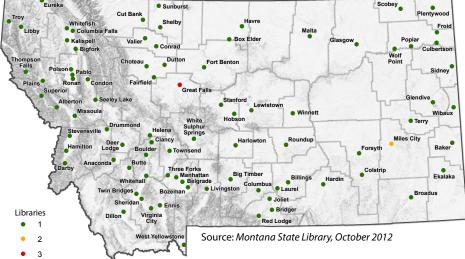
### State Aid for Montana Public Libraries (1999 - 2013)



	Per	PerSq	
State Aid for Public Libraries in Senate District 28	Capita \$	Mile \$	Total \$
Laurel Public Library, Laurel	609	11	620
Parmly Billings Library, Billings	12,798	228	13,026

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### MontanaLibrary2Go Participating Libraries



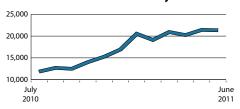
### Statewide Databases and HomeworkMT

Thanks to an allocation from the Montana legislature, the Montana State Library offers statewide periodical databases to all Montana library patrons. Access to this completely online collection - accessible in the library, at home, or on a mobile device - includes hundreds of journals and thousands of full text articles on everything from business resources to health information. Montanans performed nearly 6.5 million searches within the "Discover It" statewide search tool last year. Library patrons also have access to live tutors and online homework assistance through HomeworkMT. Montana students engaged in 8,102 live tutoring sessions and 3,715 online sessions to get assistance with math, science, social studies and the GED. Adults accessed the resource for assistance with computer and financial literacy, resumes, and helping children with homework.

### MontanaLibrary2Go

The ever increasing popularity of downloadable audio and e-books makes MontanaLibrary2Go a favorite of Montana library patrons. Participating libraries deliver a growing collection of downloadable audio and e-book titles to their patrons. Titles are available for download on a wide variety of mobile devices including Kindles, iPods, iPads, iPhones and Androids. Patrons from participating libraries downloaded 206,801 titles between July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012.

### MontanaLibrary2Go Circulation Activity



Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### **Ready 2 Read**

The Montana State Library's Ready 2 Read program is designed to help parents and caregivers understand the value of sharing language and literacy with their children and the importance these skills play throughout a person's life. The Ready 2 Read program has provided extensive early childhood training for Montana librarians; placed early childhood materials, including age-appropriate books and toys, into libraries throughout the state; and helped Montana libraries become community hubs for healthy child and family development, which provide all parents of young children access to age appropriate reading materials and a 21st Century learning environment that will reap rewards for society far into the future.

http://ready2readmontana.org/

### **Montana GIS Portal**



The Montana GIS Portal serves as Montana's primary online resource to discover geospatial data. The Portal provides online access to hundreds of datasets in a variety of formats for use in maps, web mapping applications and geospatial analyses.

http://gisportal.msl.mt.gov/

### **State Names Authority (SNA)**

The Montana State Library is responsible for representing the State of Montana to the US Board of Geographic Names (BGN). The SNA is notified when the BGN receives proposals for new names or changes to existing names recognized by the federal government for natural features such as streams and mountains in Montana. The SNA solicits opinions on the proposals from state and local agencies and from the public, then forwards these opinions, along with the State's recommendation, to the BGN. The SNA web site at <a href="http://msl.mt.gov/geonames">http://msl.mt.gov/geonames</a> has more information and a database of all proposals made for Montana since 2002.

### 

### **Statewide Library Training**

The Montana State Library's three consultants travel throughout Montana and meet one-on-one with librarians and library trustees across the state, assisting with everything from training and technology to applying Montana library law and fundraising basics. In the last fiscal year, MSL's consultants traveled over 37,505 miles, made over 2,830 contacts and completed over 167 visits with Montana's library community.



Number of trainings 29 Number of students at trainings 450

Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

Source: Montana State Library, October 2011 - September 2012

### **Montana Shared Catalog**

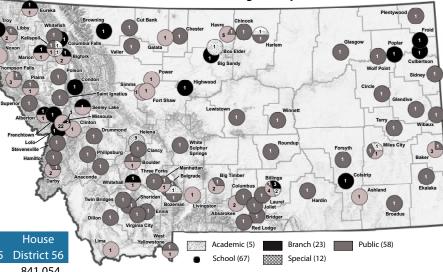
The Montana Shared Catalog helps more than 160 Montana libraries meet today's library users' demands. It gives Montanans a rich and easy-to-use catalog including more than 5 million items that patrons circulated 4,871,174 times from August 2011 to September 2012. Forty-two of the MSC member libraries have joined together in three separate groups to share their collections and patrons among their members. These resource sharing libraries are in the 4-Rivers Group (10 members in Southwestern Montana), BridgerNet Group (5 members in Gallatin County), and the Partners Group (27 members located across the state).

### **Montana Shared Catalog Circulation**

					12 11 12
		Senate	House	House	Lim
	Montana	District 28	District 55	District 56	3
Circulation	4,871,174	875,719	875,719	841,054	-

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

### **Montana Shared Catalog Participants**



### **State Publications Available Online!**

The Montana State Library is digitizing our legacy print state publications collection of 37,000+ publications dating from 1874. To date, over one million pages have been digitized. These publications are available online in a variety of formats at <a href="http://statepublications.mt.gov">http://statepublications.mt.gov</a>. Use of these online items is exponentially more frequent than traditional print usage.

### **Geographic Information**

### **Montana Land Information Act**

Montana Governments and Groups Receiving MLIA Grants The Montana Land FY 2008 Through FY 2013 Information Account is funded through document Fort Peck Tribes recording fees as described Chippewa Swan Valley School District LINCOLN in MCA 7-4-2637. The Cree Tribe account supplies funds FLATHEAD for work on statewide datasets, called the Montana Salish TETON **Spatial Data Infrastructure** Kootenai Tribe (MSDI), and provides funding for local, regional, and tribal efforts to build and support GIS capacity. The statewide datasets. such as cadastral (tax parcels), aerial photography, addressed structures, and wetlands are used by local, state, tribal, federal, and private sector GIS STILL-WATER YELLOWSTON practitioners. **Montana Land Information Account Funds to State Account By Year** 750.000 Tribal Governments Grants County Grants Counties with Multiple Grants 500,000 Cities and Other Eligible Entity Grants

### **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure**

\*FY06 does not include a June 06 collection month

FY10

FY08 FY09

Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

The Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure or MSDI contains 14 Framework layers that digitally represent the physical and cultural landscape of Montana. This information is developed with private sector, local, state, and tribal programs and in cooperation with the federal government. The State of Montana partners with all levels of government to create a complete standardized set of data for Montana base maps.

These 14 layers can help improve business inefficiencies; route traffic; study sensitive species after an oil spill; plan for future development; spur economic development; deliver necessary immunization services to children in your community and more.

## MSDI represent cana. This in, local, state, the federal swith all standardized The Montana Cadastral Mapping Application is a robust mapping tool that provides access to selected Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure layers, including information on public and private land ownership.

Montana Cadastral Application http://gis.mt.gov

Source: Montana State Library, August 2012

### **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure Layers**



250.000

Hydrography

























For more information, visit http://giscoordination.mt.gov

### Land

### **Land Ownership**

Senate District 28 ranks number 46 in size and is 5.968 square miles, or about 0% of Montana's total land area (146,926 square miles). The average senate district in Montana is 2,938 square miles and the average house district is 1,469 square miles.

	Montana		Senate Distric	Senate District 28		House District 55		: 56
	Area		Area		Area		Area	
Owner	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%
Private	95,080	65	6	95	3	96	3	93
Local Government	208	<1	<1	5	<1	4	<1	7
Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks	648	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
State Trust Land	8,092	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other State Land	139	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
US Bureau of Land Management	12,505	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
US Fish and Wildlife Service	1,448	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
US Forest Service	26,608	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
US National Park Service	1,853	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Federal Land	344	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	146,926		6		3		3	

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

### **Private Land Agricultural Use**

	Montana		Senate District 28		House District 55		House District 56	
Owner	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%
Continuous Crop	29,162	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fallow Crop	13,497,077	16	10	3	0	0	10	10
Farmstead	34,343	<1	3	<1	2	<1	<1	1
Grazing	51,274,975	62	74	23	54	23	20	20
Irrigated	1,891,718	2	240	73	172	75	68	68
Timber	15,346,749	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wild Hay	1,235,624	1	2	<1	2	<1	0	0
Total	83,309,648		329		230		100	

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Department of Revenue, September 2012

### **Conservation Easements (Acres)**

		Senate District	House District	House District
	Montana	28	55	56
Bitter Root Land Trust	2,624	0	0	0
City Government	601	0	0	0
Clark Fork-Pend Oreille Conservancy	208	0	0	0
County Government	528	0	0	0
Ducks Unlimited (Wetlands America Trust)	16,997	0	0	0
Five Valleys Land Trust	47,591	0	0	0
Flathead Land Trust	9,568	0	0	0
Gallatin Valley Land Trust	37,046	0	0	0
Humane Society Wildlife Land Trust	279	0	0	0
Montana Conservation Trust	736	0	0	0
Montana Department of Transportation	999	0	0	0
Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks	417,119	0	0	0
Montana Land Reliance	895,520	0	0	0
Mule Deer Foundation	155	0	0	0
National Wildlife Federation	20	0	0	0
Prickly Pear Land Trust	3,246	0	0	0
Rattlesnake Land Trust	190	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation	50,266	0	0	0
Salish and Kootenai Tribal Lands	222	0	0	0
The Bighorn Institute	1,443	0	0	0
The Conservation Fund	15,061	0	0	0
The Nature Conservancy	316,722	0	0	0
The Vital Ground Foundation	912	0	0	0
US Bureau of Reclamation	42	0	0	0
US Department of Agriculture	26,901	0	0	0
US Fish and Wildlife Service	241,264	0	0	0
US Forest Service	20,038	0	0	0
US Government	9,251	0	0	0
Total	2,115,548	0	0	0

### Montana Land Management Tool

To view more land management and conservation easement information, visit the Natural Heritage MapViewer at <a href="http://">http://</a> mtnhp.org/mapviewer. The MapViewer displays land management information (public lands, managed areas, and conservation easements); wildlife sightings (more than 1,300,000); land cover/land use; and, over 28,000 georeferenced photos from across Montana. It links directly into the Montana Field Guides for more information about Montana's animals, plants and habitats. The Natural Heritage Program is the state's source for reliable, objective information and expertise to support stewardship of our native species and habitats. http://mtnhp.org

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Natural Heritage Program, June 2012

### **Montana Ground Water Investigations Program**

- Investigates critical groundwater challenges such as groundwater/surfacewater interaction, impacts of land use change, development stress, and more.
- Results provide scientific basis for sound, informed, water-management decisions.

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/gwip/gwip.asp

### **Montana Ground Water Assessment Program**

- Maps groundwater quality and the distribution of Montana's aquifers
- Provides long-term groundwater quality and water-level monitoring
- Maintains the central repository for Montana's groundwater information

http://mbmggwic.mtech.edu/

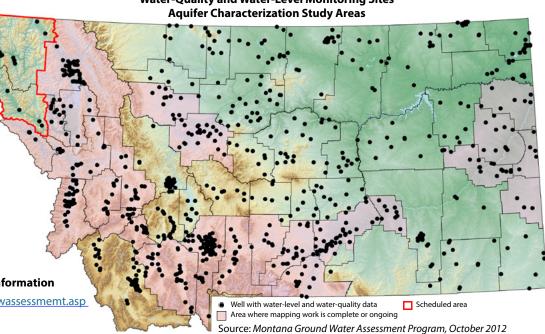
**Ground Water Assessment Program information** 

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/grw/grwassessmemt.asp

### **Ground Water Investigation Program Project Areas Map** Active or completed projects Next scheduled projects Unscheduled projects

Source: Montana Ground Water Investigation Program, September 2012

### **Water-Quality and Water-Level Monitoring Sites**



### **Montana Drought Resources**

The Montana Governor's Drought **Advisory Committee** is charged with monitoring, forecasting, and reporting water supply and moisture conditions, enabling



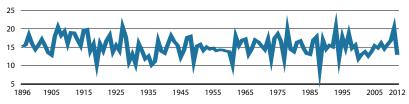
Montanans to make timely and informed decisions to mitigate drought impacts in a proactive manner.

For historic analysis, up-to-date information, and maps on Montana's current drought situation visit http://drought.mt.gov/.

### **Montana Digital Atlas**

Additional mapping and data capabilities are available through the Montana State Library at <a href="http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp">http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp</a>. The Montana Digital Atlas allows users to identify a place of interest and view an atlas of information about that place that includes a broad range of data categories such as land ownership and use, census data, water information and biological data.

### Montana Annual Precipitation in Inches (1895 - 2012)

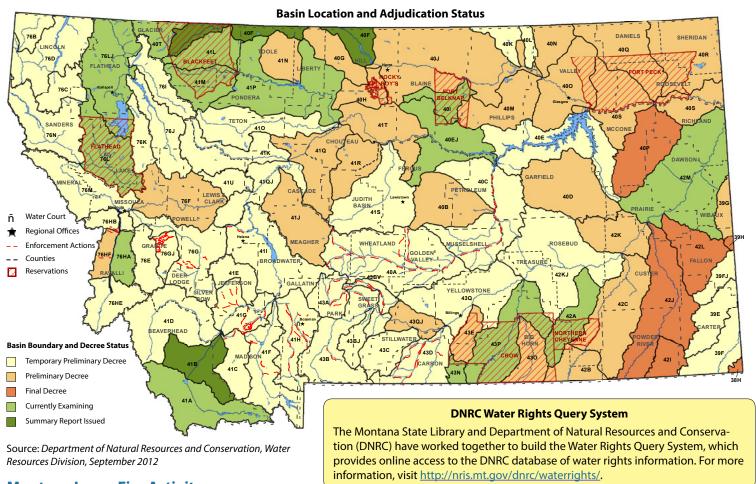


Source: NOAA National Climate Data Center, September 2012

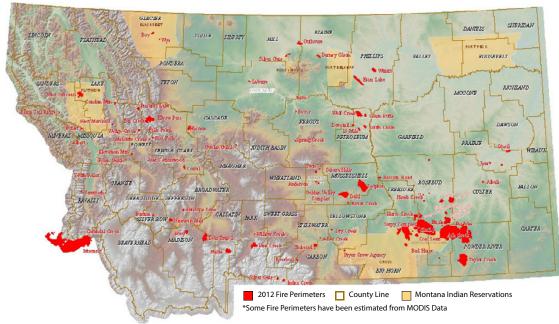
### Water/Fire

### **Water Rights**

The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation Water Adjudication Bureau assists the Montana Water Court in the adjudication of all claims to pre July 1, 1973 water rights. The Bureau examines all claims pursuant to Supreme Court rules and provides a summary report to the Water Court on each of the basins (85) in the state. Pursuant to legislation passed in 2005 the Bureau must complete the examination of the remaining 57,000 claims (as of 2005) by June 30, 2015. The map below shows the current status of the adjudication process. Visit <a href="http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/">http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/</a>.



### **Montana Large Fire Activity**



Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, Forestry Division, September 2012

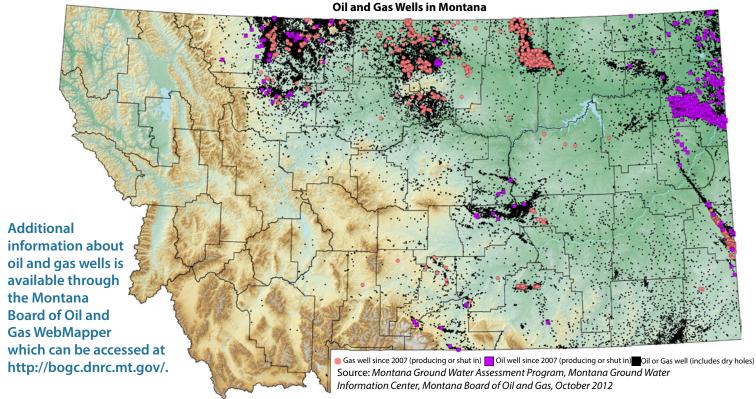
### Montana Fires 2002 - 2011 All Fires As Reported by All Agencies

Year	Count	Acreage
2002	1,372	110,309
2003	2,326	736,809
2004	1,447	18,445
2005	1,316	103,294
2006	2,302	1,047,118
2007	1,875	778,079
2008	1,424	166,842
2009	1,731	48,912
2010	1,050	56,711
2011	1,335	168,010

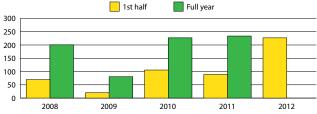
Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, September 2012

For additional information on Montana's fires, visit DNRC's online Fire Map at http://dnrc.mt.gov/gis/fire/.

### **Oil and Gas Wells**



### Montana Oil Well Permits Issued (2008 - 2012)



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, August 2012

### Montana House Heating Fuel Occupied Housing Units

	Count	Percent
Utility gas	226,740	56.5%
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	51,713	12.9%
Electricity	78,582	18.8%
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	7,472	1.9%
Coal or coke	927	0.2%
Wood	33,481	8.3%
Solar energy	321	0.1%
Other fuel	4,234	1.1%
No fuel used	858	0.2%
Total	404,616	100.0%

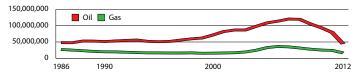
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### Oil and Gas Wells

		Senate District	House District	House District
	Montana	28	55	56
			~ ~ ~	
Coal Bed Methane, Active	1,073	0	0	0
Coal Bed Methane, Inactive	65	0	0	0
Gas, Active	7,238	0	0	0
Gas, Inactive	2,569	0	0	0
Gas Storage, Active	270	0	0	0
Gas Storage, Inactive	18	0	0	0
Injection, Active	1,135	0	0	0
Injection, Inactive	757	0	0	0
Oil, Active	7,554	0	0	0
Oil, Inactive	4,579	0	0	0
Oil & Gas, Active	1	0	0	0
Total	25,259	0	0	0

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Board of Oil and Gas, September 2012

### **Montana Annual Oil and Gas Production (Barrels)**



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, October 2012

### **Pipelines**

	Montana		Senate District 28		House District 55		House District 56	
	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles
Crude Oil	90	1,970	0	0	0	0	0	0
Natural Gas	360	3,301	1	1	1	1	0	0
Refined Product	47	805	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	24	402	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	521	6,477	1	1	1	1	0	0

Source: Montana State Library, Pipeline Intregrity Management Mapping Application, December 2006

### Wildlife and Recreation

Montana is blessed with a wealth of wildlife and habitat diversity. These resources provide exceptional opportunities for recreation and contribute substantially to the state's economy and quality of life. Good information is critical to maintain this valuable heritage as the state grows and develops.

### **Recreation Area (Acres)**

	Senate District 28
Fishing Access Sites	0
Fishing Conservation Areas	0
State Parks	0
Wildlife Conservation Easements	0
Wildlife Management Areas	0
Wildlife Protection Areas	0
Total	0

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks, September 2012

### **Big Game Distribution**



### **Animal Species Diversity**

		Senate District 28	% of Montana
	Montana (Count)	(Count)	Species
Amphibians	13	7	54
Birds	308	241	78
Fish	54	21	39
Mammals	103	63	61
Reptiles	17	14	82

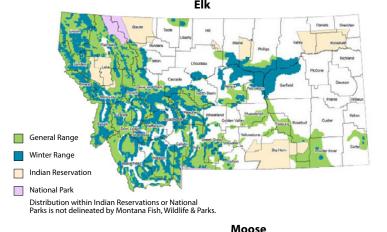
Source: Montana Natural Heritage Program, September 2012

### **Block Management Acreage**

There are a total of 9,093,377 acres of Block Management land (including Plum Creek\*) in the State of Montana. Senate District 28 contains 3.819 or 0% of those acres.

\*Plum Creek land in FWP's Regions 1 and 2 are included in these statistics. Although they are part of the Block Management Program, they are not traditional BMA's and are managed differently.

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012



### -Wildlife Highlights-

For more information on animals, plants, and habitats in your Senate District, visit the Montana Natural Heritage Program at http://mtnhp.org. Resources include:

- · Montana Field Guide an encyclopedia of the distribution, status, and biology of Montana's animals, plants, and biological communities
- MapViewer interactive maps of animals, plants, land cover, and land management

· Land Management Maps – public lands, conservation easements, and special designations

- · Wetland and riparian mapping information
- Reports on Montana's Species of Concern

· Quick responses to data requests and answers from expert scientists on Montana's plants, animals, and biological communities.

### **Spiny Softshell**

Apalone spinifera

Spiny Softshells are known for foraging in the water, often in shallows with vegetation. Most mature females lay a single clutch of 20 to 40 eggs in the fall.



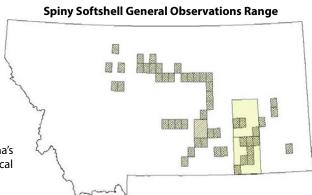




Mule Deer

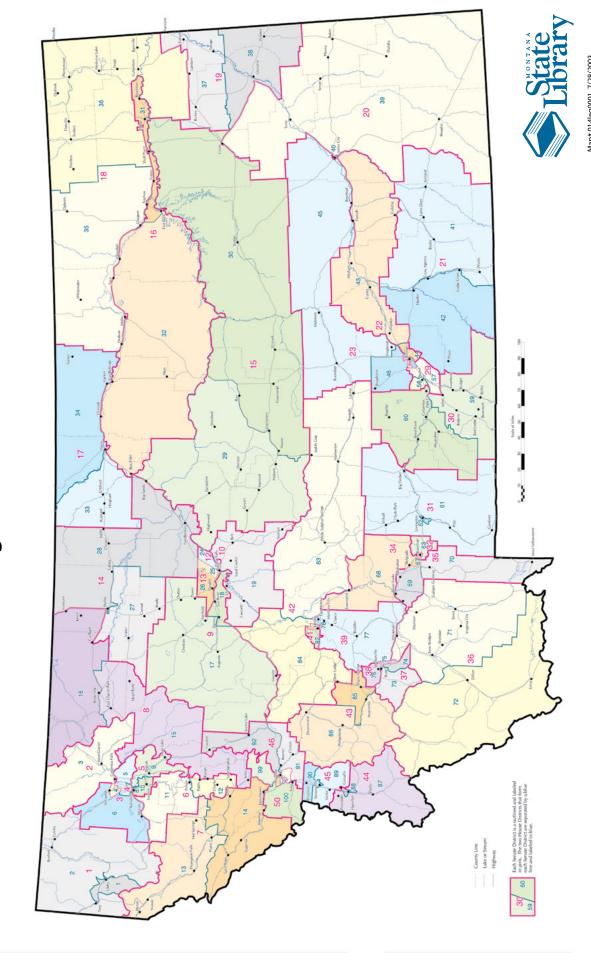


Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012



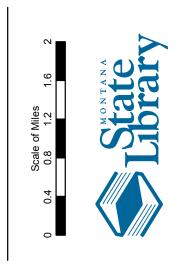
Source: Montana Natural Heritage Program, September 2012

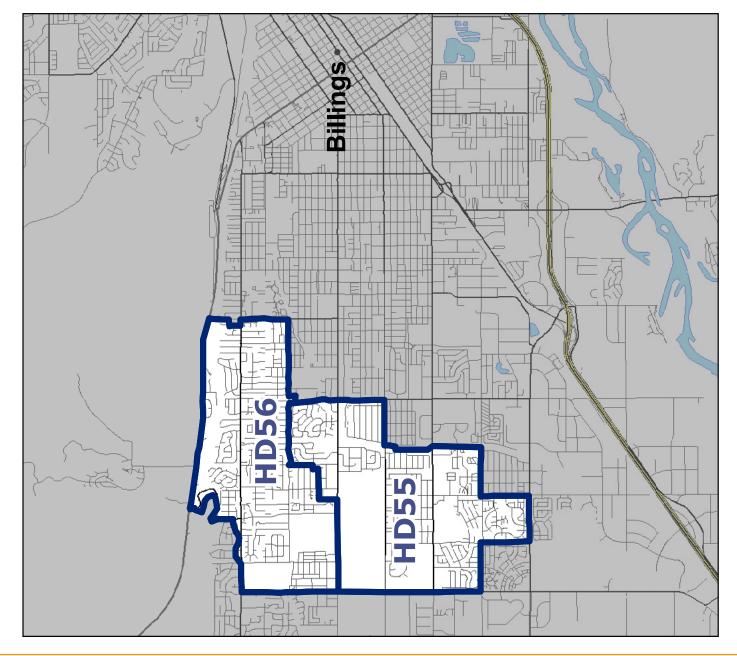
Montana Legislative District 2005 - 2014



## Montana Senate District 28







### **Online Resources Directory**

### **Montana State Library**

1515 East 6th Avenue PO Box 201800 Helena, MT 59620 (406) 444-3115

### http://msl.mt.gov



### **Statewide Library Resources**

- Discover It! Montana State Library Catalog
- · Montana Library Directory

### http://mymontanalibrary.org

http://mtslr.org

http://msl.mt.gov/For Librarians/Library Directory

### **Montana State Digital Library**

- Library Information Services
  - MT.GOV Connect
  - Montana State Publications Online
  - Find Resources Online
- MSL Geographic Information
  - Montana Geographic Information Clearinghouse
  - Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure
  - · Water Information System
- Natural Heritage Program
  - · Montana Field Guide
  - MapViewer
  - Species of Concern Reports Animals
  - Species of Concern Reports Plants

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/connect

http://statepublications.mt.gov

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/Find Resources Online

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/gis

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/msdi

http://msl.msl.gov/geoinfo/water

http://mtnhp.org

http://fieldguide.mt.gov

http://mtnhp.org/mapviewer

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=a

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=p

### **Montana Talking Book Library**

- Online catalogs and services WebOpac
- BARD Braille and Audio Reading Download

### http://msl.mt.gov/talking book library

http://www.klasweb.msl.mt.gov

https://nlsbard.loc.gov/mt1a

### **Montana State Library In-House Partners**

- · Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks
- Natural Resources Conservation Service

http://fwp.mt.gov

http://www.mt.nrcs.usda.gov

**Legislative Snapshot** 

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative snapshot

### **Legislative Snapshot 2013**

Includes information for the State of Montana, Senate District 29, and House Districts 57 and 58.

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/



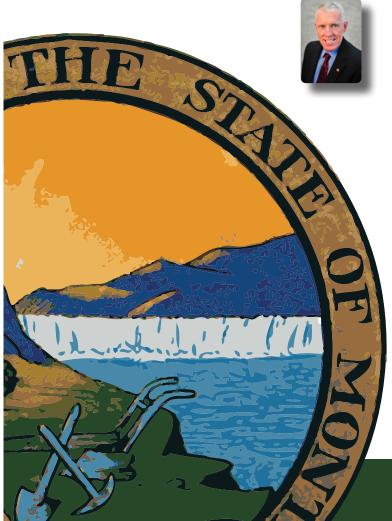


Senate District 29
Senator Edward Walker (R)
4221 Rimrock Road
Billings, MT 59106-1420



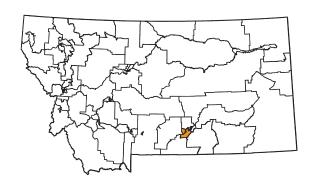
House District 57 **Representative Sarah Laszloffy (R)**3165 Highway 212

Laurel, MT 59044



House District 58

Representative Krayton Kerns (R)
1408 Golf Course Road
Laurel, MT 59044-3600





### **Letter from the Montana State Librarian**

On behalf of the Montana State Library, I would like to welcome you to the 2013 legislative session. We appreciate your dedication and hard work on behalf of all Montanans. We hope that this information booklet, compiled by our information experts and full of data on issues of state and national importance, will help inform many of the decisions you have to make in the coming months.

The 2013 Legislative Snapshot includes a wide range of information on issues that affect Montanans. You will find information on our state's economy and the economic impact on your constituents. High-speed, broadband Internet access is essential in this information age and the Snapshot includes a current view of the availability of broadband and Internet services across the state. Education is always an important issue, and you will find relevant information on our state's public schools



and test scores. Throughout Montana, libraries serve as community anchors; we've highlighted the programs and services offered to Montanans through their local libraries. Finally, land, wildlife, and recreation will always be an important part of Montana life, and we've pulled several highlights from our collection that might help guide your decision-making this session. Based on feedback we received from legislators in 2011, we are pleased to make much more of the data available by legislative districts. And we are pleased to provide much of the information in mapped form. Using the Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure, a set of standardized geospatial data, these maps tell powerful stories that will further your understanding of the topics highlighted.

The Montana State Library is a small and very unique agency. We employ librarians, geographers, and natural resource specialists and we partner with botanists, zoologists and ecologists. We work closely with federal and state agencies and local and tribal governments. We manage an enormous collection of state government information in all formats, keeping Montanans informed about the work of their government. And we ensure that Montana's blind and physically disabled citizens have access to reading materials and information.

We also work on behalf of all of Montana's libraries to help them provide the latest and best information, technology and library services to their patrons – your constituents – whether it's downloadable ebooks, public access computers, online information resources, or the latest bestseller. Without the Montana State Library, Montana libraries would not be able to afford these resources and services for their patrons, all of which are being used in record numbers. In this age of information – most of which is only accessed online – the Montana State Library, through libraries across the state, provides a vital link that affects Montanans in a multitude of ways.

We created this booklet for you not only to provide vital information to help you make difficult decisions in the coming months, but to demonstrate the power of what a diverse staff with amazingly diverse skills can do to make information, in many different forms, available to every Montanan. Our work empowers Montanans by providing access to information, enhancing learning in families and communities, and building 21st Century skills. Knowing that our work makes a difference makes us very proud.

We hope that you use this Legislative Snapshot throughout the session. And we hope that you will stop by to see us – in person or virtually. Whether you visit us at our library or online, you will be able to browse our collection of government and natural resource information, get help to research a specific issue, or find a quiet place to work or meet with colleagues. We are located one block east of the Capitol, behind the Montana Historical Society, at the north end of the Justice building. And of course, our services are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week at <a href="http://msl.mt.gov">http://msl.mt.gov</a>.

Sincerely,

Jennie Stapp

### Senate District 29 House District 57 House District 58

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Find additional Senate and House district data, interactive maps, and even more resources online at http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/.

Juni Stepp

### The Montana Economy and Theories of Economic Growth

Source: Montana Department of Labor and Industries

It has been an interesting five years for the Montana and U.S. economies, including the deepest and longest U.S. recession since the Great Depression and a slow economic recovery. Montana outperformed the U.S. economy during the recession and recovery, losing only 4.4% of our pre-recession personal income peak compared to 5.6% nationally. Further, since hitting the trough in 2009, Montana's personal income growth has outpaced the U.S. by about 3 percentage points, while the state's payroll job growth has increased by 3.4% compared to 3.1% nationally. Montana's 2012 job growth promises to be strong. From June 2011 to June 2012, Montana added almost 9,800 jobs for an annual growth rate of 2.1% -- above forecasted expectations and above the long-term growth rate of 1.2%. Montana's economy is returning to growth despite the many national and international challenges.

The various forces causing the recession and slow recovery are evident in the quarterly personal income statistics in Figure 1. The national slowdown in the overall economy and particularly in the housing market was first noted in the summer of 2007, but personal income for both the U.S. and Montana continued to expand until the financial crisis in the third and fourth quarters of 2008. Wall Street losses translated into income and job losses on Main Streets in Montana. Although the U.S. recession officially ended in June 2009, Montana continued to lose income until the first quarter of 2010.



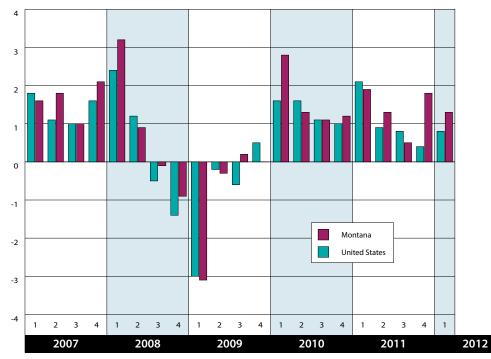
Then, just as the U.S. economy turned upward, global problems came to the forefront. The Eurozone's sovereign debt crisis moderated the U.S. recovery, with the first Greece bailout occurring in the second quarter of 2010. As one of America's largest export customers, Europe's economic slowdown reduced the demand for U.S. goods, in addition to increasing uncertainty and risk in the global financial system. In fact, overall global growth slowed from 5.2% in 2010 to 3.8% in 2011, while the advanced

economies that make up the majority of the U.S. export customers slowed from 3% in 2010 to 1.4% in 2011. The last few years have taught Montanans that our economic fortunes are strongly tied to the performance of global and national economies.

Domestic factors have also played a role in the slow emergence of the economy out of the recession. Throughout the 2007 to 2012 period, oil and gas price spikes caused temporary shocks to the economy. Higher fuel prices reduce the amount of discretionary dollars consumers have to spend in grocery stores, restaurants, and retail stores, thus slowing job growth. Also, during the summer of 2011, the federal debt ceiling increase debate increased the uncertainty about future government spending and the safety of U.S. financial instruments. With government spending equaling roughly 20% of the Gross Domestic Product, any large change to that spending would have an impact on the economy. Businesses are still in the shadow of this fiscal uncertainty. Current national fiscal plans call for spending cuts and tax increases equal to about 3.8% of GDP in January 2013, which would likely send the U.S. economy into a shallow recession.iii Businesses and consumers who are reliant on this spending are less likely to make decisions or take on risk in such an uncertain environment.

Like personal income, Montana's payroll employment was impacted by the financial crises, starting with employment losses in the fourth quarter of 2008. Job losses continued throughout 2009 and 2010 before starting recovery in 2011. Wages recovered earlier than employment growth, with the total amount

Figure 1: Montana and U.S. Personal Income Growth

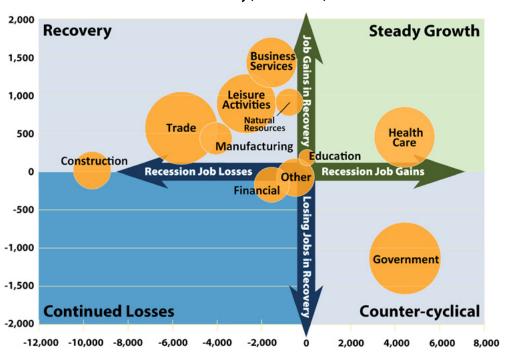


Source: Quarterly Personal Income Data, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

of wages paid to Montana workers starting to increase in the second quarter of 2010. These wage gains translated into job growth in 2011 as the spending of more wages stimulated demand in the high-employment consumer industries. The average annual wage increased by 3.5% in 2011, driving Montana's average annual wage over \$35,000 for the first time.

Payroll employment grew at about 0.9% in 2011, but private employment grew much faster at 1.4%. The job growth by industry is illustrated in Figure 2. The job change during the recession years of 2007 to 2010 is shown on the horizontal axis compared to the past year of recovery on the vertical axis. The size of the bubble indicates the size of the industry employment in 2011. Total job growth in recent years has been slower than private job growth because the government sector shed jobs in 2010 and 2011. Figure 2 includes all public employees in the government bubble, even though many public workers are in the education, health care, or construction industries. Public employment represents roughly 20% of total employment in 2011, with 11% of total employment in local government, 6% in state government, and 3% in the federal government. The government share of total employment has been slowly decreasing over time, although it increased a few percentage points during the recession. The government share returned to its downward trend in the last year. Government is placed in the counter-cyclical quadrant in Figure 2, as it added about 4,400 jobs during the recession and then lost about 1,100 jobs in 2011. Counter-cyclical government employment growth helps stabilize the economy during recessionary periods and helps accelerate the return to growth.

Figure 2: Industry Job Change during the Recession (2007 to 2010) and Recovery (2010 to 2011)



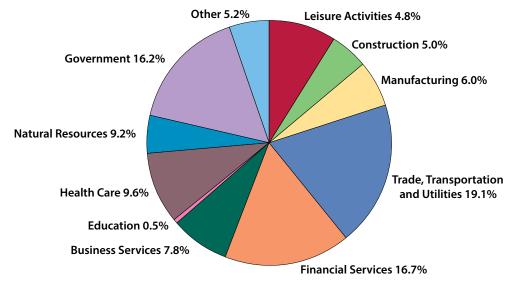
Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

The health care industry has added jobs throughout the recession and recovery, adding almost 5,000 jobs over the last five years. Only the financial services industry (which includes real estate) and other services posted employment losses in 2011, with all other industries in recovery with job gains. Business services, including administration and professional services, added the most jobs in 2011, followed by natural resources (including oil and gas mining) and the leisure activities sector

(which includes restaurants, bars, entertainment, and hotels). Trade, manufacturing, and construction posted the most losses during the recession, but all three industries are back on the recovery path with job gains in 2011. Wood product manufacturing and residential construction have been slow to recover in the aftermath of the national housing downturn, but other manufacturing and commercial and industrial construction posted job gains over the past year.

Figure 2 illustrates the size of each industry by the size of the industry's bubble, with trade, health care, government, and leisure activities employing the most workers. However, employment is only one way to contribute to the economy. Figure 3 illustrates the contribution of each industry to Montana's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Although health care represents 15% of Montana's total workforce, it contributes 10% of Montana's GDP. Similarly, the leisure activities sector comprises 13% of employment, but contributes only 5% of GDP. Other industries contribute more to GDP than to employment. The financial services industry, which includes real estate, contributes 17% of Montana's GDP, but only 5% of Montana's employment. The manufacturing and natural resource sectors also contribute significant GDP (15% combined), but are a small percentage of employment (7%). No industry is more important than another, but each industry has different roles to play in the economy.

Figure 3. Montana Gross Domestic Product by Industry, 2011



Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

Figure 4: Top 10 Exports from Montana to the Rest of the World (millions)

1.	Bulk Wheat	881.8
2.	Mineral Fuel, Oil, etc.	374.2
3.	Inorganic Chemicals	346.4
4.	Industrial Machinery (including computers)	197.9
5.	Vehicles, Parts, etc.	114.9
6.	Cereals	60.5
7.	Ores, Slag & Ash	60.2
8.	Salt, Sulfur, Earth & Stone	57.6
9.	Aircraft, Parts, etc.	40.3
10	Optic, Medical or Surgical Instruments	37.6

Source: Montana Department of Commerce, Office of Trade and International Relations, 2011

The manufacturing and natural resources industries are also important because of the amount of exports they provide for our economy. Exports bring new wealth into our economy, which then drives economic growth in all industries as the money is circulated through our economy. Figure 4 illustrates the top 10 Montana exports. Many are raw natural resources from the agriculture and mining industries, or manufacturing products that add value to the raw commodities. Overall, Montana's exports increased by 14% in 2011. Montana's largest export customers include other states, Canada, Asia, and Europe. Based on data from the first half of 2012, Montana exports may decrease slightly in 2012 because of slower economic growth in many of our non-U.S. global trading partners.v

The western portion of Montana was harder hit by the recession and global slowdown compared to the eastern portion of the state. 2011 unemployment rates by region are shown in Figure 5. The large job losses in wood product manufacturing had a disproportional effect in Northwestern Montana, while the large recessionary job losses in construction had the largest impact in both the Northwest and around the Bozeman region. These two areas continue to have the highest unemployment rates in 2011. In contrast, the Eastern portion of the state was less impacted by the recession because of a heavy reliance on energy, agriculture, health care, and government – all industries that performed relatively well during the recession. The unemployment rate in the East was only 4.7% in 2011. The development of the Bakken oil shale has brought a great deal of development into the

region, both in the primary oil and gas mining industry and in related business services, such as environmental engineering and employment firms. Although unemployment in the western portion of the state continues to be high, job growth has returned to all Montana regions. In fact, the Southwest region of the state (including Butte, Bozeman, Dillon, and Helena) has led the state in job gains as we have exited the recession, leading the Southwest region's unemployment rate to decrease slightly in 2011 to 6.1% from 6.6% in 2010.

All of Montana's regions are expected to post job gains in 2012, with continued growth expected in 2013. However, job growth is expected to remain slower than before the recession for several years. The Montana Department of Labor and Industry's job projections expect 1.4% job growth in 2012 and 2013, compared to the 2.2% annual growth that the state experienced from 2000 to 2007 prior to the recession. In many ways, the rapid economic growth prior to the recession was artificially high because of the low interest rates that caused a growth bubble. Slower expected growth is simply a result of being outside the bubble period.

Growth is also expected to be slower in the future because of cutbacks in government spending and slower growth in consumer spending as Americans save and try to reduce their debt loads. With government spending comprising about 20% and consumption comprising about 70% of aggregate demand, the slowdown in these sectors will translate into slower overall economic growth. Lower domestic demand from consumers and governments will lead many businesses to slow production or look abroad to foreign markets to supplement growth. Both alternatives may lead to slower employment growth domestically. Further, a slowing global economy will likely moderate Montana export growth in 2012 and 2013, although global demand is expected to return in later years.

Despite domestic and global challenges, Montana's economy has proven to be incredibly resilient in the last few years. Montana's economy is now in recovery, adding over 9,800 jobs in the last year, and posting over two years of personal income and wage gains. Although unemployment remains undesirably high, Montana's job growth has re-employed out-of-work Montanans and brought stronger wages back to workers and their families. Future years are expected to bring continued growth to our state as our industries continue recovery from the recession, and the Bakken development provides new opportunities for income growth and entrepreneurialism.

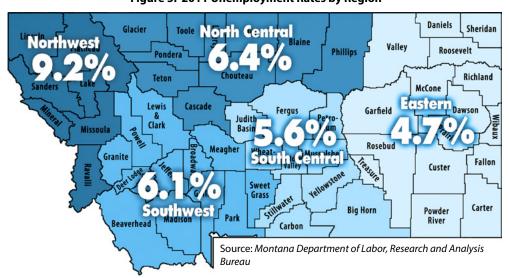


Figure 5: 2011 Unemployment Rates by Region

i The long-term growth rate of 1.2% for Montana's total employment growth is based on employment data from 1976 to 2011 using the Local Area Unemployment Statistics published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Montana Department of Labor and Industry (DLI). Job growth forecasts based on this series by DLI suggested job growth of only 0.9% in 2011.

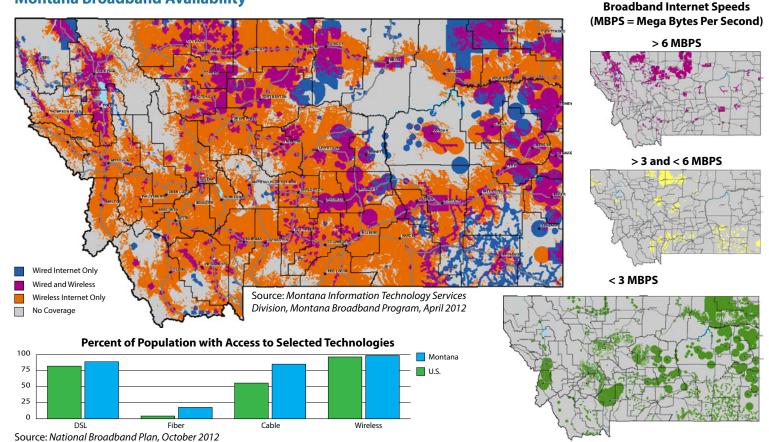
ii International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2012. www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2012/01/weodata/index.aspx.

iii Global Insight, "U.S. Economy: The Fiscal Cliff" June 28, 2012 and Congressional Budget Office, "An Update to the Budget and Economic Outlook: Fiscal Years 2012 to 2022" Aug. 22, 2012.

iv For more information on employment and wage growth, please see the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Labor Day Report 2012, available at <a href="http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913">http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913</a> LDR-12.pdf.

v WiserTrade, U.S. State Exports by NAICS Industry. At <u>www.wisertrade.org</u>. See footnote 2 for growth projections.

### **Montana Broadband Availability**



### **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program**

Under the Broadband Technologies Opportunities Program (BTOP) funded by the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA) and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the Montana State Library is partnering with 44 of Montana's public libraries to expand access to free, high-speed Internet to 86% of the state's population by 2013. Funds have supported: increased broadband speeds; decreased patron wait time; improved access by purchasing ADA compliant

software, hardware, and furniture, and through minor renovation projects aimed at increasing accessibility of computing center facilities; digital literacy training; and a mobile computer lab.

### **Highlights include:**

- Increased average statewide library broadband speeds from 3.55 mbps to 15 mbps
- Added 478 public workstations (212 desktops, 46 children's computers, 200 laptops, 17 touchscreens and 3 iMacs) for a total of 781

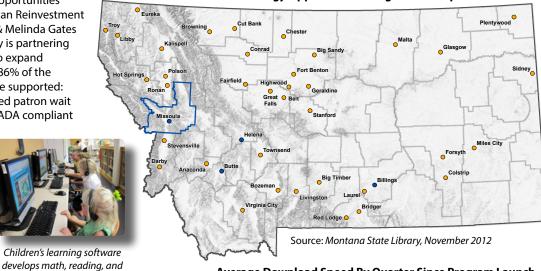
critical-thinking skills

- Decreased average wait time from 20 minutes to less than 5 minutes
- Provided digital literacy training to over 70,000 Montanans and 1,200 librarians on topics such as employment resources, tax filing, self-help law, Internet and email, and computer basics

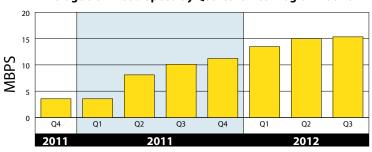
### **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program Participants**

Source: Montana Information Technology Services Division,

Montana Broadband Program, April 2012



### **Average Download Speed By Quarter Since Program Launch**



Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

### **Demographics**

### **2010 Poverty and Median Income Estimates**

		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	29	57	58
Median Household Income	43,872	60,053	70,183	50,514
% in Poverty All Ages	15	8	8	9
% in Poverty Ages Under 18	19	13	11	15

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

### Percent of Households With One or More Persons 65 Years and Over

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 29	District 57	District 58
One or More 65 and Over	25	24	23	25
One Person	10	9	6	13
Two Or More Persons	14	15	17	12
Family	14	14	16	12
Nonfamily	1	0	1	0

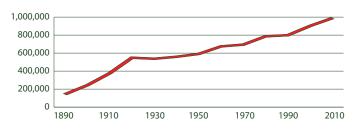
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### **Percent of Change in Number of Housing Units**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 29	District 57	District 58
2000 Census	412,633	6,970	3,420	3,550
2010 Census	482,825	8,983	4,772	4,211
Percent of Change	+ 17.0	+ 28.9	+ 39.5	+ 18.6

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Censes

### Montana Historic Population Growth 1890 - 2010 Censes

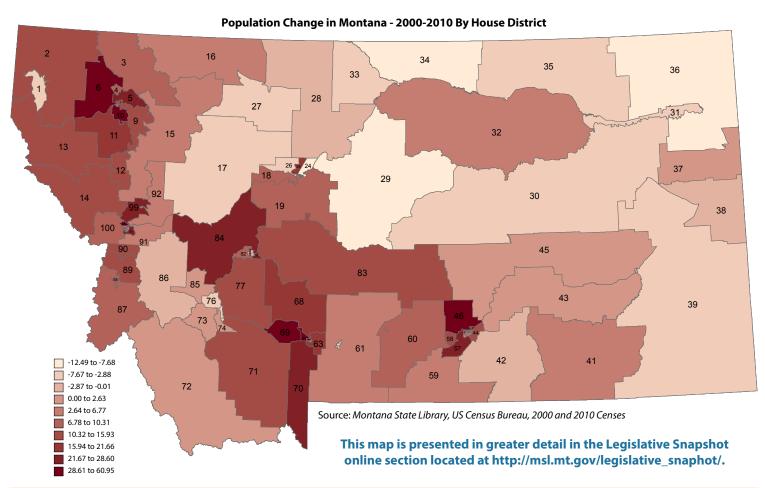


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1890 - 2010 Censes

### 2010 Census Data

	Total	Male	Female
United States	308,745,538	151,781,326	156,964,212
Under 5 years	20,201,362	10,319,427	9,881,935
Under 18 years	74,181,467	37,945,136	36,236,331
18 to 64 years	194,356,087	96,473,230	97,882,857
65 years and over	40,267,984	17,362,960	22,905,024
Montana	989,415	496,667	492,748
Under 5 years	62,423	32,129	30,294
Under 18 years	223,563	114,909	108,654
18 to 64 years	619,110	313,713	305,397
65 years and over	146,742	68,045	78,697
		·	

Source: US Census Bureau, 2010 Census



### **Demographics**

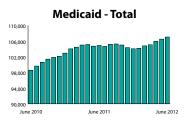
### **Veteran Population Projections**

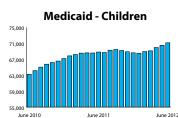
Montana is ranked second among the states for percent of the civilian population 18 years and over who are veterans. (12.3 percent, U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey)

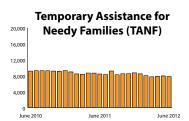
		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	29	57	58
Civilian population (>18)	746,963	15,895	8,324	7,571
Non Veterans	646,089	14,003	7,288	6,715
Veterans	100,874	1,892	1,036	856
% of Gulf War (>9/01)	9.0%	5%	7%	3%
% of Gulf War (8/90-8/01)	15%	12%	16%	7%
Vietnam era	37%	34%	36%	31%
Korean War	13%	14%	10%	18%
World War II	10%	8%	7%	9%

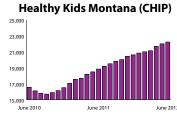
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services Selected Eligibles - Monthly Enrollment





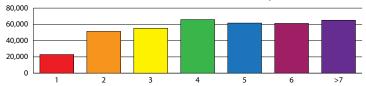




Source: Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services, August 2012

### **Montana Median Income By Household Size**

Median Income for All Households: 43,872



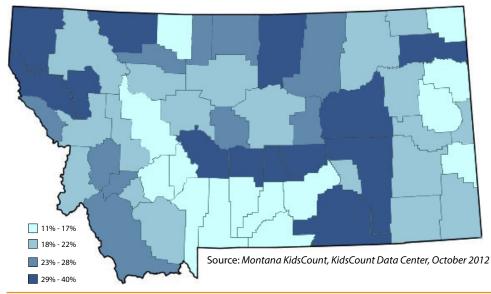
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### Percent of Individuals Below Poverty Level (12 Month Period)

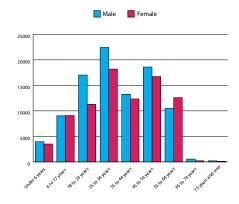
		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 29	District 57	District 58
Total (Count)	138,109	1,817	899	918
Males	46.2%	38.0%	37.5%	38.6%
Under 5 years	5.0%	6.7%	9.0%	4.4%
5 years	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
6 to 11 years	4.8%	9.2%	2.0%	16.2%
12 to 14 years	2.1%	0.9%	0.2%	1.5%
15 years	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
18 to 24 years	8.6%	0.8%	1.7%	0.0%
25 to 34 years	5.5%	5.2%	5.5%	4.9%
35 to 44 years	4.6%	5.0%	4.9%	5.0%
45 to 54 years	5.3%	3.1%	5.0%	1.3%
55 to 64 years	3.8%	2.3%	2.8%	1.7%
65 to 74 years	1.6%	2.8%	5.6%	0.0%
> 75 years	1.4%	2.2%	0.9%	3.5%
Females	53.8%	62.0%	62.5%	61.4%
Under 5 years	5.1%	13.5%	13.2%	13.8%
5 years	0.8%	0.4%	0.8%	0.0%
6 to 11 years	4.7%	3.1%	6.2%	0.0%
12 to 14 years	2.0%	4.1%	3.7%	4.5%
15 years	0.7%	0.7%	0.0%	1.3%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	2.1%	2.3%	2.0%
18 to 24 years	11.0%	12.7%	13.7%	11.7%
25 to 34 years	7.3%	11.9%	11.1%	12.7%
35 to 44 years	5.0%	3.2%	5.3%	1.2%
45 to 54 years	5.5%	4.1%	3.0%	5.1%
55 to 64 years	4.3%	1.8%	1.1%	2.4%
65 to 74 years	2.2%	1.8%	1.7%	1.9%
> 75 years	3.5%	2.6%	0.3%	4.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### **Montana Child Poverty By County (Percent - 2009)**



### **Montana Health Insurance Coverage Status**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey

### **Indexes**

Population	Montana	Senate District 29	House District 57	House District 5
Total population	989,415	22,035	11,941	10,094
Median age (years)	40	41	43	39
Total population - 65 years and over	146,742	2,985	1,541	1,444
Total population - 18 to 64 years	619,110	13,355	7,316	6,03
Total population - under 18 years	223,563	5,695	3,084	2,61
Total population - under 5 years	62,423	1,345	677	66
One race	964,439	21,639	11,753	9,88
White	884,961	21,056	11,407	9,64
Black/African American	4,027	43	16	2
American Indian/Alaska Native	62,555	298	161	13
Asian	6,253	133	96	3
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	668	9	6	
Some other race	5,975	100	67	3
Two or more races	24,976	396	188	20
Hispanic/Latino	28,565	553	312	24
Social	Montana	Senate District 29	House District 57	House District 5
Fotal households	401,328	8,419	4,212	4,20
Average household size	2	3	3	,
Average family size	3	3	3	
Family households (families)	256,130	6,319	3,393	2,92
Male householder, no wife present, family	15,368	150	121	2
Male householder, no wife present, family - with own children under 18 years	9,016	56	46	1
Female householder, no husband present, family	33,651	682	261	42
Female householder, no husband present, family - with own children under 18 years	21,355	528	184	34
Nonfamily households	145,198	2,100	819	1,28
Householder living alone	116,779	1,705	607	1,09
Householder living alone - 65 years and over	41,923	789	263	52
Households with one or more people under 18 years	116,926	3,112	1,567	1,54
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	99,541	2,018	981	1,03
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	235,983	5,400	2,763	2,63
Nursery school, preschool	13,206	253	198	5
Kindergarten	12,085	435	251	18
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	96,195	2,770	1,377	1,39
High school (grades 9-12)	52,304	1,271	678	59
College or graduate school	62,193	671	259	41
Economic	Montana	Senate District 29	House District 57	House District
Employment status - population 16 years and over	778,518	16,539	8,685	7,85
Civilian labor force - employed	476,195	11,082	5,789	5,29
Civilian labor force - unemployed	28,683	330	193	13
Armed forces	3,737	15	15	
Not in labor force	269,903	5,112	2,688	2,42
Females 16 years and over in labor force	391,139	8,804	4,466	4,33
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18	19	18	2
Mean earnings (dollars)	55,129	76,050	94,136	56,74
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	15,179	16,136	15,432	16,84
Mean retirement income (dollars)	18,679	19,900	24,086	15,90
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	7,895	8,403	7,000	9,09
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	2,954	2,119	2,174	2,05
Median family income (dollars)	55,725	70,094	84,099	64,85
Mean family income (dollars)	68,016	90,640	110,316	67,82
Housing	Montana	Senate District 29	House District 57	House District
Fotal housing units	471,723	8,832	4,465	4,36
•	401,328	8,419	4,212	4,20
occupied nousing units	. ,	413	253	16
•	70.395			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
/acant housing units	70,395 2	1	1	
/acant housing units Homeowner vacancy rate			1	
/acant housing units Homeowner vacancy rate Rental vacancy rate	2	1	4	2:
/acant housing units Homeowner vacancy rate Rental vacancy rate Built 2005 or later	2 6 18,895	1 5 516	4 292	
Vacant housing units Homeowner vacancy rate Rental vacancy rate Built 2005 or later Dwner-occupied	2 6 18,895 277,023	1 5 516 6,836	4	3,07
Occupied housing units Vacant housing units Homeowner vacancy rate Rental vacancy rate Built 2005 or later Owner-occupied Renter-occupied Median (dollars)	2 6 18,895	1 5 516	4 292 3,765	22 3,07 1,13 164,50

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census/2006-2010 American Community Survey

Housing units with a mortgage

Housing units without a mortgage

162,090

114,933

2,453

1,312

2,046

1,025

4,499

2,337

### **Accredited Schools**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 29	District 57	District 58
Elementaries	440	5	3	2
Middle Schools	49	1	0	1
Grades 7-8 Schools	164	3	3	0
High Schools	185	1	0	1
Total	838	10	6	4

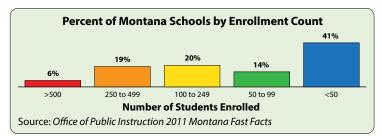
Source: Montana State Library, Montana Office of Public Instruction, September 2012

### **Montana School Libraries**

Per MCA 20-7-202, each school in Montana maintains a school library.

Average circulation per library per year	13,788
Access to Statewide Databases	100%
No summer library hours	83%

Source: 2012 Montana School Library Data Survey



### **Montana Test Scores - Achievement Levels**

### 4th Grade Reading

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	31%	29%	25%	27%	27%
At or above basic	69%	71%	75%	73%	73%
Below proficient	65%	64%	61%	65%	64%
At or above proficient	35%	36%	39%	35%	36%

### 8th Grade Reading

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	18%	18%	15%	16%	14%
At or above basic	82%	82%	85%	84%	86%
Below proficient	63%	63%	61%	62%	58%
At or above proficient	37%	37%	39%	38%	42%

### 4th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	19%	15%	12%	12%	13%
At or above basic	81%	85%	88%	88%	87%
Below proficient	69%	62%	56%	55%	55%
At or above proficient	31%	38%	44%	45%	45%

### 8th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	21%	20%	21%	18%	17%
At or above basic	79%	80%	79%	82%	83%
Below proficient	65%	64%	62%	56%	54%
At or above proficient	35%	36%	38%	44%	46%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2012

# Montana High School Graduation Rates By High School District 0 - 59% 60 - 69% 70 - 79% 80 - 89% 90 - 100% Montana High School Graduation Rates By High School District Mile of the property of the property

### 4th Graders Who Scored Below Proficient Reading Level

By Family Income	2011
Eligible for free/reduced school lunch	77%
Not eligible for free/reduced school lunch	55%

By Race and Hispanic Origin	2011
White	61%
Hispanic or Latino	77%
American Indian	86%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2011

### **Early Literacy**

For low-income children in particular, a "readiness gap" fuels much of what has become known as the achievement gap. The readiness gap grows exponentially between birth and kindergarten due to differences in children's resources and opportunities for physical, linguistic, cognitive, social, emotional, and behavioral development. This gap continues to grow as children attend K-12 school.

Nearly 2/3 of Montana's fourth graders cannot read at a proficient level. The fact is that the fourth-graders who cannot meet proficient levels in reading today are all too likely to become our nation's lowest-income, least-skilled, least-productive, and most costly citizens tomorrow. Low achievement in reading, which begins with opportunistic differences starting at birth, has important long-term consequences in terms of individual earning potential, global competitiveness, and general productivity.

Source: MontanaKidsCount, September 2011

# Montana Head Start Locations Libby Flathead Browning Toole Harrie Harre Have Policy Sheridae Policy Box Elder Policy Box Eld

### Libraries

There are 769 libraries in the Montana Library Directory. Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries. For more detailed information on Montana's libraries visit http://www.msl.mt.gov/For\_Librarians/Library\_Directory/. See the Education page for more information about Montana's school libraries.

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 29	District 57	District 58
Public	82	3	3	1
Branches	34	1	1	0
Bookmobiles	3	1	1	0
Academic	26	3	3	0
Institutional	2	0	0	0
School	562	54	53	4
Special	57	9	9	0
Other	3	0	0	0
Total	769	71	70	5

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### **Montana's Cultural Heritage**

In partnership with the Montana Historical Society and other organizations, the Montana State Library promotes preservation of and online

access to our state's cultural heritage. The Montana Memory Project website makes a variety of historic as well as contemporary resources available in digital format for education, business, pleasure, and lifelong learning.



Fire trucks at Presbyterian Church, Lewistown, MT

http://mtmemory.org/.

### **Connecting to Collections**

The Montana Historical Society and the Montana State Library partnered on a statewide project to assess the preservation needs of collections at Montana's more than 400 cultural organizations. The assessment documented the need for training, environmental monitoring, on-site surveys of collections and facilities,

Montar

and disaster preparedness assistance.

### **Montana Talking Book Library**

### Services for Montanans with Visual, Physical and Reading Disabilities

The Montana State Library supports free specialized and direct accessible library services to Montanans with visual and physical disabilities through the Montana Talking Book Library (MTBL). The number of veterans served has increased to 12.4% of all patrons. Overall patrons have increased by 15%. MTBL circulation has increased by 15.16%. The Patron Outreach Project is designed to connect more Montanans with MTBL services.

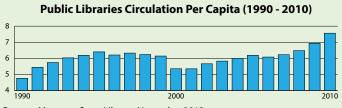
MTBL's local recordings and national digitization projects continue to progress and offer a wider variety of digital

audio books to patrons in both physical delivery and digital BARD (Braille and Audio Reading Download) delivery programs. These are designed to meet patrons' needs at their personal resource and skills level, including homebound patrons.

For more information: http://msl.mt.gov/tbl/ OR 1-800-332-3400

### **Montana Public Libraries Fast Facts**

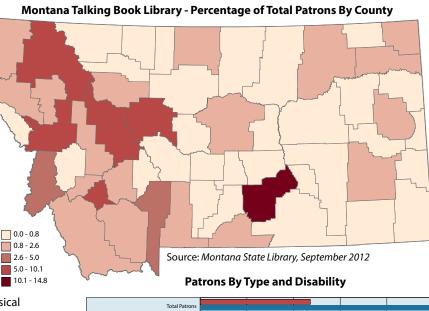
- Montana's public libraries hold 3,719,920 items.
- Montanans visited their public libraries an average of five times throughout the year, for a total of 4,599,660 visits in 2011.
- Montana library patrons checked out 7,519,019 items in 2011, about eight items per person.
- Librarians in Montana's public libraries fielded 465,036 reference questions in SFY 2011, or 8,934 questions per week.
- 100% of all Montana libraries provide Internet access to patrons
- Nearly half of all Montanans (467,303) have a library card.

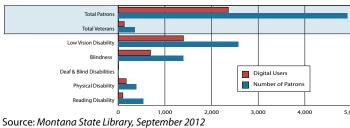


Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### **Courier Project**

As access to quality information has become a vital part of our lives, the Montana State Library is partnering with libraries on a number of ways to share information and materials affordably and dependably. One of these methods is the Montana Courier Project, which uses a commercial courier service to ship library materials and resources around the state. As participation has grown, libraries are seeing increasingly significant savings in the cost of moving library materials around the state.





### Libraries

The Montana State Library works on behalf of all Montana libraries to help them provide the latest and best information and library services to their patrons - your constituents. We negotiate on behalf of libraries across the state to get the best rate on cutting-edge library products and services, keeping libraries relevant and engaged in their local communities. Our statewide suite of resource sharing tools through our unique group services contract with Online Computing Library Center (OCLC) enables patrons to borrow library materials from anywhere in the world and provides Montana collections to citizens of the world. Discover It, a new statewide search tool for libraries. makes the patron's discovery experience into a one stop, "Google-like" experience. Without statewide library projects, some of which are listed here, many Montanans would be left behind in this age of information.

### **Participating Libraries**

Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries that are participating in the following statewide projects.

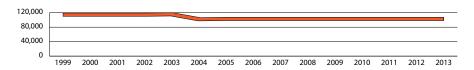
		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 29	District 57	District 58
Statewide Databases	769	71	70	5
OCLC	769	71	70	5
OCLC Group Services	252	42	42	1
Montana Shared Catalog	163	11	11	1
MontanaLibrary2Go	88	3	3	1
Ready2Read	72	1	1	0
Courier Project	46	0	0	0
Montana Memory Project	34	4	4	0

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### -State Aid Dollars for Public Libraries

State aid to public libraries is provided through the Information Access Montana Act (IAMA) passed by the Montana Legislature in 1989. The act is designed to broaden access to existing information by strengthening public libraries, augment and extend services provided by public libraries, and permit new types of library services based on local need. For fiscal year 2013, a total of \$102,830 was distributed amongst the state's 82 public libraries.

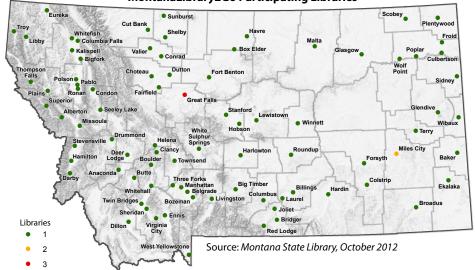
### State Aid for Montana Public Libraries (1999 - 2013)



	Per	PerSq	
State Aid for Public Libraries in Senate District 29	Capita \$	Mile \$	Total \$
Joliet Public Library, Joliet	189	38	227
Laurel Public Library, Laurel	609	11	620
Parmly Billings Library, Billings	12,798	228	13,026

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### **MontanaLibrary2Go Participating Libraries**



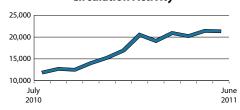
### Statewide Databases and HomeworkMT

Thanks to an allocation from the Montana legislature, the Montana State Library offers statewide periodical databases to all Montana library patrons. Access to this completely online collection - accessible in the library, at home, or on a mobile device - includes hundreds of journals and thousands of full text articles on everything from business resources to health information. Montanans performed nearly 6.5 million searches within the "Discover It" statewide search tool last year. Library patrons also have access to live tutors and online homework assistance through HomeworkMT. Montana students engaged in 8,102 live tutoring sessions and 3,715 online sessions to get assistance with math, science, social studies and the GED. Adults accessed the resource for assistance with computer and financial literacy, resumes, and helping children with homework.

### MontanaLibrary2Go

The ever increasing popularity of downloadable audio and e-books makes MontanaLibrary2Go a favorite of Montana library patrons. Participating libraries deliver a growing collection of downloadable audio and e-book titles to their patrons. Titles are available for download on a wide variety of mobile devices including Kindles, iPods, iPads, iPhones and Androids. Patrons from participating libraries downloaded 206,801 titles between July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012.

### MontanaLibrary2Go Circulation Activity



Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### **Libraries**

### **Ready 2 Read**

The Montana State Library's Ready 2 Read program is designed to help parents and caregivers understand the value of sharing language and literacy with their children and the importance these skills play throughout a person's life. The Ready 2 Read program has provided extensive early childhood training for Montana librarians; placed early childhood materials, including age-appropriate books and toys, into libraries throughout the state; and helped Montana libraries become community hubs for healthy child and family development, which provide all parents of young children access to age appropriate reading materials and a 21st Century learning environment that will reap rewards for society far into the future.

http://ready2readmontana.org/

### **Montana GIS Portal**



The Montana GIS Portal serves as Montana's primary online resource to discover geospatial data. The Portal provides online access to hundreds of datasets in a variety of formats for use in maps, web mapping applications and geospatial analyses.

http://gisportal.msl.mt.gov/

### **State Names Authority (SNA)**

The Montana State Library is responsible for representing the State of Montana to the US Board of Geographic Names (BGN). The SNA is notified when the BGN receives proposals for new names or changes to existing names recognized by the federal government for natural features such as streams and mountains in Montana. The SNA solicits opinions on the proposals from state and local agencies and from the public, then forwards these opinions, along with the State's recommendation, to the BGN. The SNA web site at <a href="http://msl.mt.gov/geonames">http://msl.mt.gov/geonames</a> has more information and a database of all proposals made for Montana since 2002.

### 

### **Statewide Library Training**

The Montana State Library's three consultants travel throughout Montana and meet one-on-one with librarians and library trustees across the state, assisting with everything from training and technology to applying Montana library law and fundraising basics. In the last fiscal year, MSL's consultants traveled over 37,505 miles, made over 2,830 contacts and completed over 167 visits with Montana's library community.



Number of trainings 29 Number of students at trainings 450

Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

Source: Montana State Library, October 2011 - September 2012

### **Montana Shared Catalog**

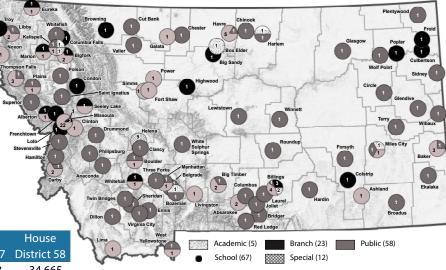
The Montana Shared Catalog helps more than 160 Montana libraries meet today's library users' demands. It gives Montanans a rich and easy-to-use catalog including more than 5 million items that patrons circulated 4,871,174 times from August 2011 to September 2012. Forty-two of the MSC member libraries have joined together in three separate groups to share their collections and patrons among their members. These resource sharing libraries are in the 4-Rivers Group (10 members in Southwestern Montana), BridgerNet Group (5 members in Gallatin County), and the Partners Group (27 members located across the state).

### **Montana Shared Catalog Circulation**

		Senate	House	House	4
	Montana	District 29	District 57	District 58	
Circulation	4,871,174	883,483	883,483	34,665	

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

### **Montana Shared Catalog Participants**



### **State Publications Available Online!**

The Montana State Library is digitizing our legacy print state publications collection of 37,000+ publications dating from 1874. To date, over one million pages have been digitized. These publications are available online in a variety of formats at <a href="http://statepublications.mt.gov">http://statepublications.mt.gov</a>. Use of these online items is exponentially more frequent than traditional print usage.

### **Geographic Information**

### **Montana Land Information Act**

Montana Governments and Groups Receiving MLIA Grants The Montana Land FY 2008 Through FY 2013 Information Account is funded through document Fort Peck Tribes recording fees as described Chippewa Swan Valley School District LINCOLN in MCA 7-4-2637. The Cree Tribe account supplies funds FLATHEAD for work on statewide datasets, called the Montana Salish TETON **Spatial Data Infrastructure** Kootenai Tribe (MSDI), and provides funding for local, regional, and tribal efforts to build and support GIS capacity. The statewide datasets. such as cadastral (tax parcels), aerial photography, addressed structures, and wetlands are used by local, state, tribal, federal, and private sector GIS STILL-WATER YELLOWSTON practitioners. **Montana Land Information Account Funds to State Account By Year** 750.000 Tribal Governments Grants County Grants Counties with Multiple Grants 500,000 Cities and Other Eligible Entity Grants

### **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure**

\*FY06 does not include a June 06 collection month

FY10

FY08 FY09

Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

The Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure or MSDI contains 14 Framework layers that digitally represent the physical and cultural landscape of Montana. This information is developed with private sector, local, state, and tribal programs and in cooperation with the federal government. The State of Montana partners with all levels of government to create a complete standardized set of data for Montana base maps.

These 14 layers can help improve business inefficiencies; route traffic; study sensitive species after an oil spill; plan for future development; spur economic development; deliver necessary immunization services to children in your community and more.

## MSDI represent cana. This in, local, state, the federal swith all standardized The Montana Cadastral Mapping Application is a robust mapping tool that provides access to selected Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure layers, including information on public and private land ownership.

Montana Cadastral Application http://gis.mt.gov

Source: Montana State Library, August 2012

### **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure Layers**



250.000

Hydrography

























For more information, visit http://giscoordination.mt.gov

### Land

### **Land Ownership**

Senate District 29 ranks number 33 in size and is 306.087 square miles, or about 0% of Montana's total land area (146,926 square miles). The average senate district in Montana is 2,938 square miles and the average house district is 1,469 square miles.

	Montana		Senate Distric	Senate District 29		House District 57		t 58
	Area		Area		Area		Area	
Owner	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%
Private	95,080	65	287	94	220	94	68	92
Local Government	208	<1	2	<1	2	<1	<1	<1
Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks	648	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
State Trust Land	8,092	6	14	4	8	4	5	7
Other State Land	139	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	0	0
US Bureau of Land Management	12,505	9	2	<1	2	1	0	0
US Fish and Wildlife Service	1,448	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
US Forest Service	26,608	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
US National Park Service	1,853	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Federal Land	344	<1	<1	<1	0	0	<1	<1
Total	146,926		306		232		74	

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

### **Private Land Agricultural Use**

	Montana	Senate Distr		29 House District 57		57	House District 58	
Owner	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%
Continuous Crop	29,162	<1	8	<1	8	<1	0	0
Fallow Crop	13,497,077	16	39,329	19	28,925	20	10,403	18
Farmstead	34,343	<1	430	<1	330	<1	100	<1
Grazing	51,274,975	62	133,718	65	94,819	64	38,900	66
Irrigated	1,891,718	2	28,928	14	20,498	14	8,430	14
Timber	15,346,749	18	1,167	<1	345	<1	822	1
Wild Hay	1,235,624	1	2,527	1	2,112	1	415	<1
Total	83,309,648		206,107		147,037		59,070	

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Department of Revenue, September 2012

### **Conservation Easements (Acres)**

		Senate District	House District	House District
	Montana	29	57	58
Bitter Root Land Trust	2,624	0	0	0
City Government	601	0	0	0
Clark Fork-Pend Oreille Conservancy	208	0	0	0
County Government	528	0	0	0
Ducks Unlimited (Wetlands America Trust)	16,997	0	0	0
Five Valleys Land Trust	47,591	0	0	0
Flathead Land Trust	9,568	0	0	0
Gallatin Valley Land Trust	37,046	0	0	0
Humane Society Wildlife Land Trust	279	0	0	0
Montana Conservation Trust	736	0	0	0
Montana Department of Transportation	999	27	27	0
Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks	417,119	0	0	0
Montana Land Reliance	895,520	484	484	0
Mule Deer Foundation	155	0	0	0
National Wildlife Federation	20	0	0	0
Prickly Pear Land Trust	3,246	0	0	0
Rattlesnake Land Trust	190	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation	50,266	0	0	0
Salish and Kootenai Tribal Lands	222	0	0	0
The Bighorn Institute	1,443	0	0	0
The Conservation Fund	15,061	0	0	0
The Nature Conservancy	316,722	0	0	0
The Vital Ground Foundation	912	0	0	0
US Bureau of Reclamation	42	0	0	0
US Department of Agriculture	26,901	0	0	0
US Fish and Wildlife Service	241,264	0	0	0
US Forest Service	20,038	0	0	0
US Government	9,251	0	0	0
Total	2,115,548	511	511	0

### Montana Land Management Tool

To view more land management and conservation easement information, visit the Natural Heritage MapViewer at <a href="http://">http://</a> mtnhp.org/mapviewer. The MapViewer displays land management information (public lands, managed areas, and conservation easements); wildlife sightings (more than 1,300,000); land cover/land use; and, over 28,000 georeferenced photos from across Montana. It links directly into the Montana Field Guides for more information about Montana's animals, plants and habitats. The Natural Heritage Program is the state's source for reliable, objective information and expertise to support stewardship of our native species and habitats. http://mtnhp.org

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Natural Heritage Program, June 2012

### **Montana Ground Water Investigations Program**

- Investigates critical groundwater challenges such as groundwater/surfacewater interaction, impacts of land use change, development stress, and more.
- Results provide scientific basis for sound, informed, water-management decisions.

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/gwip/gwip.asp

### **Montana Ground Water Assessment Program**

- Maps groundwater quality and the distribution of Montana's aquifers
- Provides long-term groundwater quality and water-level monitoring
- Maintains the central repository for Montana's groundwater information

http://mbmggwic.mtech.edu/

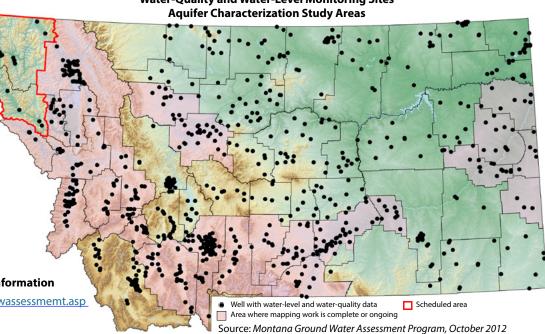
**Ground Water Assessment Program information** 

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/grw/grwassessmemt.asp

### **Ground Water Investigation Program Project Areas Map** Active or completed projects Next scheduled projects Unscheduled projects

Source: Montana Ground Water Investigation Program, September 2012

### **Water-Quality and Water-Level Monitoring Sites**



### **Montana Drought Resources**

The Montana Governor's Drought **Advisory Committee** is charged with monitoring, forecasting, and reporting water supply and moisture conditions, enabling



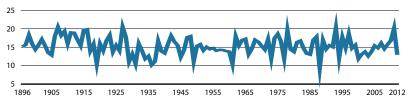
Montanans to make timely and informed decisions to mitigate drought impacts in a proactive manner.

For historic analysis, up-to-date information, and maps on Montana's current drought situation visit http://drought.mt.gov/.

### **Montana Digital Atlas**

Additional mapping and data capabilities are available through the Montana State Library at <a href="http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp">http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp</a>. The Montana Digital Atlas allows users to identify a place of interest and view an atlas of information about that place that includes a broad range of data categories such as land ownership and use, census data, water information and biological data.

### Montana Annual Precipitation in Inches (1895 - 2012)

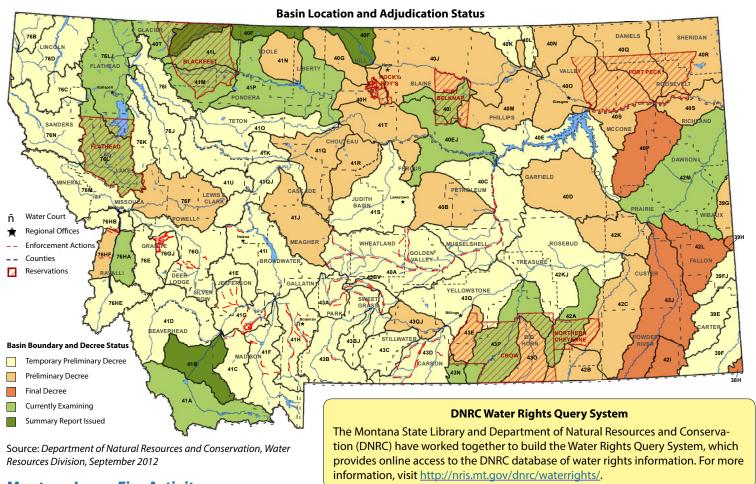


Source: NOAA National Climate Data Center, September 2012

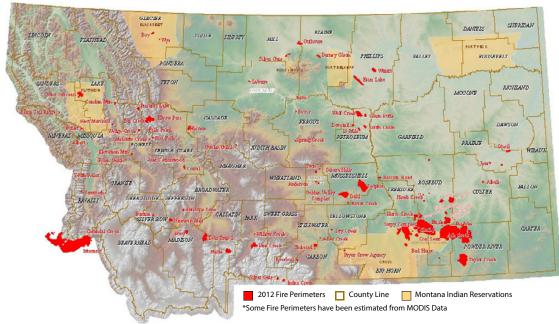
### Water/Fire

### **Water Rights**

The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation Water Adjudication Bureau assists the Montana Water Court in the adjudication of all claims to pre July 1, 1973 water rights. The Bureau examines all claims pursuant to Supreme Court rules and provides a summary report to the Water Court on each of the basins (85) in the state. Pursuant to legislation passed in 2005 the Bureau must complete the examination of the remaining 57,000 claims (as of 2005) by June 30, 2015. The map below shows the current status of the adjudication process. Visit <a href="http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/">http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/</a>.



### **Montana Large Fire Activity**



Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, Forestry Division, September 2012

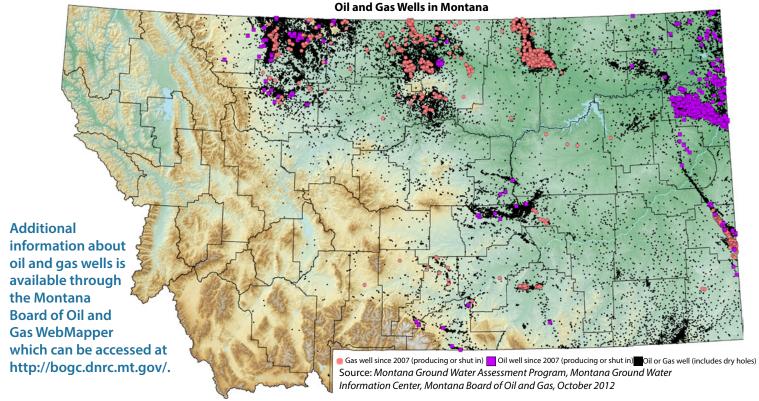
### Montana Fires 2002 - 2011 All Fires As Reported by All Agencies

Year	Count	Acreage
2002	1,372	110,309
2003	2,326	736,809
2004	1,447	18,445
2005	1,316	103,294
2006	2,302	1,047,118
2007	1,875	778,079
2008	1,424	166,842
2009	1,731	48,912
2010	1,050	56,711
2011	1,335	168,010

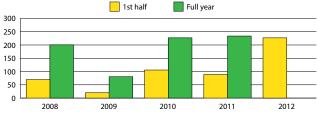
Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, September 2012

For additional information on Montana's fires, visit DNRC's online Fire Map at http://dnrc.mt.gov/gis/fire/.

### **Oil and Gas Wells**



### Montana Oil Well Permits Issued (2008 - 2012)



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, August 2012

### Montana House Heating Fuel Occupied Housing Units

	<u> </u>	
	Count	Percent
Utility gas	226,740	56.5%
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	51,713	12.9%
Electricity	78,582	18.8%
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	7,472	1.9%
Coal or coke	927	0.2%
Wood	33,481	8.3%
Solar energy	321	0.1%
Other fuel	4,234	1.1%
No fuel used	858	0.2%
Total	404,616	100.0%

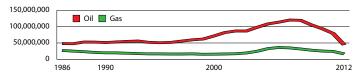
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### **Oil and Gas Wells**

		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	29	57	58
Coal Bed Methane, Active	1,073	0	0	0
Coal Bed Methane, Inactive	65	0	0	0
Gas, Active	7,238	5	5	0
Gas, Inactive	2,569	14	7	7
Gas Storage, Active	270	0	0	0
Gas Storage, Inactive	18	0	0	0
Injection, Active	1,135	1	1	0
Injection, Inactive	757	0	0	0
Oil, Active	7,554	44	44	0
Oil, Inactive	4,579	29	29	0
Oil & Gas, Active	1	0	0	0
Total	25,259	93	86	7

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Board of Oil and Gas, September 2012

### **Montana Annual Oil and Gas Production (Barrels)**



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, October 2012

### **Pipelines**

	Monta	ina	Senate Dis	trict 29	House Dis	strict 57	House Dis	trict 58
	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles
Crude Oil	90	1,970	4	48	3	35	1	13
Natural Gas	360	3,301	10	60	5	49	5	11
Refined Product	47	805	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	24	402	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	521	6,477	14	108	8	84	6	24

Source: Montana State Library, Pipeline Intregrity Management Mapping Application, December 2006

### Wildlife and Recreation

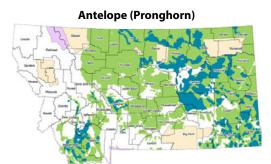
Montana is blessed with a wealth of wildlife and habitat diversity. These resources provide exceptional opportunities for recreation and contribute substantially to the state's economy and quality of life. Good information is critical to maintain this valuable heritage as the state grows and develops.

### **Recreation Area (Acres)**

	Senate District 29
Fishing Access Sites	149
Fishing Conservation Areas	0
State Parks	0
Wildlife Conservation Easements	0
Wildlife Management Areas	0
Wildlife Protection Areas	0
Total	149

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks, September 2012

### **Big Game Distribution**



### **Animal Species Diversity**

		Senate District 29	% of Montana
	Montana (Count)	(Count)	Species
<b>Amphibians</b>	13	7	54
Birds	308	246	80
Fish	54	22	41
Mammals	103	69	67
Reptiles	17	14	82

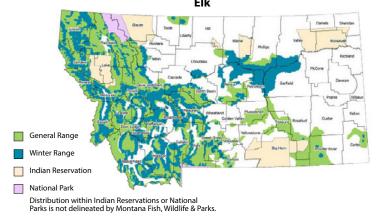
Source: Montana Natural Heritage Program, September 2012

### **Block Management Acreage**

There are a total of 9,093,377 acres of Block Management land (including Plum Creek\*) in the State of Montana. Senate District 29 contains 21.017 or 0% of those acres.

\*Plum Creek land in FWP's Regions 1 and 2 are included in these statistics. Although they are part of the Block Management Program, they are not traditional BMA's and are managed differently.

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012



### -Wildlife Highlights-

For more information on animals, plants, and habitats in your Senate District, visit the Montana Natural Heritage Program at <a href="http://mtnhp.org">http://mtnhp.org</a>. Resources include:

- Montana Field Guide an encyclopedia of the distribution, status, and biology of Montana's animals, plants, and biological communities
- MapViewer interactive maps of animals, plants, land cover, and land management

 Land Management Maps – public lands, conservation easements, and special designations

Spin

- Wetland and riparian mapping information
- Reports on Montana's Species of Concern

 Quick responses to data requests and answers from expert scientists on Montana's plants, animals, and biological communities.

### **Spiny Softshell** *Apalone spinifera*

Spiny Softshells are known for foraging in the water, often in shallows with vegetation. Most mature females lay a single clutch of 20 to 40 eggs in the fall.



## Moose Who is a second of the second of the

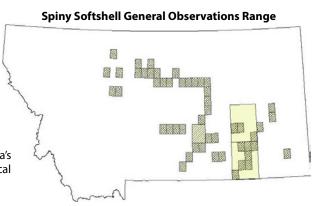




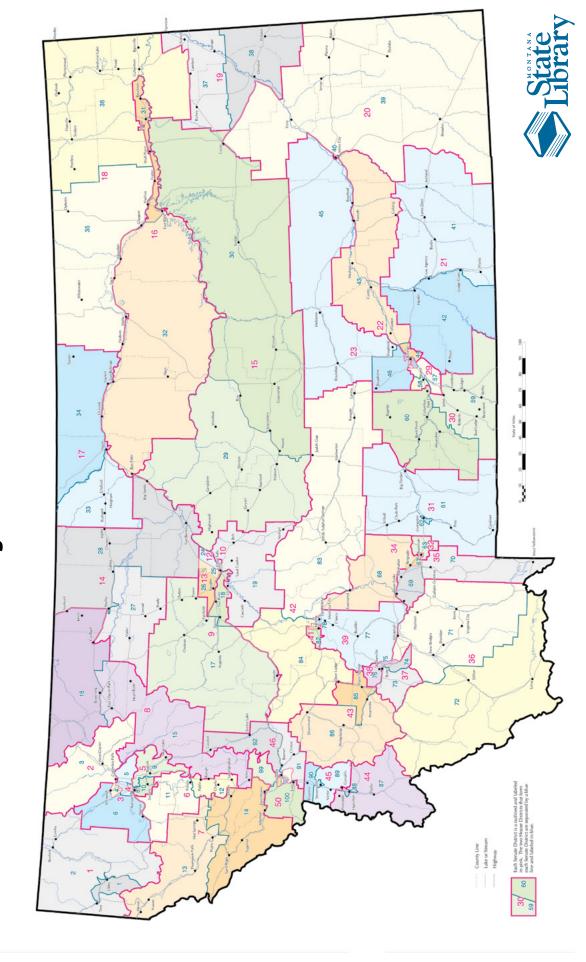
### White-Tailed Deer



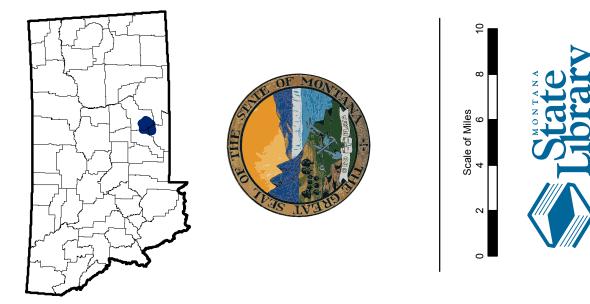
Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012

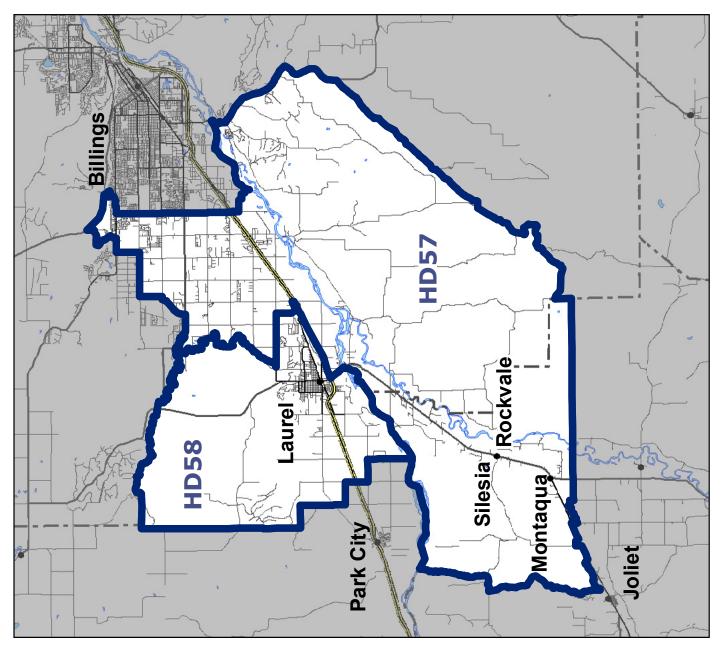


Montana Legislative District 2005 - 2014



## Montana Senate District 29





### **Online Resources Directory**

### **Montana State Library**

1515 East 6th Avenue PO Box 201800 Helena, MT 59620 (406) 444-3115

### http://msl.mt.gov



### **Statewide Library Resources**

- · Discover It! Montana State Library Catalog
- · Montana Library Directory

### http://mymontanalibrary.org

http://mtslr.org

http://msl.mt.gov/For Librarians/Library Directory

### **Montana State Digital Library**

- Library Information Services
  - MT.GOV Connect
  - · Montana State Publications Online
  - Find Resources Online
- MSL Geographic Information
  - Montana Geographic Information Clearinghouse
  - Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure
  - · Water Information System
- Natural Heritage Program
  - · Montana Field Guide
  - MapViewer
  - Species of Concern Reports Animals
  - Species of Concern Reports Plants

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/connect

http://statepublications.mt.gov

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/Find Resources Online

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/gis

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/msdi

http://msl.msl.gov/geoinfo/water

http://mtnhp.org

http://fieldguide.mt.gov

http://mtnhp.org/mapviewer

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=a

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=p

### **Montana Talking Book Library**

- Online catalogs and services WebOpac
- BARD Braille and Audio Reading Download

### http://msl.mt.gov/talking book library

http://www.klasweb.msl.mt.gov https://nlsbard.loc.gov/mt1a

### **Montana State Library In-House Partners**

- · Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks
- Natural Resources Conservation Service

http://fwp.mt.gov

http://www.mt.nrcs.usda.gov

### **Legislative Snapshot**

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative snapshot

### **Legislative Snapshot 2013**

Includes information for the State of Montana, Senate District 30, and House Districts 59 and 60.

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/



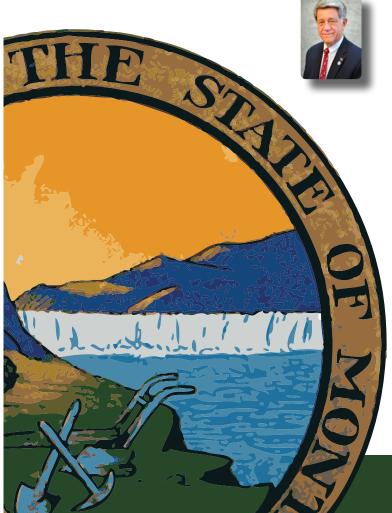


Senate District 30
Senator Jason Priest (R)
PO Box 743
Red Lodge, MT 59068-0743



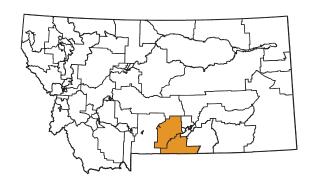
House District 59

Representative Joanne Blyton (R)
6 Gray Lane
Joliet, MT 59041-9594



House District 60

Representative David Howard (R)
PO Box 129
Park City, MT 59063-0129





### **Letter from the Montana State Librarian**

On behalf of the Montana State Library, I would like to welcome you to the 2013 legislative session. We appreciate your dedication and hard work on behalf of all Montanans. We hope that this information booklet, compiled by our information experts and full of data on issues of state and national importance, will help inform many of the decisions you have to make in the coming months.

The 2013 Legislative Snapshot includes a wide range of information on issues that affect Montanans. You will find information on our state's economy and the economic impact on your constituents. High-speed, broadband Internet access is essential in this information age and the Snapshot includes a current view of the availability of broadband and Internet services across the state. Education is always an important issue, and you will find relevant information on our state's public schools



and test scores. Throughout Montana, libraries serve as community anchors; we've highlighted the programs and services offered to Montanans through their local libraries. Finally, land, wildlife, and recreation will always be an important part of Montana life, and we've pulled several highlights from our collection that might help guide your decision-making this session. Based on feedback we received from legislators in 2011, we are pleased to make much more of the data available by legislative districts. And we are pleased to provide much of the information in mapped form. Using the Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure, a set of standardized geospatial data, these maps tell powerful stories that will further your understanding of the topics highlighted.

The Montana State Library is a small and very unique agency. We employ librarians, geographers, and natural resource specialists and we partner with botanists, zoologists and ecologists. We work closely with federal and state agencies and local and tribal governments. We manage an enormous collection of state government information in all formats, keeping Montanans informed about the work of their government. And we ensure that Montana's blind and physically disabled citizens have access to reading materials and information.

We also work on behalf of all of Montana's libraries to help them provide the latest and best information, technology and library services to their patrons – your constituents – whether it's downloadable ebooks, public access computers, online information resources, or the latest bestseller. Without the Montana State Library, Montana libraries would not be able to afford these resources and services for their patrons, all of which are being used in record numbers. In this age of information – most of which is only accessed online – the Montana State Library, through libraries across the state, provides a vital link that affects Montanans in a multitude of ways.

We created this booklet for you not only to provide vital information to help you make difficult decisions in the coming months, but to demonstrate the power of what a diverse staff with amazingly diverse skills can do to make information, in many different forms, available to every Montanan. Our work empowers Montanans by providing access to information, enhancing learning in families and communities, and building 21st Century skills. Knowing that our work makes a difference makes us very proud.

We hope that you use this Legislative Snapshot throughout the session. And we hope that you will stop by to see us – in person or virtually. Whether you visit us at our library or online, you will be able to browse our collection of government and natural resource information, get help to research a specific issue, or find a quiet place to work or meet with colleagues. We are located one block east of the Capitol, behind the Montana Historical Society, at the north end of the Justice building. And of course, our services are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week at <a href="http://msl.mt.gov">http://msl.mt.gov</a>.

Sincerely,

### Senate District 30 House District 59 House District 60

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Find additional Senate and House district data, interactive maps, and even more resources online at http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/.

Jennie Stapp

Juni Stepp

### The Montana Economy and Theories of Economic Growth

Source: Montana Department of Labor and Industries

It has been an interesting five years for the Montana and U.S. economies, including the deepest and longest U.S. recession since the Great Depression and a slow economic recovery. Montana outperformed the U.S. economy during the recession and recovery, losing only 4.4% of our pre-recession personal income peak compared to 5.6% nationally. Further, since hitting the trough in 2009, Montana's personal income growth has outpaced the U.S. by about 3 percentage points, while the state's payroll job growth has increased by 3.4% compared to 3.1% nationally. Montana's 2012 job growth promises to be strong. From June 2011 to June 2012, Montana added almost 9,800 jobs for an annual growth rate of 2.1% -- above forecasted expectations and above the long-term growth rate of 1.2%. Montana's economy is returning to growth despite the many national and international challenges.

The various forces causing the recession and slow recovery are evident in the quarterly personal income statistics in Figure 1. The national slowdown in the overall economy and particularly in the housing market was first noted in the summer of 2007, but personal income for both the U.S. and Montana continued to expand until the financial crisis in the third and fourth quarters of 2008. Wall Street losses translated into income and job losses on Main Streets in Montana. Although the U.S. recession officially ended in June 2009, Montana continued to lose income until the first quarter of 2010.



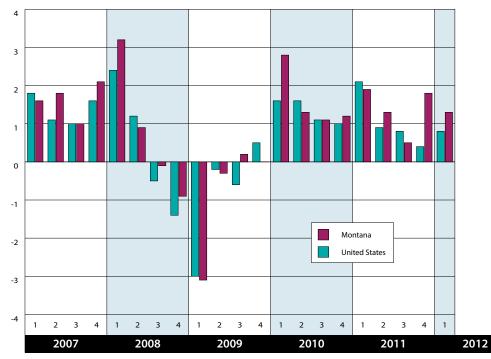
Then, just as the U.S. economy turned upward, global problems came to the forefront. The Eurozone's sovereign debt crisis moderated the U.S. recovery, with the first Greece bailout occurring in the second quarter of 2010. As one of America's largest export customers, Europe's economic slowdown reduced the demand for U.S. goods, in addition to increasing uncertainty and risk in the global financial system. In fact, overall global growth slowed from 5.2% in 2010 to 3.8% in 2011, while the advanced

economies that make up the majority of the U.S. export customers slowed from 3% in 2010 to 1.4% in 2011. The last few years have taught Montanans that our economic fortunes are strongly tied to the performance of global and national economies.

Domestic factors have also played a role in the slow emergence of the economy out of the recession. Throughout the 2007 to 2012 period, oil and gas price spikes caused temporary shocks to the economy. Higher fuel prices reduce the amount of discretionary dollars consumers have to spend in grocery stores, restaurants, and retail stores, thus slowing job growth. Also, during the summer of 2011, the federal debt ceiling increase debate increased the uncertainty about future government spending and the safety of U.S. financial instruments. With government spending equaling roughly 20% of the Gross Domestic Product, any large change to that spending would have an impact on the economy. Businesses are still in the shadow of this fiscal uncertainty. Current national fiscal plans call for spending cuts and tax increases equal to about 3.8% of GDP in January 2013, which would likely send the U.S. economy into a shallow recession.iii Businesses and consumers who are reliant on this spending are less likely to make decisions or take on risk in such an uncertain environment.

Like personal income, Montana's payroll employment was impacted by the financial crises, starting with employment losses in the fourth quarter of 2008. Job losses continued throughout 2009 and 2010 before starting recovery in 2011. Wages recovered earlier than employment growth, with the total amount

Figure 1: Montana and U.S. Personal Income Growth

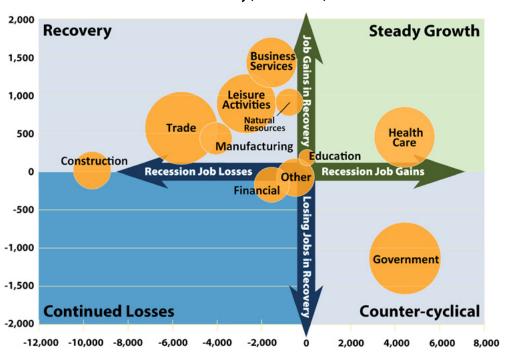


Source: Quarterly Personal Income Data, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

of wages paid to Montana workers starting to increase in the second quarter of 2010. These wage gains translated into job growth in 2011 as the spending of more wages stimulated demand in the high-employment consumer industries. The average annual wage increased by 3.5% in 2011, driving Montana's average annual wage over \$35,000 for the first time.iv

Payroll employment grew at about 0.9% in 2011, but private employment grew much faster at 1.4%. The job growth by industry is illustrated in Figure 2. The job change during the recession years of 2007 to 2010 is shown on the horizontal axis compared to the past year of recovery on the vertical axis. The size of the bubble indicates the size of the industry employment in 2011. Total job growth in recent years has been slower than private job growth because the government sector shed jobs in 2010 and 2011. Figure 2 includes all public employees in the government bubble, even though many public workers are in the education, health care, or construction industries. Public employment represents roughly 20% of total employment in 2011, with 11% of total employment in local government, 6% in state government, and 3% in the federal government. The government share of total employment has been slowly decreasing over time, although it increased a few percentage points during the recession. The government share returned to its downward trend in the last year. Government is placed in the counter-cyclical quadrant in Figure 2, as it added about 4,400 jobs during the recession and then lost about 1,100 jobs in 2011. Counter-cyclical government employment growth helps stabilize the economy during recessionary periods and helps accelerate the return to growth.

Figure 2: Industry Job Change during the Recession (2007 to 2010) and Recovery (2010 to 2011)



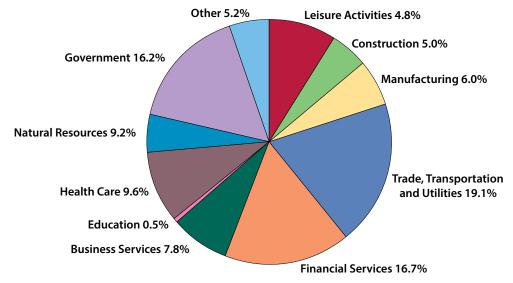
Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

The health care industry has added jobs throughout the recession and recovery, adding almost 5,000 jobs over the last five years. Only the financial services industry (which includes real estate) and other services posted employment losses in 2011, with all other industries in recovery with job gains. Business services, including administration and professional services, added the most jobs in 2011, followed by natural resources (including oil and gas mining) and the leisure activities sector

(which includes restaurants, bars, entertainment, and hotels). Trade, manufacturing, and construction posted the most losses during the recession, but all three industries are back on the recovery path with job gains in 2011. Wood product manufacturing and residential construction have been slow to recover in the aftermath of the national housing downturn, but other manufacturing and commercial and industrial construction posted job gains over the past year.

Figure 2 illustrates the size of each industry by the size of the industry's bubble, with trade, health care, government, and leisure activities employing the most workers. However, employment is only one way to contribute to the economy. Figure 3 illustrates the contribution of each industry to Montana's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Although health care represents 15% of Montana's total workforce, it contributes 10% of Montana's GDP. Similarly, the leisure activities sector comprises 13% of employment, but contributes only 5% of GDP. Other industries contribute more to GDP than to employment. The financial services industry, which includes real estate, contributes 17% of Montana's GDP, but only 5% of Montana's employment. The manufacturing and natural resource sectors also contribute significant GDP (15% combined), but are a small percentage of employment (7%). No industry is more important than another, but each industry has different roles to play in the economy.

Figure 3. Montana Gross Domestic Product by Industry, 2011



Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

Figure 4: Top 10 Exports from Montana to the Rest of the World (millions)

1.	Bulk Wheat	881.8
2.	Mineral Fuel, Oil, etc.	374.2
3.	Inorganic Chemicals	346.4
4.	Industrial Machinery (including computers)	197.9
5.	Vehicles, Parts, etc.	114.9
6.	Cereals	60.5
7.	Ores, Slag & Ash	60.2
8.	Salt, Sulfur, Earth & Stone	57.6
9.	Aircraft, Parts, etc.	40.3
10	Optic, Medical or Surgical Instruments	37.6

Source: Montana Department of Commerce, Office of Trade and International Relations, 2011

The manufacturing and natural resources industries are also important because of the amount of exports they provide for our economy. Exports bring new wealth into our economy, which then drives economic growth in all industries as the money is circulated through our economy. Figure 4 illustrates the top 10 Montana exports. Many are raw natural resources from the agriculture and mining industries, or manufacturing products that add value to the raw commodities. Overall, Montana's exports increased by 14% in 2011. Montana's largest export customers include other states, Canada, Asia, and Europe. Based on data from the first half of 2012, Montana exports may decrease slightly in 2012 because of slower economic growth in many of our non-U.S. global trading partners.v

The western portion of Montana was harder hit by the recession and global slowdown compared to the eastern portion of the state. 2011 unemployment rates by region are shown in Figure 5. The large job losses in wood product manufacturing had a disproportional effect in Northwestern Montana, while the large recessionary job losses in construction had the largest impact in both the Northwest and around the Bozeman region. These two areas continue to have the highest unemployment rates in 2011. In contrast, the Eastern portion of the state was less impacted by the recession because of a heavy reliance on energy, agriculture, health care, and government – all industries that performed relatively well during the recession. The unemployment rate in the East was only 4.7% in 2011. The development of the Bakken oil shale has brought a great deal of development into the

region, both in the primary oil and gas mining industry and in related business services, such as environmental engineering and employment firms. Although unemployment in the western portion of the state continues to be high, job growth has returned to all Montana regions. In fact, the Southwest region of the state (including Butte, Bozeman, Dillon, and Helena) has led the state in job gains as we have exited the recession, leading the Southwest region's unemployment rate to decrease slightly in 2011 to 6.1% from 6.6% in 2010.

All of Montana's regions are expected to post job gains in 2012, with continued growth expected in 2013. However, job growth is expected to remain slower than before the recession for several years. The Montana Department of Labor and Industry's job projections expect 1.4% job growth in 2012 and 2013, compared to the 2.2% annual growth that the state experienced from 2000 to 2007 prior to the recession. In many ways, the rapid economic growth prior to the recession was artificially high because of the low interest rates that caused a growth bubble. Slower expected growth is simply a result of being outside the bubble period.

Growth is also expected to be slower in the future because of cutbacks in government spending and slower growth in consumer spending as Americans save and try to reduce their debt loads. With government spending comprising about 20% and consumption comprising about 70% of aggregate demand, the slowdown in these sectors will translate into slower overall economic growth. Lower domestic demand from consumers and governments will lead many businesses to slow production or look abroad to foreign markets to supplement growth. Both alternatives may lead to slower employment growth domestically. Further, a slowing global economy will likely moderate Montana export growth in 2012 and 2013, although global demand is expected to return in later years.

Despite domestic and global challenges, Montana's economy has proven to be incredibly resilient in the last few years. Montana's economy is now in recovery, adding over 9,800 jobs in the last year, and posting over two years of personal income and wage gains. Although unemployment remains undesirably high, Montana's job growth has re-employed out-of-work Montanans and brought stronger wages back to workers and their families. Future years are expected to bring continued growth to our state as our industries continue recovery from the recession, and the Bakken development provides new opportunities for income growth and entrepreneurialism.

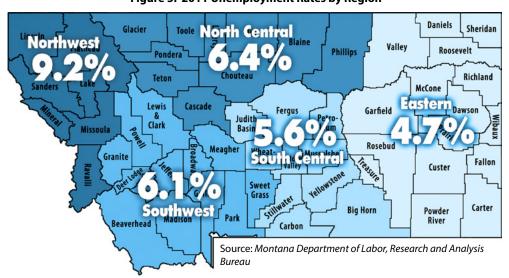


Figure 5: 2011 Unemployment Rates by Region

i The long-term growth rate of 1.2% for Montana's total employment growth is based on employment data from 1976 to 2011 using the Local Area Unemployment Statistics published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Montana Department of Labor and Industry (DLI). Job growth forecasts based on this series by DLI suggested job growth of only 0.9% in 2011.

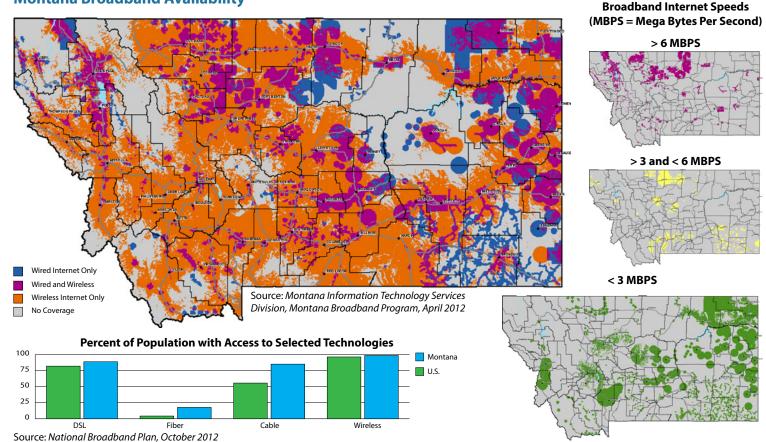
ii International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2012. www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2012/01/weodata/index.aspx.

iii Global Insight, "U.S. Economy: The Fiscal Cliff" June 28, 2012 and Congressional Budget Office, "An Update to the Budget and Economic Outlook: Fiscal Years 2012 to 2022" Aug. 22, 2012.

iv For more information on employment and wage growth, please see the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Labor Day Report 2012, available at <a href="http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913">http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913</a> LDR-12.pdf.

v WiserTrade, U.S. State Exports by NAICS Industry. At <u>www.wisertrade.org</u>. See footnote 2 for growth projections.

### **Montana Broadband Availability**



### **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program**

Under the Broadband Technologies Opportunities Program (BTOP) funded by the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA) and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the Montana State Library is partnering with 44 of Montana's public libraries to expand access to free, high-speed Internet to 86% of the state's population by 2013. Funds have supported: increased broadband speeds; decreased patron wait time; improved access by purchasing ADA compliant

software, hardware, and furniture, and through minor renovation projects aimed at increasing accessibility of computing center facilities; digital literacy training; and a mobile computer lab.

### **Highlights include:**

- Increased average statewide library broadband speeds from 3.55 mbps to 15 mbps
- Added 478 public workstations (212 desktops, 46 children's computers, 200 laptops, 17 touchscreens and 3 iMacs) for a total of 781

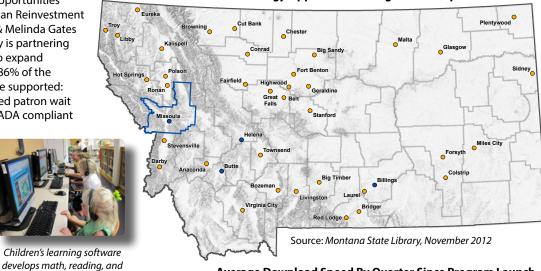
critical-thinking skills

- Decreased average wait time from 20 minutes to less than 5 minutes
- Provided digital literacy training to over 70,000 Montanans and 1,200 librarians on topics such as employment resources, tax filing, self-help law, Internet and email, and computer basics

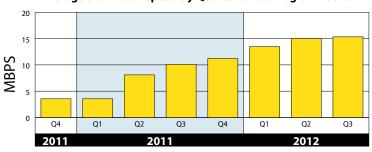
### **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program Participants**

Source: Montana Information Technology Services Division,

Montana Broadband Program, April 2012



### Average Download Speed By Quarter Since Program Launch



Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

### **Demographics**

### **2010 Poverty and Median Income Estimates**

		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	30	59	60
Median Household Income	43,872	52,759	48,864	56,008
% in Poverty All Ages	15	11	13	10
% in Poverty Ages Under 18	19	16	14	18

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

### Percent of Households With One or More Persons 65 Years and Over

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 30	District 59	District 60
One or More 65 and Over	25	28	29	28
One Person	10	11	11	11
Two Or More Persons	14	17	17	17
Family	14	17	17	17
Nonfamily	1	0	0	0

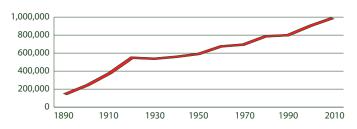
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### **Percent of Change in Number of Housing Units**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 30	District 59	District 60
2000 Census	412,633	9,505	4,985	4,520
2010 Census	482,825	11,282	5,798	5,484
Percent of Change	+ 17.0	+ 18.7	+ 16.3	+ 21.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Censes

### Montana Historic Population Growth 1890 - 2010 Censes

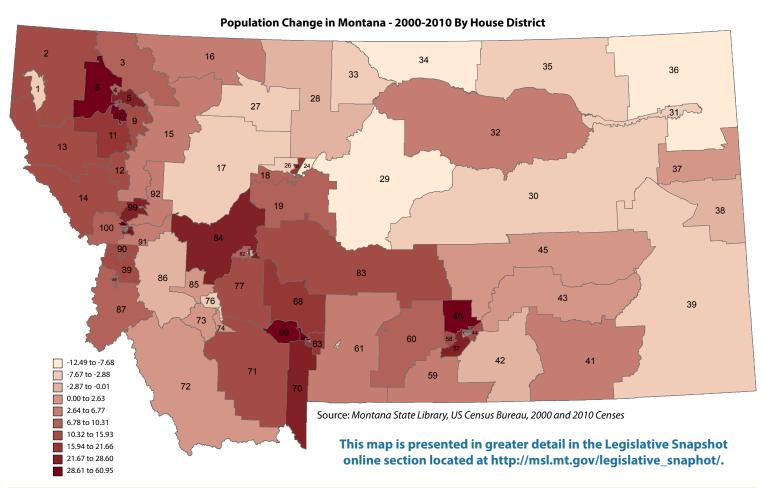


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1890 - 2010 Censes

### 2010 Census Data

	Total	Male	Female
United States	308,745,538	151,781,326	156,964,212
Under 5 years	20,201,362	10,319,427	9,881,935
Under 18 years	74,181,467	37,945,136	36,236,331
18 to 64 years	194,356,087	96,473,230	97,882,857
65 years and over	40,267,984	17,362,960	22,905,024
Montana	989,415	496,667	492,748
Under 5 years	62,423	32,129	30,294
Under 18 years	223,563	114,909	108,654
18 to 64 years	619,110	313,713	305,397
65 years and over	146,742	68,045	78,697

Source: US Census Bureau, 2010 Census



### **Demographics**

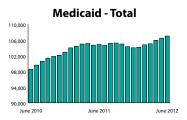
### **Veteran Population Projections**

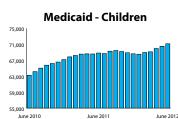
Montana is ranked second among the states for percent of the civilian population 18 years and over who are veterans. (12.3 percent, U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey)

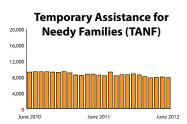
		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	30	59	60
Civilian population (>18)	746,963	14,422	7,095	7,327
Non Veterans	646,089	12,378	6,117	6,261
Veterans	100,874	2,044	978	1,066
% of Gulf War (>9/01)	9.0%	5%	4%	6%
% of Gulf War (8/90-8/01)	15%	9%	9%	9%
Vietnam era	37%	40%	36%	44%
Korean War	13%	12%	10%	13%
World War II	10%	11%	14%	8%

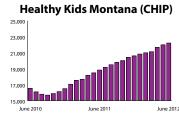
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services Selected Eligibles - Monthly Enrollment





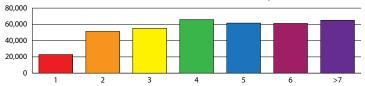




Source: Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services, August 2012

### **Montana Median Income By Household Size**

Median Income for All Households: 43,872



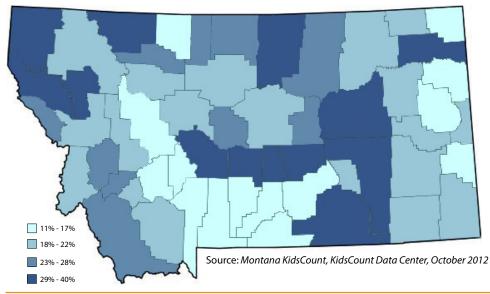
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### Percent of Individuals Below Poverty Level (12 Month Period)

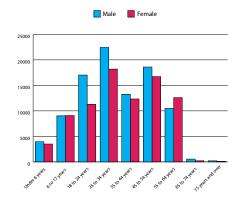
		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 30	District 59	District 60
Total (Count)	138,109	2,045	1,115	930
Males	46.2%	48.5%	50.2%	46.5%
Under 5 years	5.0%	3.7%	2.1%	5.6%
5 years	1.1%	0.4%	0.0%	1.0%
6 to 11 years	4.8%	6.2%	6.6%	5.7%
12 to 14 years	2.1%	4.2%	3.0%	5.5%
15 years	0.9%	0.6%	0.9%	0.3%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	2.2%	0.8%	4.0%
18 to 24 years	8.6%	2.2%	1.3%	3.1%
25 to 34 years	5.5%	6.4%	8.3%	4.0%
35 to 44 years	4.6%	5.1%	5.5%	4.7%
45 to 54 years	5.3%	8.5%	11.0%	5.4%
55 to 64 years	3.8%	4.0%	5.1%	2.7%
65 to 74 years	1.6%	1.9%	1.8%	2.0%
> 75 years	1.4%	3.1%	3.7%	2.5%
Females	53.8%	51.5%	49.8%	53.5%
Under 5 years	5.1%	5.0%	2.1%	8.5%
5 years	0.8%	1.5%	0.9%	2.3%
6 to 11 years	4.7%	4.5%	2.5%	7.0%
12 to 14 years	2.0%	2.1%	2.2%	1.9%
15 years	0.7%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	1.5%	1.8%	1.2%
18 to 24 years	11.0%	3.4%	6.1%	0.2%
25 to 34 years	7.3%	8.2%	7.3%	9.2%
35 to 44 years	5.0%	3.3%	2.1%	4.7%
45 to 54 years	5.5%	7.2%	7.6%	6.7%
55 to 64 years	4.3%	5.4%	6.4%	4.3%
65 to 74 years	2.2%	2.1%	2.3%	1.8%
> 75 years	3.5%	7.1%	8.3%	5.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### Montana Child Poverty By County (Percent - 2009)



### **Montana Health Insurance Coverage Status**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey

### **Indexes**

Population	Montana	Senate District 30	House District 59	House District 6
Total population	989,415	19,092	9,089	10,003
Median age (years)	40	47	48	46
Total population - 65 years and over	146,742	3,369	1,723	1,646
Total population - 18 to 64 years	619,110	11,639	5,582	6,057
Total population - under 18 years	223,563	4,084	1,784	2,300
Total population - under 5 years	62,423	956	367	589
One race	964,439	18,845	8,992	9,853
White	884,961	18,513	8,831	9,682
Black/African American	4,027	42	31	1.
American Indian/Alaska Native	62,555	152	71	8
Asian	6,253	49	15	34
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	668	4	2	2
Some other race	5,975	85	42	43
Two or more races	24,976	247	97	150
Hispanic/Latino	28,565	399	166	233
Social	Montana	Senate District 30	House District 59	House District 6
Total households	401,328	7,770	3,750	4,020
Average household size	2	2	2	2
Average family size	3	3	3	
Family households (families)	256,130	5,445	2,524	2,92
Male householder, no wife present, family	15,368	276	135	14
Male householder, no wife present, family - with own children under 18 years	9,016	147	77	70
Female householder, no husband present, family	33,651	399	197	202
Female householder, no husband present, family - with own children under 18 years	21,355	281	141	140
Nonfamily households	145,198	2,325	1,226	1,09
Householder living alone	116,779	1,941	969	97
Householder living alone - 65 years and over	41,923	851	417	434
Households with one or more people under 18 years	116,926	2,276	1,052	1,22
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	99,541	2,186	1,072	1,114
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	235,983	3,750	1,770	1,980
Nursery school, preschool	13,206	205	101	104
Kindergarten	12,085	218	124	94
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	96,195	1,909	909	1,00
High school (grades 9-12)	52,304	1,098	492	60
College or graduate school	62,193	320	144	170
Economic	Montana	Senate District 30	House District 59	House District 6
Employment status - population 16 years and over	778,518	14,992	7,373	7,619
Civilian labor force - employed	476,195	9,612	4,636	4,976
Civilian labor force - unemployed	28,683	385	197	188
Armed forces	3,737	5	0	!
Not in labor force	269,903	4,990	2,540	2,450
Females 16 years and over in labor force	391,139	7,375	3,655	3,720
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18	25	24	20
Mean earnings (dollars)	55,129	58,413	55,442	61,018
	15,179	15,034	15,691	14,400
Mean retirement income (dollars)	18,679	15,858	15,169	
Mean retirement income (dollars) Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	7,895	7,666	7,782	7,376
Mean retirement income (dollars) Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars) Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	7,895 2,954	7,666 2,744	7,782 2,141	7,376 3,388
Mean Social Security income (dollars)  Mean retirement income (dollars)  Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)  Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)  Median family income (dollars)	7,895 2,954 55,725	7,666 2,744 61,530	7,782 2,141 60,200	7,376 3,388 64,066
Mean retirement income (dollars) Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars) Mean cash public assistance income (dollars) Median family income (dollars) Mean family income (dollars)	7,895 2,954	7,666 2,744	7,782 2,141	16,463 7,376 3,388 64,066 71,364
Mean retirement income (dollars) Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars) Mean cash public assistance income (dollars) Median family income (dollars) Mean family income (dollars) Mean family income (dollars)	7,895 2,954 55,725 68,016 Montana	7,666 2,744 61,530 69,660 Senate District 30	7,782 2,141 60,200 67,689 House District 59	7,376 3,381 64,060 71,364 House District 6
Mean retirement income (dollars) Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars) Mean cash public assistance income (dollars) Median family income (dollars) Mean family income (dollars)  Housing Total housing units	7,895 2,954 55,725 68,016 <b>Montana</b> 471,723	7,666 2,744 61,530 69,660 Senate District 30 10,892	7,782 2,141 60,200 67,689 House District 59 5,694	7,376 3,381 64,060 71,364 House District 6
Mean retirement income (dollars) Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars) Mean cash public assistance income (dollars) Median family income (dollars) Mean family income (dollars)  Housing Total housing units Occupied housing units	7,895 2,954 55,725 68,016 <b>Montana</b> 471,723 401,328	7,666 2,744 61,530 69,660 Senate District 30	7,782 2,141 60,200 67,689 House District 59	7,376 3,386 64,066 71,366 House District 6
Mean retirement income (dollars) Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars) Mean cash public assistance income (dollars) Median family income (dollars) Mean family income (dollars)  Housing Total housing units Occupied housing units	7,895 2,954 55,725 68,016 <b>Montana</b> 471,723	7,666 2,744 61,530 69,660 Senate District 30 10,892	7,782 2,141 60,200 67,689 House District 59 5,694	7,37 3,38 64,06 71,36 <b>House District 6</b> 5,19 4,02
Mean retirement income (dollars) Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars) Mean cash public assistance income (dollars) Median family income (dollars) Mean family income (dollars)  Housing Total housing units Occupied housing units Vacant housing units Homeowner vacancy rate	7,895 2,954 55,725 68,016 Montana 471,723 401,328 70,395 2	7,666 2,744 61,530 69,660 Senate District 30 10,892 7,770 3,122 2	7,782 2,141 60,200 67,689 House District 59 5,694 3,750 1,944	7,37 3,38 64,06 71,36 <b>House District 6</b> 5,19 4,02 1,17
Mean retirement income (dollars) Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars) Mean cash public assistance income (dollars) Median family income (dollars) Mean family income (dollars)  Housing Total housing units Occupied housing units Vacant housing units Homeowner vacancy rate	7,895 2,954 55,725 68,016 Montana 471,723 401,328 70,395 2 6	7,666 2,744 61,530 69,660 Senate District 30 10,892 7,770 3,122	7,782 2,141 60,200 67,689 House District 59 5,694 3,750 1,944 2	7,37 3,38 64,06 71,36 <b>House District (</b> 5,19 4,02 1,17
Mean retirement income (dollars) Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars) Mean cash public assistance income (dollars) Median family income (dollars) Mean family income (dollars)  Housing Total housing units Occupied housing units Vacant housing units Homeowner vacancy rate Rental vacancy rate	7,895 2,954 55,725 68,016 Montana 471,723 401,328 70,395 2 6 18,895	7,666 2,744 61,530 69,660 Senate District 30 10,892 7,770 3,122 2	7,782 2,141 60,200 67,689 House District 59 5,694 3,750 1,944 2 14 78	7,37 3,38 64,06 71,36 <b>House District (</b> 5,19 4,02 1,17
Mean retirement income (dollars) Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars) Mean cash public assistance income (dollars) Median family income (dollars) Mean family income (dollars)  Housing Total housing units Occupied housing units Vacant housing units Homeowner vacancy rate Rental vacancy rate Built 2005 or later Owner-occupied	7,895 2,954 55,725 68,016 Montana 471,723 401,328 70,395 2 6 18,895 277,023	7,666 2,744 61,530 69,660 Senate District 30 10,892 7,770 3,122 2 8 354 5,769	7,782 2,141 60,200 67,689  House District 59 5,694 3,750 1,944 2 14 78 2,735	7,37 3,38 64,06 71,36 <b>House District (</b> 5,19 4,02 1,17
Mean retirement income (dollars) Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars) Mean cash public assistance income (dollars) Median family income (dollars) Mean family income (dollars)  Housing Total housing units Occupied housing units Vacant housing units Homeowner vacancy rate Rental vacancy rate Built 2005 or later Owner-occupied Renter-occupied	7,895 2,954 55,725 68,016 Montana 471,723 401,328 70,395 2 6 18,895	7,666 2,744 61,530 69,660 Senate District 30 10,892 7,770 3,122 2 8 354	7,782 2,141 60,200 67,689 House District 59 5,694 3,750 1,944 2 14 78	7,376 3,386 64,066 71,366 House District 6
Mean retirement income (dollars) Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars) Mean cash public assistance income (dollars) Median family income (dollars) Mean family income (dollars)  Housing Total housing units	7,895 2,954 55,725 68,016 Montana 471,723 401,328 70,395 2 6 18,895 277,023	7,666 2,744 61,530 69,660 Senate District 30 10,892 7,770 3,122 2 8 354 5,769	7,782 2,141 60,200 67,689  House District 59 5,694 3,750 1,944 2 14 78 2,735	7,37/ 3,38/ 64,06/ 71,36/ House District 6 5,19/ 4,02/ 1,17/

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census/2006-2010 American Community Survey

Housing units with a mortgage

Housing units without a mortgage

162,090

114,933

3,390

2,379

1,545

1,190

1,845

1,189

### **Accredited Schools**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 30	District 59	District 60
Elementaries	440	16	7	9
Middle Schools	49	2	1	1
Grades 7-8 Schools	164	9	5	4
High Schools	185	11	6	5
Total	838	38	19	19

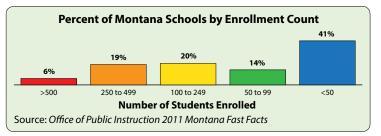
Source: Montana State Library, Montana Office of Public Instruction, September 2012

### **Montana School Libraries**

Per MCA 20-7-202, each school in Montana maintains a school library.

Average circulation per library per year	13,788
Access to Statewide Databases	100%
No summer library hours	83%

Source: 2012 Montana School Library Data Survey



### **Montana Test Scores - Achievement Levels**

### 4th Grade Reading

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	31%	29%	25%	27%	27%
At or above basic	69%	71%	75%	73%	73%
Below proficient	65%	64%	61%	65%	64%
At or above proficient	35%	36%	39%	35%	36%

### 8th Grade Reading

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	18%	18%	15%	16%	14%
At or above basic	82%	82%	85%	84%	86%
Below proficient	63%	63%	61%	62%	58%
At or above proficient	37%	37%	39%	38%	42%

### 4th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	19%	15%	12%	12%	13%
At or above basic	81%	85%	88%	88%	87%
Below proficient	69%	62%	56%	55%	55%
At or above proficient	31%	38%	44%	45%	45%

### 8th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	21%	20%	21%	18%	17%
At or above basic	79%	80%	79%	82%	83%
Below proficient	65%	64%	62%	56%	54%
At or above proficient	35%	36%	38%	44%	46%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2012

# 0 - 59% 60 - 69% 70 - 79% 80 - 89% 90 - 100% Source: Montana State Library, Montana Office of Public Instruction, October 2012

**Montana High School Graduation Rates By High School District** 

### 4th Graders Who Scored Below Proficient Reading Level

By Family Income	2011
Eligible for free/reduced school lunch	77%
Not eligible for free/reduced school lunch	55%

By Race and Hispanic Origin	2011
White	61%
Hispanic or Latino	77%
American Indian	86%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2011

### **Early Literacy**

For low-income children in particular, a "readiness gap" fuels much of what has become known as the achievement gap. The readiness gap grows exponentially between birth and kindergarten due to differences in children's resources and opportunities for physical, linguistic, cognitive, social, emotional, and behavioral development. This gap continues to grow as children attend K-12 school.

Nearly 2/3 of Montana's fourth graders cannot read at a proficient level. The fact is that the fourth-graders who cannot meet proficient levels in reading today are all too likely to become our nation's lowest-income, least-skilled, least-productive, and most costly citizens tomorrow. Low achievement in reading, which begins with opportunistic differences starting at birth, has important long-term consequences in terms of individual earning potential, global competitiveness, and general productivity.

Source: MontanaKidsCount, September 2011

# Montana Head Start Locations Lincoln Lincoln

There are 769 libraries in the Montana Library Directory. Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries. For more detailed information on Montana's libraries visit http://www.msl.mt.gov/For\_Librarians/Library\_Directory/. See the Education page for more information about Montana's school libraries.

	Montana	Senate District 30	House District 59	House District 60
	MONITARIA	District 30	DISTRICT 39	District 60
Public	82	6	5	4
Branches	34	0	0	0
Bookmobiles	3	0	0	0
Academic	26	0	0	0
Institutional	2	0	0	0
School	562	28	19	19
Special	57	0	0	0
Other	3	0	0	0
Total	769	34	24	23

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

#### **Montana's Cultural Heritage**

In partnership with the Montana Historical Society and other organizations, the Montana State Library promotes preservation of and online

access to our state's cultural heritage. The Montana Memory Project website makes a variety of historic as well as contemporary resources available in digital format for education, business, pleasure, and lifelong learning.



Fire trucks at Presbyterian Church, Lewistown, MT

http://mtmemory.org/.

#### **Connecting to Collections**

The Montana Historical Society and the Montana State Library partnered on a statewide project to assess the preservation needs of collections at Montana's more than 400 cultural organizations. The assessment documented the need for training, environmental monitoring, on-site surveys of collections and facilities, Montar

and disaster preparedness assistance.

#### **Montana Talking Book Library**

### Services for Montanans with Visual, Physical and Reading Disabilities

The Montana State Library supports free specialized and direct accessible library services to Montanans with visual and physical disabilities through the Montana Talking Book Library (MTBL). The number of veterans served has increased to 12.4% of all patrons. Overall patrons have increased by 15%. MTBL circulation has increased by 15.16%. The Patron Outreach Project is designed to connect more Montanans with MTBL services.



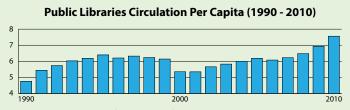
MTBL's local recordings and national digitization projects continue to progress and offer a wider variety of digital

audio books to patrons in both physical delivery and digital BARD (Braille and Audio Reading Download) delivery programs. These are designed to meet patrons' needs at their personal resource and skills level, including homebound patrons.

For more information: http://msl.mt.gov/tbl/ OR 1-800-332-3400

#### **Montana Public Libraries Fast Facts**

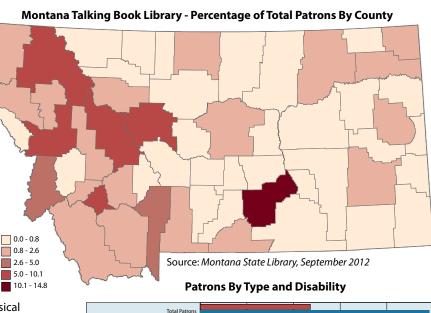
- Montana's public libraries hold 3,719,920 items.
- Montanans visited their public libraries an average of five times throughout the year, for a total of 4,599,660 visits in 2011.
- Montana library patrons checked out 7,519,019 items in 2011, about eight items per person.
- Librarians in Montana's public libraries fielded 465,036 reference questions in SFY 2011, or 8,934 questions per week.
- 100% of all Montana libraries provide Internet access to patrons
- Nearly half of all Montanans (467,303) have a library card.

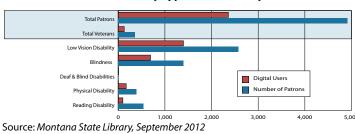


Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

#### **Courier Project**

As access to quality information has become a vital part of our lives, the Montana State Library is partnering with libraries on a number of ways to share information and materials affordably and dependably. One of these methods is the Montana Courier Project, which uses a commercial courier service to ship library materials and resources around the state. As participation has grown, libraries are seeing increasingly significant savings in the cost of moving library materials around the state.





The Montana State Library works on behalf of all Montana libraries to help them provide the latest and best information and library services to their patrons - your constituents. We negotiate on behalf of libraries across the state to get the best rate on cutting-edge library products and services, keeping libraries relevant and engaged in their local communities. Our statewide suite of resource sharing tools through our unique group services contract with Online Computing Library Center (OCLC) enables patrons to borrow library materials from anywhere in the world and provides Montana collections to citizens of the world. Discover It, a new statewide search tool for libraries. makes the patron's discovery experience into a one stop, "Google-like" experience. Without statewide library projects, some of which are listed here, many Montanans would be left behind in this age of information.

#### **Participating Libraries**

Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries that are participating in the following statewide projects.

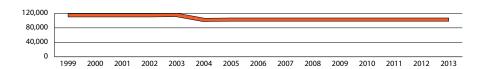
		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 30	District 59	District 60
Statewide Databases	769	34	24	23
OCLC	769	34	24	23
OCLC Group Services	252	10	7	8
Montana Shared Catalog	163	10	7	8
MontanaLibrary2Go	88	6	5	4
Ready2Read	72	2	2	1
Courier Project	46	0	0	0
Montana Memory Project	34	1	1	0

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

#### State Aid Dollars for Public Libraries

State aid to public libraries is provided through the Information Access Montana Act (IAMA) passed by the Montana Legislature in 1989. The act is designed to broaden access to existing information by strengthening public libraries, augment and extend services provided by public libraries, and permit new types of library services based on local need. For fiscal year 2013, a total of \$102,830 was distributed amongst the state's 82 public libraries.

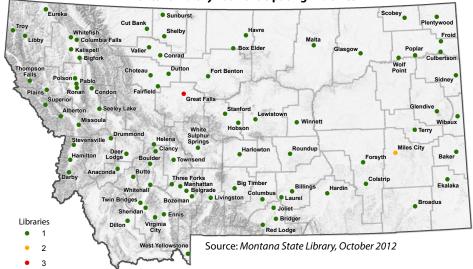
#### State Aid for Montana Public Libraries (1999 - 2013)



	Per	PerSq	
State Aid for Public Libraries in Senate District 30	Capita \$	Mile \$	Total \$
Bridger Public Library, Bridger	253	51	305
Carnegie Public Library, Big Timber	331	168	499
Joliet Public Library, <i>Joliet</i>	189	38	227
Laurel Public Library, Laurel	609	11	620
Red Lodge Carnegie Library, Red Lodge	471	96	567
Stillwater County Library, Columbus	826	163	989

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

#### MontanaLibrary2Go Participating Libraries



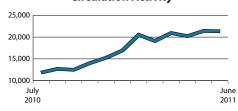
## Statewide Databases and HomeworkMT

Thanks to an allocation from the Montana legislature, the Montana State Library offers statewide periodical databases to all Montana library patrons. Access to this completely online collection - accessible in the library, at home, or on a mobile device - includes hundreds of journals and thousands of full text articles on everything from business resources to health information. Montanans performed nearly 6.5 million searches within the "Discover It" statewide search tool last year. Library patrons also have access to live tutors and online homework assistance through HomeworkMT. Montana students engaged in 8,102 live tutoring sessions and 3,715 online sessions to get assistance with math, science, social studies and the GED. Adults accessed the resource for assistance with computer and financial literacy, resumes, and helping children with homework.

#### MontanaLibrary2Go

The ever increasing popularity of downloadable audio and e-books makes MontanaLibrary2Go a favorite of Montana library patrons. Participating libraries deliver a growing collection of downloadable audio and e-book titles to their patrons. Titles are available for download on a wide variety of mobile devices including Kindles, iPods, iPads, iPhones and Androids. Patrons from participating libraries downloaded 206,801 titles between July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012.

### MontanaLibrary2Go Circulation Activity



Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

#### **Ready 2 Read**

The Montana State Library's Ready 2 Read program is designed to help parents and caregivers understand the value of sharing language and literacy with their children and the importance these skills play throughout a person's life. The Ready 2 Read program has provided extensive early childhood training for Montana librarians; placed early childhood materials, including age-appropriate books and toys, into libraries throughout the state; and helped Montana libraries become community hubs for healthy child and family development, which provide all parents of young children access to age appropriate reading materials and a 21st Century learning environment that will reap rewards for society far into the future.

http://ready2readmontana.org/

#### **Montana GIS Portal**



The Montana GIS Portal serves as Montana's primary online resource to discover geospatial data. The Portal provides online access to hundreds of datasets in a variety of formats for use in maps, web mapping applications and geospatial analyses.

http://gisportal.msl.mt.gov/

#### **State Names Authority (SNA)**

The Montana State Library is responsible for representing the State of Montana to the US Board of Geographic Names (BGN). The SNA is notified when the BGN receives proposals for new names or changes to existing names recognized by the federal government for natural features such as streams and mountains in Montana. The SNA solicits opinions on the proposals from state and local agencies and from the public, then forwards these opinions, along with the State's recommendation, to the BGN. The SNA web site at http://msl.mt.gov/ geonames has more information and a database of all proposals made for Montana since 2002.

# **Ready 2 Read Participating Libraries** Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

#### **Statewide Library Training**

The Montana State Library's three consultants travel throughout Montana and meet one-on-one with librarians and library trustees across the state, assisting with everything from training and technology to applying Montana library law and fundraising basics. In the last fiscal year, MSL's consultants traveled over 37,505 miles, made over 2,830 contacts and completed over 167 visits with Montana's library community.



Number of trainings 29 450 Number of students at trainings

Source: Montana State Library, October 2011 - September 2012

#### **Montana Shared Catalog**

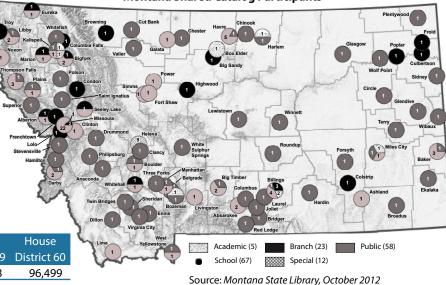
The Montana Shared Catalog helps more than 160 Montana libraries meet today's library users' demands. It gives Montanans a rich and easy-to-use catalog including more than 5 million items that patrons circulated 4,871,174 times from August 2011 to September 2012. Forty-two of the MSC member libraries have joined together in three separate groups to share their collections and patrons among their members. These resource sharing libraries are in the 4-Rivers Group (10 members in Southwestern Montana), BridgerNet Group (5 members in Gallatin County), and the Partners Group (27 members located across the state).

#### **Montana Shared Catalog Circulation**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 30	District 59	District 60
Circulation	4,871,174	103,546	70,908	96,499

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

#### Montana Shared Catalog Participants



#### **State Publications Available Online!**

The Montana State Library is digitizing our legacy print state publications collection of 37,000+ publications dating from 1874. To date, over one million pages have been digitized. These publications are available online in a variety of formats at http://statepublications.mt.gov. Use of these online items is exponentially more frequent than traditional print usage.

#### **Geographic Information**

#### **Montana Land Information Act**

Montana Governments and Groups Receiving MLIA Grants The Montana Land FY 2008 Through FY 2013 Information Account is funded through document Fort Peck Tribes recording fees as described Chippewa Swan Valley School District LINCOLN in MCA 7-4-2637. The Cree Tribe account supplies funds FLATHEAD for work on statewide datasets, called the Montana Salish TETON **Spatial Data Infrastructure** Kootenai Tribe (MSDI), and provides funding for local, regional, and tribal efforts to build and support GIS capacity. The statewide datasets. such as cadastral (tax parcels), aerial photography, addressed structures, and wetlands are used by local, state, tribal, federal, and private sector GIS STILL-WATER YELLOWSTON practitioners. **Montana Land Information Account Funds to State Account By Year** 750.000 Tribal Governments Grants County Grants Counties with Multiple Grants 500,000 Cities and Other Eligible Entity Grants

#### **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure**

\*FY06 does not include a June 06 collection month

FY10

FY08 FY09

Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

The Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure or MSDI contains 14 Framework layers that digitally represent the physical and cultural landscape of Montana. This information is developed with private sector, local, state, and tribal programs and in cooperation with the federal government. The State of Montana partners with all levels of government to create a complete standardized set of data for Montana base maps.

These 14 layers can help improve business inefficiencies; route traffic; study sensitive species after an oil spill; plan for future development; spur economic development; deliver necessary immunization services to children in your community and more.

# MSDI represent cana. This in, local, state, the federal swith all standardized The Montana Cadastral Mapping Application is a robust mapping tool that provides access to selected Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure layers, including information on public and private land ownership.

Montana Cadastral Application http://gis.mt.gov

Source: Montana State Library, August 2012

#### **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure Layers**



250.000

Hydrography

























For more information, visit http://giscoordination.mt.gov

#### Land

#### **Land Ownership**

Senate District 30 ranks number 13 in size and is 4,310.590 square miles, or about 3% of Montana's total land area (146,926 square miles). The average senate district in Montana is 2,938 square miles and the average house district is 1,469 square miles.

	Montana	a Senate District 30		t 30	House District 59		House District 60	
	Area		Area		Area		Area	
Owner	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%
Private	95,080	65	2,871	67	989	52	1,882	78
Local Government	208	<1	2	<1	1	<1	<1	<1
Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks	648	<1	6	<1	2	<1	5	<1
State Trust Land	8,092	6	155	4	61	3	93	4
Other State Land	139	<1	2	<1	1	<1	<1	<1
US Bureau of Land Management	12,505	9	364	8	341	18	23	<1
US Fish and Wildlife Service	1,448	<1	9	<1	<1	<1	8	<1
US Forest Service	26,608	18	859	20	458	24	401	17
US National Park Service	1,853	1	43	<1	43	2	0	0
Other Federal Land	344	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	0	0
Total	146,926		4,311		1,897		2,413	

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

#### **Private Land Agricultural Use**

	Montana		Senate District 30		House District 59		House District (	50
Owner	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%
Continuous Crop	29,162	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fallow Crop	13,497,077	16	212,080	7	36,640	3	175,440	11
Farmstead	34,343	<1	1,778	<1	862	<1	916	<1
Grazing	51,274,975	62	2,110,864	73	1,005,915	81	1,104,949	66
Irrigated	1,891,718	2	99,040	3	70,620	6	28,420	2
Timber	15,346,749	18	414,011	14	116,536	9	297,475	18
Wild Hay	1,235,624	1	68,149	2	12,940	1	55,209	3
Total	83,309,648		2,905,921		1,243,513		1,662,408	

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Department of Revenue, September 2012

#### **Conservation Easements (Acres)**

		Senate District	House District	House District
	Montana	30	59	60
Bitter Root Land Trust	2,624	0	0	0
City Government	601	0	0	0
Clark Fork-Pend Oreille Conservancy	208	0	0	0
County Government	528	0	0	0
Ducks Unlimited (Wetlands America Trust)	16,997	0	0	0
Five Valleys Land Trust	47,591	0	0	0
Flathead Land Trust	9,568	0	0	0
Gallatin Valley Land Trust	37,046	0	0	0
Humane Society Wildlife Land Trust	279	0	0	0
Montana Conservation Trust	736	0	0	0
Montana Department of Transportation	999	34	34	0
Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks	417,119	0	0	0
Montana Land Reliance	895,520	69,574	12,793	56,781
Mule Deer Foundation	155	0	0	0
National Wildlife Federation	20	0	0	0
Prickly Pear Land Trust	3,246	0	0	0
Rattlesnake Land Trust	190	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation	50,266	0	0	0
Salish and Kootenai Tribal Lands	222	0	0	0
The Bighorn Institute	1,443	0	0	0
The Conservation Fund	15,061	0	0	0
The Nature Conservancy	316,722	0	0	0
The Vital Ground Foundation	912	0	0	0
US Bureau of Reclamation	42	0	0	0
US Department of Agriculture	26,901	0	0	0
US Fish and Wildlife Service	241,264	1,079	0	1,079
US Forest Service	20,038	0	0	0
US Government	9,251	0	0	0
Total	2,115,548	70,688	12,828	57,860

#### Montana Land Management Tool

To view more land management and conservation easement information, visit the Natural Heritage MapViewer at <a href="http://">http://</a> mtnhp.org/mapviewer. The MapViewer displays land management information (public lands, managed areas, and conservation easements); wildlife sightings (more than 1,300,000); land cover/land use; and, over 28,000 georeferenced photos from across Montana. It links directly into the Montana Field Guides for more information about Montana's animals, plants and habitats. The Natural Heritage Program is the state's source for reliable, objective information and expertise to support stewardship of our native species and habitats. http://mtnhp.org

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Natural Heritage Program, June 2012

#### **Montana Ground Water Investigations Program**

- Investigates critical groundwater challenges such as groundwater/surfacewater interaction, impacts of land use change, development stress, and more.
- Results provide scientific basis for sound, informed, water-management decisions.

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/gwip/gwip.asp

#### **Montana Ground Water Assessment Program**

- Maps groundwater quality and the distribution of Montana's aquifers
- Provides long-term groundwater quality and water-level monitoring
- Maintains the central repository for Montana's groundwater information

http://mbmggwic.mtech.edu/

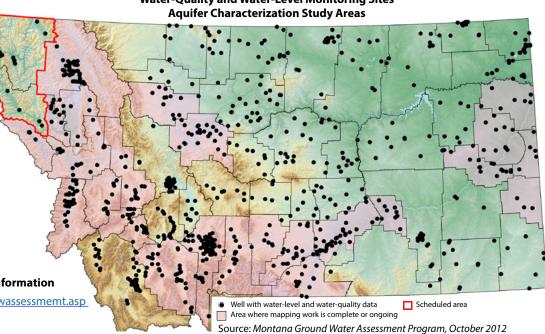
**Ground Water Assessment Program information** 

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/grw/grwassessmemt.asp

# **Ground Water Investigation Program Project Areas Map** Active or completed projects Next scheduled projects Unscheduled projects

Source: Montana Ground Water Investigation Program, September 2012

#### **Water-Quality and Water-Level Monitoring Sites**



#### **Montana Drought Resources**

The Montana Governor's Drought **Advisory Committee** is charged with monitoring, forecasting, and reporting water supply and moisture conditions, enabling



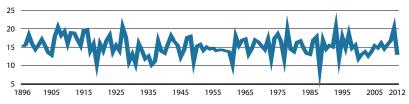
Montanans to make timely and informed decisions to mitigate drought impacts in a proactive manner.

For historic analysis, up-to-date information, and maps on Montana's current drought situation visit http://drought.mt.gov/.

#### **Montana Digital Atlas**

Additional mapping and data capabilities are available through the Montana State Library at <a href="http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp">http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp</a>. The Montana Digital Atlas allows users to identify a place of interest and view an atlas of information about that place that includes a broad range of data categories such as land ownership and use, census data, water information and biological data.

#### Montana Annual Precipitation in Inches (1895 - 2012)

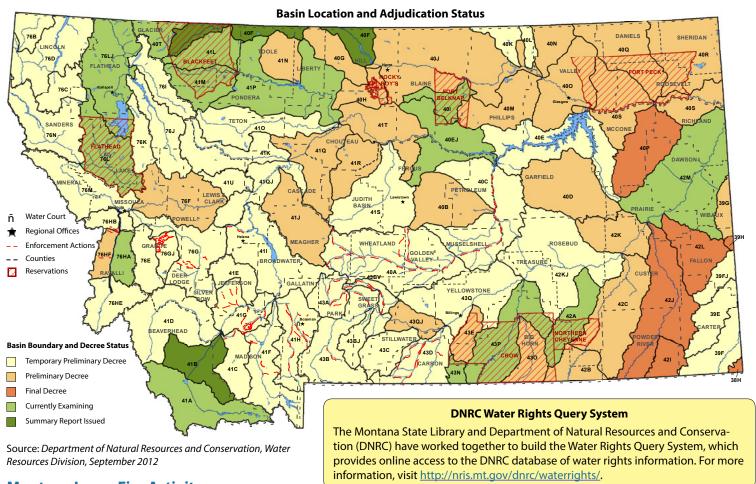


Source: NOAA National Climate Data Center, September 2012

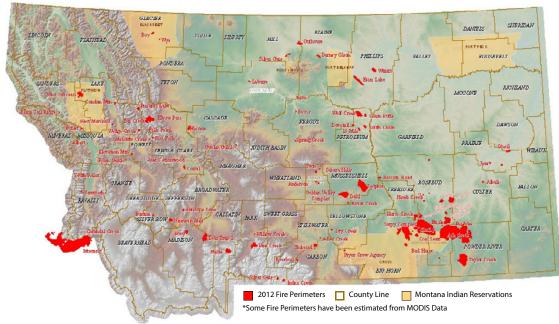
#### Water/Fire

#### **Water Rights**

The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation Water Adjudication Bureau assists the Montana Water Court in the adjudication of all claims to pre July 1, 1973 water rights. The Bureau examines all claims pursuant to Supreme Court rules and provides a summary report to the Water Court on each of the basins (85) in the state. Pursuant to legislation passed in 2005 the Bureau must complete the examination of the remaining 57,000 claims (as of 2005) by June 30, 2015. The map below shows the current status of the adjudication process. Visit <a href="http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/">http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/</a>.



#### **Montana Large Fire Activity**



Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, Forestry Division, September 2012

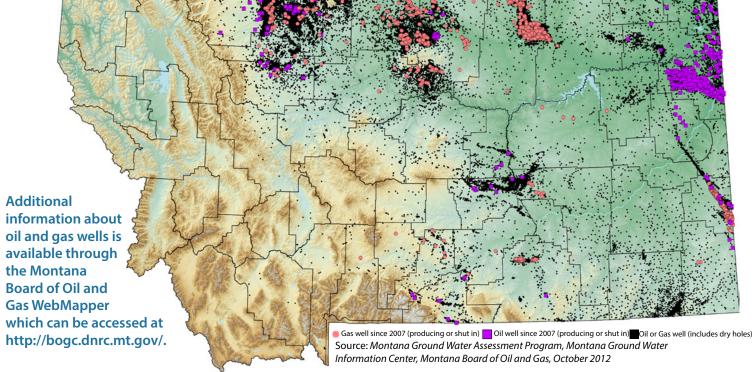
#### Montana Fires 2002 - 2011 All Fires As Reported by All Agencies

Year	Count	Acreage
2002	1,372	110,309
2003	2,326	736,809
2004	1,447	18,445
2005	1,316	103,294
2006	2,302	1,047,118
2007	1,875	778,079
2008	1,424	166,842
2009	1,731	48,912
2010	1,050	56,711
2011	1,335	168,010

Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, September 2012

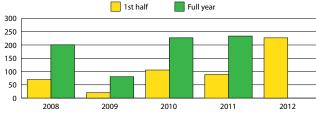
For additional information on Montana's fires, visit DNRC's online Fire Map at http://dnrc.mt.gov/gis/fire/.

#### **Oil and Gas Wells**



Oil and Gas Wells in Montana

Montana Oil Well Permits Issued (2008 - 2012)



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, August 2012

# Montana House Heating Fuel Occupied Housing Units

	<u> </u>	
	Count	Percent
Utility gas	226,740	56.5%
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	51,713	12.9%
Electricity	78,582	18.8%
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	7,472	1.9%
Coal or coke	927	0.2%
Wood	33,481	8.3%
Solar energy	321	0.1%
Other fuel	4,234	1.1%
No fuel used	858	0.2%
Total	404,616	100.0%

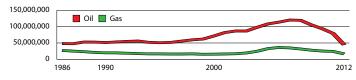
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

#### Oil and Gas Wells

		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	30	59	60
Coal Bed Methane, Active	1,073	0	0	0
Coal Bed Methane, Inactive	65	3	3	0
Gas, Active	7,238	110	40	70
Gas, Inactive	2,569	99	18	81
Gas Storage, Active	270	16	16	0
Gas Storage, Inactive	18	0	0	0
Injection, Active	1,135	15	14	1
Injection, Inactive	757	18	15	3
Oil, Active	7,554	99	88	11
Oil, Inactive	4,579	94	64	30
Oil & Gas, Active	1	1	1	0
Total	25,259	455	259	196

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Board of Oil and Gas, September 2012

#### **Montana Annual Oil and Gas Production (Barrels)**



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, October 2012

#### **Pipelines**

	Monta	ina	Senate Dis	trict 30	House Dis	trict 59	House Dis	trict 60
	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles
Crude Oil	90	1,970	5	162	3	84	2	78
Natural Gas	360	3,301	23	313	13	169	10	144
Refined Product	47	805	1	49	0	0	1	49
Other	24	402	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	521	6,477	29	524	16	253	13	272

Source: Montana State Library, Pipeline Intregrity Management Mapping Application, December 2006

#### Wildlife and Recreation

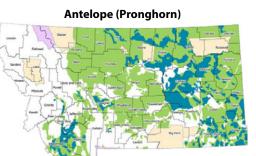
Montana is blessed with a wealth of wildlife and habitat diversity. These resources provide exceptional opportunities for recreation and contribute substantially to the state's economy and quality of life. Good information is critical to maintain this valuable heritage as the state grows and develops.

#### **Recreation Area (Acres)**

	Senate District 30
Fishing Access Sites	1,446
Fishing Conservation Areas	0
State Parks	404
Wildlife Conservation Easements	0
Wildlife Management Areas	2,637
Wildlife Protection Areas	0
Total	4,487

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks, September 2012

#### **Big Game Distribution**



#### **Animal Species Diversity**

		Senate District 30	% of Montana
	Montana (Count)	(Count)	Species
Amphibians	13	8	62
Birds	308	265	86
Fish	54	26	48
Mammals	103	86	83
Reptiles	17	14	82

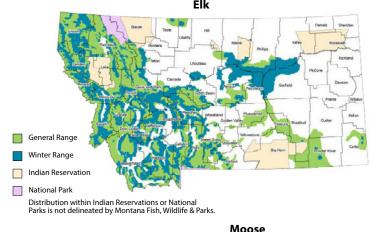
Source: Montana Natural Heritage Program, September 2012

#### **Block Management Acreage**

There are a total of 9,093,377 acres of Block Management land (including Plum Creek\*) in the State of Montana. Senate District 30 contains 124.684 or 1% of those acres.

\*Plum Creek land in FWP's Regions 1 and 2 are included in these statistics. Although they are part of the Block Management Program, they are not traditional BMA's and are managed differently.

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012



#### -Wildlife Highlights-

For more information on animals, plants, and habitats in your Senate District, visit the Montana Natural Heritage Program at http://mtnhp.org. Resources include:

- · Montana Field Guide an encyclopedia of the distribution, status, and biology of Montana's animals, plants, and biological communities
- MapViewer interactive maps of animals, plants, land cover, and land management

· Land Management Maps – public lands, conservation easements, and special designations

- · Wetland and riparian mapping information
- Reports on Montana's Species of Concern

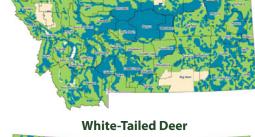
· Quick responses to data requests and answers from expert scientists on Montana's plants, animals, and biological communities.

#### **Spiny Softshell** Apalone spinifera Spiny Softshells

are known for foraging in the water, often in shallows with vegetation. Most mature females lay a single clutch of 20 to 40 eggs in the fall.

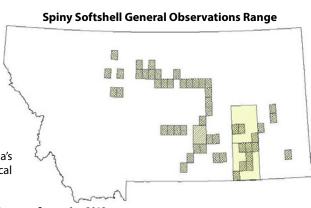




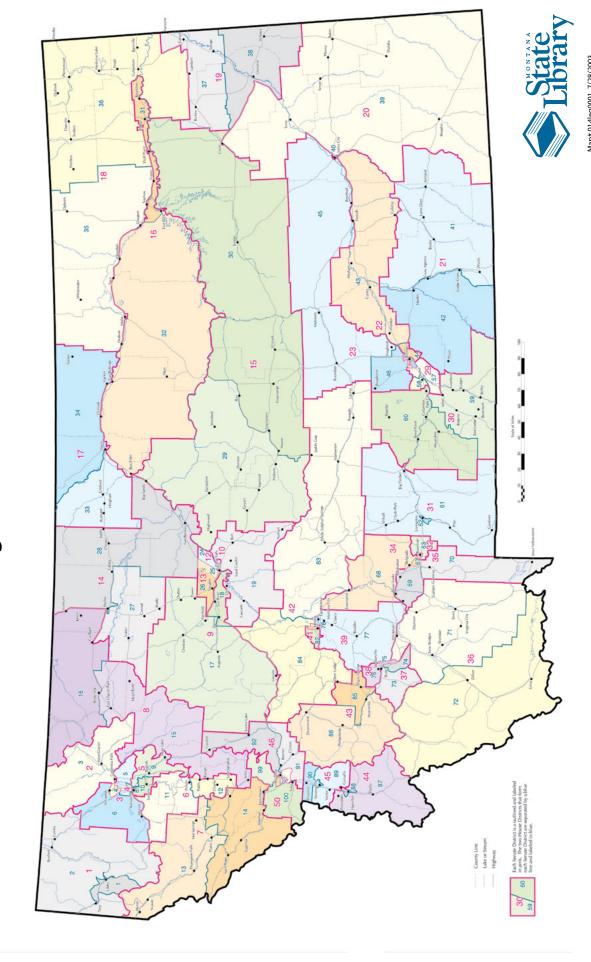




Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012



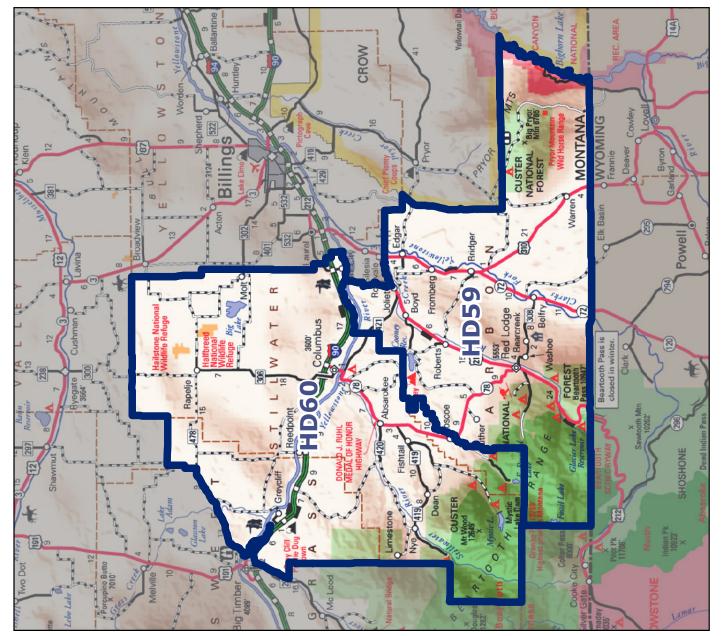
Montana Legislative District 2005 - 2014



# Montana Senate District 30







#### **Online Resources Directory**

#### **Montana State Library**

1515 East 6th Avenue PO Box 201800 Helena, MT 59620 (406) 444-3115

#### http://msl.mt.gov



#### **Statewide Library Resources**

- Discover It! Montana State Library Catalog
- · Montana Library Directory

#### http://mymontanalibrary.org

http://mtslr.org

http://msl.mt.gov/For Librarians/Library Directory

#### **Montana State Digital Library**

- Library Information Services
  - MT.GOV Connect
  - Montana State Publications Online
  - Find Resources Online
- MSL Geographic Information
  - Montana Geographic Information Clearinghouse
  - Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure
  - · Water Information System
- Natural Heritage Program
  - · Montana Field Guide
  - MapViewer
  - Species of Concern Reports Animals
  - Species of Concern Reports Plants

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/connect

http://statepublications.mt.gov

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/Find Resources Online

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/gis

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/msdi

http://msl.msl.gov/geoinfo/water

http://mtnhp.org

http://fieldguide.mt.gov

http://mtnhp.org/mapviewer

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=a

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=p

#### **Montana Talking Book Library**

- Online catalogs and services WebOpac
- BARD Braille and Audio Reading Download

#### http://msl.mt.gov/talking book library

http://www.klasweb.msl.mt.gov

https://nlsbard.loc.gov/mt1a

#### **Montana State Library In-House Partners**

- · Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks
- Natural Resources Conservation Service

http://fwp.mt.gov

http://www.mt.nrcs.usda.gov

**Legislative Snapshot** 

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative snapshot

# **Legislative Snapshot 2013**

Includes information for the State of Montana, Senate District 31, and House Districts 61 and 62.

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/

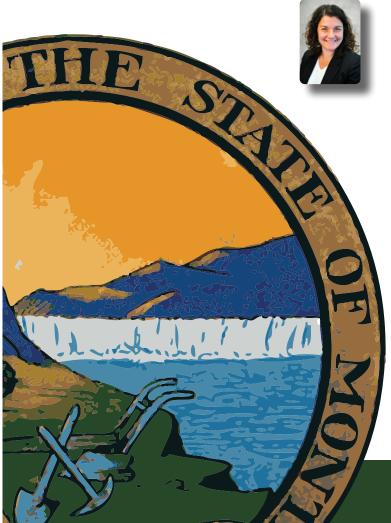




Senate District 31
Senator Ron Arthun (R)
285 Shields River Road
Wilsall, MT 59086-9446

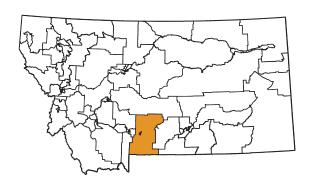


House District 61 **Representative Alan Redfield (R)**538 Mill Creek Road
Livingston, MT 59047-8709



House District 62 **Representative Reilly Neill (D)**PO Box 1632

Livingston, MT 59047-4700





#### **Letter from the Montana State Librarian**

On behalf of the Montana State Library, I would like to welcome you to the 2013 legislative session. We appreciate your dedication and hard work on behalf of all Montanans. We hope that this information booklet, compiled by our information experts and full of data on issues of state and national importance, will help inform many of the decisions you have to make in the coming months.

The 2013 Legislative Snapshot includes a wide range of information on issues that affect Montanans. You will find information on our state's economy and the economic impact on your constituents. High-speed, broadband Internet access is essential in this information age and the Snapshot includes a current view of the availability of broadband and Internet services across the state. Education is always an important issue, and you will find relevant information on our state's public schools



and test scores. Throughout Montana, libraries serve as community anchors; we've highlighted the programs and services offered to Montanans through their local libraries. Finally, land, wildlife, and recreation will always be an important part of Montana life, and we've pulled several highlights from our collection that might help guide your decision-making this session. Based on feedback we received from legislators in 2011, we are pleased to make much more of the data available by legislative districts. And we are pleased to provide much of the information in mapped form. Using the Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure, a set of standardized geospatial data, these maps tell powerful stories that will further your understanding of the topics highlighted.

The Montana State Library is a small and very unique agency. We employ librarians, geographers, and natural resource specialists and we partner with botanists, zoologists and ecologists. We work closely with federal and state agencies and local and tribal governments. We manage an enormous collection of state government information in all formats, keeping Montanans informed about the work of their government. And we ensure that Montana's blind and physically disabled citizens have access to reading materials and information.

We also work on behalf of all of Montana's libraries to help them provide the latest and best information, technology and library services to their patrons – your constituents – whether it's downloadable ebooks, public access computers, online information resources, or the latest bestseller. Without the Montana State Library, Montana libraries would not be able to afford these resources and services for their patrons, all of which are being used in record numbers. In this age of information – most of which is only accessed online – the Montana State Library, through libraries across the state, provides a vital link that affects Montanans in a multitude of ways.

We created this booklet for you not only to provide vital information to help you make difficult decisions in the coming months, but to demonstrate the power of what a diverse staff with amazingly diverse skills can do to make information, in many different forms, available to every Montanan. Our work empowers Montanans by providing access to information, enhancing learning in families and communities, and building 21st Century skills. Knowing that our work makes a difference makes us very proud.

We hope that you use this Legislative Snapshot throughout the session. And we hope that you will stop by to see us – in person or virtually. Whether you visit us at our library or online, you will be able to browse our collection of government and natural resource information, get help to research a specific issue, or find a quiet place to work or meet with colleagues. We are located one block east of the Capitol, behind the Montana Historical Society, at the north end of the Justice building. And of course, our services are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week at <a href="http://msl.mt.gov">http://msl.mt.gov</a>.

Sincerely,

Jennie Stapp

#### Senate District 31 House District 61 House District 62

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Find additional Senate and House district data, interactive maps, and even more resources online at http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/.

Juni Stepp

#### The Montana Economy and Theories of Economic Growth

Source: Montana Department of Labor and Industries

It has been an interesting five years for the Montana and U.S. economies, including the deepest and longest U.S. recession since the Great Depression and a slow economic recovery. Montana outperformed the U.S. economy during the recession and recovery, losing only 4.4% of our pre-recession personal income peak compared to 5.6% nationally. Further, since hitting the trough in 2009, Montana's personal income growth has outpaced the U.S. by about 3 percentage points, while the state's payroll job growth has increased by 3.4% compared to 3.1% nationally. Montana's 2012 job growth promises to be strong. From June 2011 to June 2012, Montana added almost 9,800 jobs for an annual growth rate of 2.1% -- above forecasted expectations and above the long-term growth rate of 1.2%. Montana's economy is returning to growth despite the many national and international challenges.

The various forces causing the recession and slow recovery are evident in the quarterly personal income statistics in Figure 1. The national slowdown in the overall economy and particularly in the housing market was first noted in the summer of 2007, but personal income for both the U.S. and Montana continued to expand until the financial crisis in the third and fourth quarters of 2008. Wall Street losses translated into income and job losses on Main Streets in Montana. Although the U.S. recession officially ended in June 2009, Montana continued to lose income until the first quarter of 2010.



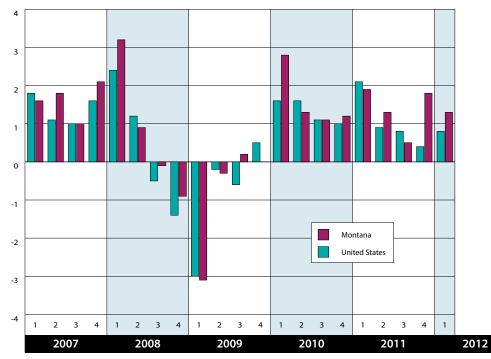
Then, just as the U.S. economy turned upward, global problems came to the forefront. The Eurozone's sovereign debt crisis moderated the U.S. recovery, with the first Greece bailout occurring in the second quarter of 2010. As one of America's largest export customers, Europe's economic slowdown reduced the demand for U.S. goods, in addition to increasing uncertainty and risk in the global financial system. In fact, overall global growth slowed from 5.2% in 2010 to 3.8% in 2011, while the advanced

economies that make up the majority of the U.S. export customers slowed from 3% in 2010 to 1.4% in 2011. The last few years have taught Montanans that our economic fortunes are strongly tied to the performance of global and national economies.

Domestic factors have also played a role in the slow emergence of the economy out of the recession. Throughout the 2007 to 2012 period, oil and gas price spikes caused temporary shocks to the economy. Higher fuel prices reduce the amount of discretionary dollars consumers have to spend in grocery stores, restaurants, and retail stores, thus slowing job growth. Also, during the summer of 2011, the federal debt ceiling increase debate increased the uncertainty about future government spending and the safety of U.S. financial instruments. With government spending equaling roughly 20% of the Gross Domestic Product, any large change to that spending would have an impact on the economy. Businesses are still in the shadow of this fiscal uncertainty. Current national fiscal plans call for spending cuts and tax increases equal to about 3.8% of GDP in January 2013, which would likely send the U.S. economy into a shallow recession.iii Businesses and consumers who are reliant on this spending are less likely to make decisions or take on risk in such an uncertain environment.

Like personal income, Montana's payroll employment was impacted by the financial crises, starting with employment losses in the fourth quarter of 2008. Job losses continued throughout 2009 and 2010 before starting recovery in 2011. Wages recovered earlier than employment growth, with the total amount

Figure 1: Montana and U.S. Personal Income Growth

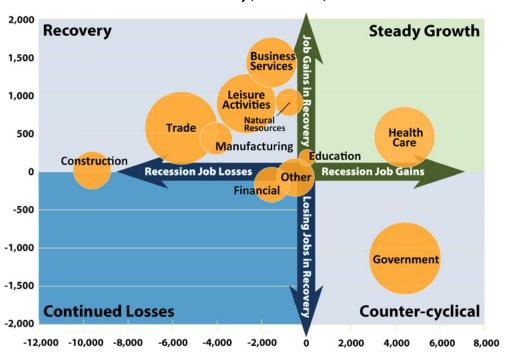


Source: Quarterly Personal Income Data, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

of wages paid to Montana workers starting to increase in the second quarter of 2010. These wage gains translated into job growth in 2011 as the spending of more wages stimulated demand in the high-employment consumer industries. The average annual wage increased by 3.5% in 2011, driving Montana's average annual wage over \$35,000 for the first time.iv

Payroll employment grew at about 0.9% in 2011, but private employment grew much faster at 1.4%. The job growth by industry is illustrated in Figure 2. The job change during the recession years of 2007 to 2010 is shown on the horizontal axis compared to the past year of recovery on the vertical axis. The size of the bubble indicates the size of the industry employment in 2011. Total job growth in recent years has been slower than private job growth because the government sector shed jobs in 2010 and 2011. Figure 2 includes all public employees in the government bubble, even though many public workers are in the education, health care, or construction industries. Public employment represents roughly 20% of total employment in 2011, with 11% of total employment in local government, 6% in state government, and 3% in the federal government. The government share of total employment has been slowly decreasing over time, although it increased a few percentage points during the recession. The government share returned to its downward trend in the last year. Government is placed in the counter-cyclical quadrant in Figure 2, as it added about 4,400 jobs during the recession and then lost about 1,100 jobs in 2011. Counter-cyclical government employment growth helps stabilize the economy during recessionary periods and helps accelerate the return to growth.

Figure 2: Industry Job Change during the Recession (2007 to 2010) and Recovery (2010 to 2011)



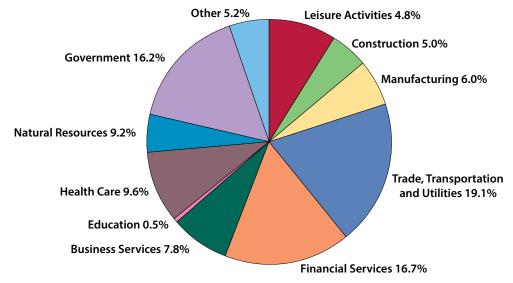
Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

The health care industry has added jobs throughout the recession and recovery, adding almost 5,000 jobs over the last five years. Only the financial services industry (which includes real estate) and other services posted employment losses in 2011, with all other industries in recovery with job gains. Business services, including administration and professional services, added the most jobs in 2011, followed by natural resources (including oil and gas mining) and the leisure activities sector

(which includes restaurants, bars, entertainment, and hotels). Trade, manufacturing, and construction posted the most losses during the recession, but all three industries are back on the recovery path with job gains in 2011. Wood product manufacturing and residential construction have been slow to recover in the aftermath of the national housing downturn, but other manufacturing and commercial and industrial construction posted job gains over the past year.

Figure 2 illustrates the size of each industry by the size of the industry's bubble, with trade, health care, government, and leisure activities employing the most workers. However, employment is only one way to contribute to the economy. Figure 3 illustrates the contribution of each industry to Montana's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Although health care represents 15% of Montana's total workforce, it contributes 10% of Montana's GDP. Similarly, the leisure activities sector comprises 13% of employment, but contributes only 5% of GDP. Other industries contribute more to GDP than to employment. The financial services industry, which includes real estate, contributes 17% of Montana's GDP, but only 5% of Montana's employment. The manufacturing and natural resource sectors also contribute significant GDP (15% combined), but are a small percentage of employment (7%). No industry is more important than another, but each industry has different roles to play in the economy.

Figure 3. Montana Gross Domestic Product by Industry, 2011



Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

Figure 4: Top 10 Exports from Montana to the Rest of the World (millions)

1.	Bulk Wheat	881.8
2.	Mineral Fuel, Oil, etc.	374.2
3.	Inorganic Chemicals	346.4
4.	Industrial Machinery (including computers)	197.9
5.	Vehicles, Parts, etc.	114.9
6.	Cereals	60.5
7.	Ores, Slag & Ash	60.2
8.	Salt, Sulfur, Earth & Stone	57.6
9.	Aircraft, Parts, etc.	40.3
10	Optic, Medical or Surgical Instruments	37.6

Source: Montana Department of Commerce, Office of Trade and International Relations, 2011

The manufacturing and natural resources industries are also important because of the amount of exports they provide for our economy. Exports bring new wealth into our economy, which then drives economic growth in all industries as the money is circulated through our economy. Figure 4 illustrates the top 10 Montana exports. Many are raw natural resources from the agriculture and mining industries, or manufacturing products that add value to the raw commodities. Overall, Montana's exports increased by 14% in 2011. Montana's largest export customers include other states, Canada, Asia, and Europe. Based on data from the first half of 2012, Montana exports may decrease slightly in 2012 because of slower economic growth in many of our non-U.S. global trading partners.v

The western portion of Montana was harder hit by the recession and global slowdown compared to the eastern portion of the state. 2011 unemployment rates by region are shown in Figure 5. The large job losses in wood product manufacturing had a disproportional effect in Northwestern Montana, while the large recessionary job losses in construction had the largest impact in both the Northwest and around the Bozeman region. These two areas continue to have the highest unemployment rates in 2011. In contrast, the Eastern portion of the state was less impacted by the recession because of a heavy reliance on energy, agriculture, health care, and government – all industries that performed relatively well during the recession. The unemployment rate in the East was only 4.7% in 2011. The development of the Bakken oil shale has brought a great deal of development into the

region, both in the primary oil and gas mining industry and in related business services, such as environmental engineering and employment firms. Although unemployment in the western portion of the state continues to be high, job growth has returned to all Montana regions. In fact, the Southwest region of the state (including Butte, Bozeman, Dillon, and Helena) has led the state in job gains as we have exited the recession, leading the Southwest region's unemployment rate to decrease slightly in 2011 to 6.1% from 6.6% in 2010.

All of Montana's regions are expected to post job gains in 2012, with continued growth expected in 2013. However, job growth is expected to remain slower than before the recession for several years. The Montana Department of Labor and Industry's job projections expect 1.4% job growth in 2012 and 2013, compared to the 2.2% annual growth that the state experienced from 2000 to 2007 prior to the recession. In many ways, the rapid economic growth prior to the recession was artificially high because of the low interest rates that caused a growth bubble. Slower expected growth is simply a result of being outside the bubble period.

Growth is also expected to be slower in the future because of cutbacks in government spending and slower growth in consumer spending as Americans save and try to reduce their debt loads. With government spending comprising about 20% and consumption comprising about 70% of aggregate demand, the slowdown in these sectors will translate into slower overall economic growth. Lower domestic demand from consumers and governments will lead many businesses to slow production or look abroad to foreign markets to supplement growth. Both alternatives may lead to slower employment growth domestically. Further, a slowing global economy will likely moderate Montana export growth in 2012 and 2013, although global demand is expected to return in later years.

Despite domestic and global challenges, Montana's economy has proven to be incredibly resilient in the last few years. Montana's economy is now in recovery, adding over 9,800 jobs in the last year, and posting over two years of personal income and wage gains. Although unemployment remains undesirably high, Montana's job growth has re-employed out-of-work Montanans and brought stronger wages back to workers and their families. Future years are expected to bring continued growth to our state as our industries continue recovery from the recession, and the Bakken development provides new opportunities for income growth and entrepreneurialism.

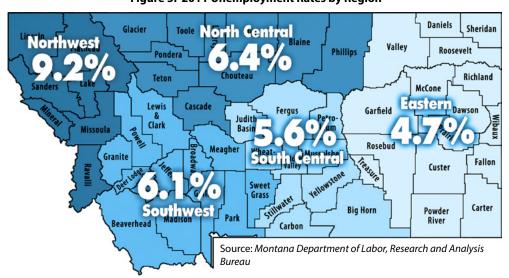


Figure 5: 2011 Unemployment Rates by Region

i The long-term growth rate of 1.2% for Montana's total employment growth is based on employment data from 1976 to 2011 using the Local Area Unemployment Statistics published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Montana Department of Labor and Industry (DLI). Job growth forecasts based on this series by DLI suggested job growth of only 0.9% in 2011.

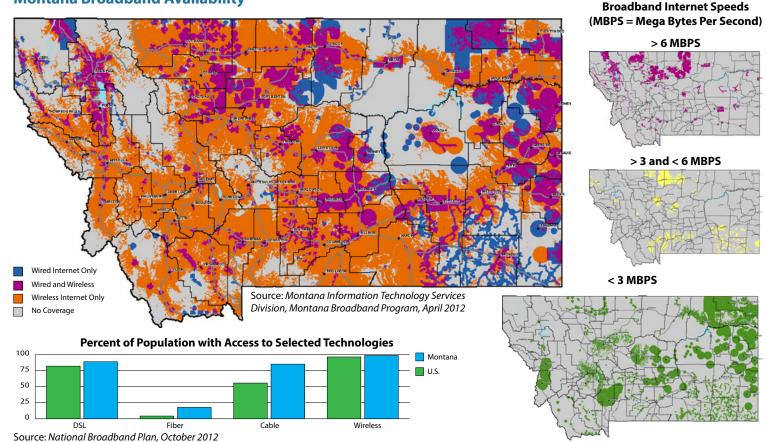
ii International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2012. www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2012/01/weodata/index.aspx.

iii Global Insight, "U.S. Economy: The Fiscal Cliff" June 28, 2012 and Congressional Budget Office, "An Update to the Budget and Economic Outlook: Fiscal Years 2012 to 2022" Aug. 22, 2012.

iv For more information on employment and wage growth, please see the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Labor Day Report 2012, available at <a href="http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913">http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913</a> LDR-12.pdf.

v WiserTrade, U.S. State Exports by NAICS Industry. At <u>www.wisertrade.org</u>. See footnote 2 for growth projections.

#### **Montana Broadband Availability**



#### **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program**

Under the Broadband Technologies Opportunities Program (BTOP) funded by the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA) and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the Montana State Library is partnering with 44 of Montana's public libraries to expand access to free, high-speed Internet to 86% of the state's population by 2013. Funds have supported: increased broadband speeds; decreased patron wait time; improved access by purchasing ADA compliant

software, hardware, and furniture, and through minor renovation projects aimed at increasing accessibility of computing center facilities; digital literacy training; and a mobile computer lab.

#### **Highlights include:**

- Increased average statewide library broadband speeds from 3.55 mbps to 15 mbps
- Added 478 public workstations (212 desktops, 46 children's computers, 200 laptops, 17 touchscreens and 3 iMacs) for a total of 781

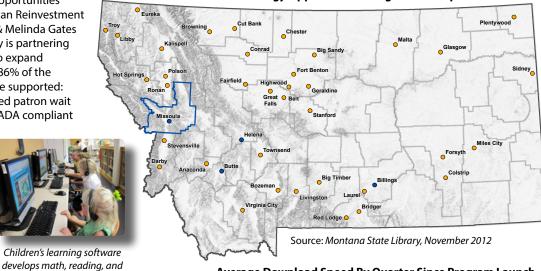
critical-thinking skills

- Decreased average wait time from 20 minutes to less than 5 minutes
- Provided digital literacy training to over 70,000 Montanans and 1,200 librarians on topics such as employment resources, tax filing, self-help law, Internet and email, and computer basics

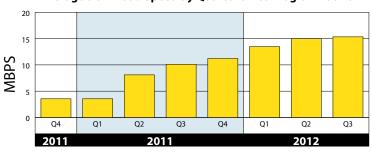
#### **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program Participants**

Source: Montana Information Technology Services Division,

Montana Broadband Program, April 2012



#### Average Download Speed By Quarter Since Program Launch



Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

#### **Demographics**

#### **2010 Poverty and Median Income Estimates**

		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	31	61	62
Median Household Income	43,872	39,648	44,748	36,245
% in Poverty All Ages	15	13	14	13
% in Poverty Ages Under 18	19	19	19	19

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

## Percent of Households With One or More Persons 65 Years and Over

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 31	District 61	District 62
One or More 65 and Over	25	25	27	24
One Person	10	11	11	11
Two Or More Persons	14	14	16	13
Family	14	14	16	12
Nonfamily	1	0	0	0

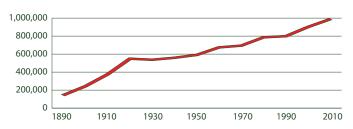
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

#### **Percent of Change in Number of Housing Units**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 31	District 61	District 62
2000 Census	412,633	9,755	5,397	4,358
2010 Census	482,825	11,093	6,533	4,560
Percent of Change	+ 17.0	+ 13.7	+ 21.0	+ 4.6

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Censes

### Montana Historic Population Growth 1890 - 2010 Censes

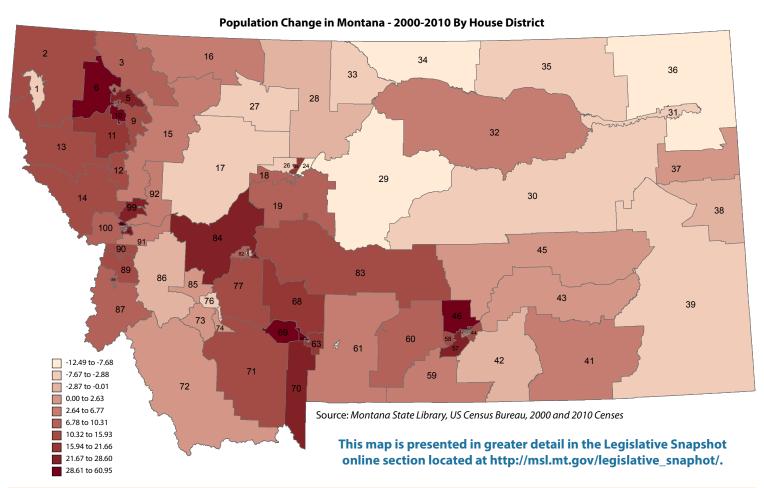


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1890 - 2010 Censes

#### 2010 Census Data

	Total	Male	Female
United States	308,745,538	151,781,326	156,964,212
Under 5 years	20,201,362	10,319,427	9,881,935
Under 18 years	74,181,467	37,945,136	36,236,331
18 to 64 years	194,356,087	96,473,230	97,882,857
65 years and over	40,267,984	17,362,960	22,905,024
Montana	989,415	496,667	492,748
Under 5 years	62,423	32,129	30,294
Under 18 years	223,563	114,909	108,654
18 to 64 years	619,110	313,713	305,397
65 years and over	146,742	68,045	78,697

Source: US Census Bureau, 2010 Census



#### **Demographics**

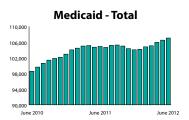
#### **Veteran Population Projections**

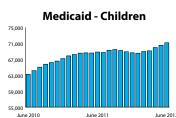
Montana is ranked second among the states for percent of the civilian population 18 years and over who are veterans. (12.3 percent, U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey)

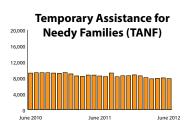
		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	31	61	62
Civilian population (>18)	746,963	14,953	7,625	7,328
Non Veterans	646,089	12,860	6,551	6,309
Veterans	100,874	2,093	1,074	1,019
% of Gulf War (>9/01)	9.0%	1%	2%	0%
% of Gulf War (8/90-8/01)	15%	7%	10%	4%
Vietnam era	37%	42%	44%	40%
Korean War	13%	10%	13%	7%
World War II	10%	16%	14%	19%

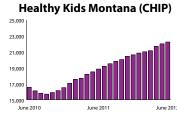
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

# Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services Selected Eligibles - Monthly Enrollment





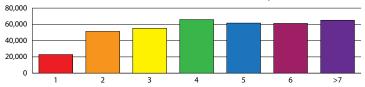




Source: Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services, August 2012

#### **Montana Median Income By Household Size**

Median Income for All Households: 43,872



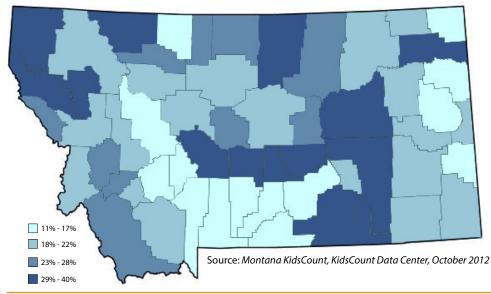
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

## Percent of Individuals Below Poverty Level (12 Month Period)

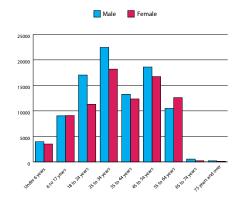
		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 31	District 61	District 62
Total (Count)	138,109	2,489	1,310	1,179
Males	46.2%	40.1%	37.3%	43.3%
Under 5 years	5.0%	3.2%	5.6%	0.5%
5 years	1.1%	1.3%	0.0%	2.7%
6 to 11 years	4.8%	6.0%	2.7%	9.6%
12 to 14 years	2.1%	0.9%	1.4%	0.4%
15 years	0.9%	1.0%	1.4%	0.5%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%
18 to 24 years	8.6%	4.2%	3.5%	4.9%
25 to 34 years	5.5%	1.3%	2.5%	0.0%
35 to 44 years	4.6%	6.0%	6.1%	5.9%
45 to 54 years	5.3%	4.6%	4.7%	4.5%
55 to 64 years	3.8%	5.6%	4.7%	6.6%
65 to 74 years	1.6%	3.5%	1.7%	5.6%
> 75 years	1.4%	1.6%	2.2%	1.0%
Females	53.8%	59.9%	62.7%	56.7%
Under 5 years	5.1%	2.5%	1.8%	3.3%
5 years	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
6 to 11 years	4.7%	7.6%	6.6%	8.8%
12 to 14 years	2.0%	2.8%	3.8%	1.7%
15 years	0.7%	2.0%	2.7%	1.2%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	1.0%	0.8%	1.3%
18 to 24 years	11.0%	4.0%	7.6%	0.0%
25 to 34 years	7.3%	11.0%	13.8%	7.9%
35 to 44 years	5.0%	7.2%	6.5%	8.1%
45 to 54 years	5.5%	7.9%	6.1%	9.8%
55 to 64 years	4.3%	6.8%	6.1%	7.6%
65 to 74 years	2.2%	1.8%	2.6%	0.8%
> 75 years	3.5%	5.2%	4.3%	6.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

#### **Montana Child Poverty By County (Percent - 2009)**



#### **Montana Health Insurance Coverage Status**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey

#### **Indexes**

Indexes				
Population	Montana	Senate District 31	House District 61	House District 62
Total population	989,415	18,534	9,919	8,615
Median age (years)	40	46	48	42
Total population - 65 years and over	146,742	3,226	1,809	1,417
Total population - 18 to 64 years	619,110	11,568	6,170	5,398
Total population - under 18 years	223,563	3,740	1,940	1,800
Total population - under 5 years	62,423	984	453	531
One race	964,439	18,228	9,775	8,453
White	884,961	17,887	9,593	8,294
Black/African American	4,027	23	17	$\epsilon$
American Indian/Alaska Native	62,555	143	64	79
Asian	6,253	71	48	23
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	668	6	3	
Some other race	5,975	98	50	48
Two or more races	24,976	306	144	162
Hispanic/Latino	28,565	361	142	219
Social	Montana	Senate District 31	House District 61	House District 6
Total households	401,328	8,259	3,977	4,282
Average household size	2	2	2	2
Average family size	3	3	3	
Family households (families)	256,130	5,241	2,643	2,598
Male householder, no wife present, family	15,368	185	62	12:
Male householder, no wife present, family - with own children under 18 years	9,016	128	33	9:
Female householder, no husband present, family	33,651	534	132	402
Female householder, no husband present, family - with own children under 18 years	21,355	382	106	270
Nonfamily households	145,198	3,018	1,334	1,68
Householder living alone	116,779	2,655	1,185	1,47
Householder living alone - 65 years and over	41,923	916	437	47
Households with one or more people under 18 years	116,926	2,252	996	1,256
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	99,541	2,095	1,078	1,01
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	235,983	4,212	2,106	2,106
Nursery school, preschool	13,206	248	79	169
Kindergarten	12,085	207	59	148
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	96,195	1,870	946	924
High school (grades 9-12)	52,304	1,070	537	533
College or graduate school	62,193	817	485	333
	02,193			
Economic	Montana	Senate District 31	House District 61	House District 6
Employment status - population 16 years and over	778,518	15,409	7,860	7,549
Civilian labor force - employed	476,195	9,433	4,956	4,477
Civilian labor force - unemployed	28,683	595	202	393
Armed forces	3,737	0	0	
Not in labor force	269,903	5,381	2,702	2,67
Females 16 years and over in labor force	391,139	7,676	3,947	3,729
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18	22	22	2
Mean earnings (dollars)	55,129	52,002	52,840	51,208
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	15,179	14,424	14,546	14,312
Mean retirement income (dollars)	18,679	22,133	23,185	20,99
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	7,895	6,674	13,084	5,718
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	2,954	3,743	944	4,070
Median family income (dollars)	55,725	51,563	55,017	45,852
Mean family income (dollars)	68,016	64,575	66,975	62,134
Housing	Montana	Senate District 31	House District 61	House District 6
Total housing units	471,723	11,138	6,153	4,98
Occupied housing units	401,328	8,259	3,977	4,282
Vacant housing units	70,395	2,879	2,176	70:
Homeowner vacancy rate	2	4	5	
Rental vacancy rate ´	6	9	12	
Built 2005 or later	18,895	188	144	4
Owner-occupied	277,023	5,950	3,064	2,88
Renter-occupied	124,305	2,309	913	1,39
Median (dollars)	173,300	203,600	244,000	180,600
Housing units with a mortgage	162 090	3 408	1 570	1 838

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census/2006-2010 American Community Survey

Housing units with a mortgage

Housing units without a mortgage

162,090

114,933

1,570

1,494

1,838

1,048

3,408

2,542

#### **Accredited Schools**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 31	District 61	District 62
Elementaries	440	11	9	2
Middle Schools	49	1	0	1
Grades 7-8 Schools	164	5	5	0
High Schools	185	4	3	1
Total	838	21	17	4

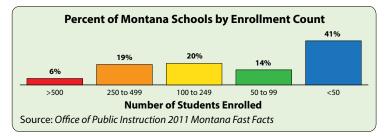
Source: Montana State Library, Montana Office of Public Instruction, September 2012

#### **Montana School Libraries**

Per MCA 20-7-202, each school in Montana maintains a school library.

Average circulation per library per year	13,788
Access to Statewide Databases	100%
No summer library hours	83%

Source: 2012 Montana School Library Data Survey



#### **Montana Test Scores - Achievement Levels**

#### 4th Grade Reading

2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
31%	29%	25%	27%	27%
69%	71%	75%	73%	73%
65%	64%	61%	65%	64%
35%	36%	39%	35%	36%
	31% 69% 65%	31% 29% 69% 71% 65% 64%	31% 29% 25% 69% 71% 75% 65% 64% 61%	31% 29% 25% 27% 69% 71% 75% 73% 65% 64% 61% 65%

#### 8th Grade Reading

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	18%	18%	15%	16%	14%
At or above basic	82%	82%	85%	84%	86%
Below proficient	63%	63%	61%	62%	58%
At or above proficient	37%	37%	39%	38%	42%

#### 4th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	19%	15%	12%	12%	13%
At or above basic	81%	85%	88%	88%	87%
Below proficient	69%	62%	56%	55%	55%
At or above proficient	31%	38%	44%	45%	45%

#### 8th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	21%	20%	21%	18%	17%
At or above basic	79%	80%	79%	82%	83%
Below proficient	65%	64%	62%	56%	54%
At or above proficient	35%	36%	38%	44%	46%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2012

# 0 - 59% 00 - 69% 70 - 79% 80 - 89% 90 - 100% Mathematical State Library, Montana Office of Public Instruction, October 2012

**Montana High School Graduation Rates By High School District** 

#### 4th Graders Who Scored Below Proficient Reading Level

By Family Income	2011
Eligible for free/reduced school lunch	77%
Not eligible for free/reduced school lunch	55%

By Race and Hispanic Origin	2011
White	61%
Hispanic or Latino	77%
American Indian	86%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2011

#### **Early Literacy**

For low-income children in particular, a "readiness gap" fuels much of what has become known as the achievement gap. The readiness gap grows exponentially between birth and kindergarten due to differences in children's resources and opportunities for physical, linguistic, cognitive, social, emotional, and behavioral development. This gap continues to grow as children attend K-12 school.

Nearly 2/3 of Montana's fourth graders cannot read at a proficient level. The fact is that the fourth-graders who cannot meet proficient levels in reading today are all too likely to become our nation's lowest-income, least-skilled, least-productive, and most costly citizens tomorrow. Low achievement in reading, which begins with opportunistic differences starting at birth, has important long-term consequences in terms of individual earning potential, global competitiveness, and general productivity.

Source: MontanaKidsCount, September 2011

# Montana Head Start Locations Libby Flathead Browning Toole Half Have Have Policy Sheridae Policy Box Elder Policy Box Elder

There are 769 libraries in the Montana Library Directory. Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries. For more detailed information on Montana's libraries visit http://www.msl.mt.gov/ For\_Librarians/Library\_Directory/. See the Education page for more information about Montana's school libraries.

	Montana	Senate District 31	House District 61	House District 62
Public	82	2	2	1
Branches	34	0	0	0
Bookmobiles	3	0	0	0
Academic	26	0	0	0
Institutional	2	0	0	0
School	562	19	19	6
Special	57	2	2	1
Other	3	0	0	0
Total	769	23	23	8

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

#### **Montana's Cultural Heritage**

In partnership with the Montana Historical Society and other organizations, the Montana State Library promotes preservation of and online

access to our state's cultural heritage. The Montana Memory Project website makes a variety of historic as well as contemporary resources available in digital format for education, business, pleasure, and lifelong learning.



Fire trucks at Presbyterian Church, Lewistown, MT

http://mtmemory.org/.

#### **Connecting to Collections**

The Montana Historical Society and the Montana State Library partnered on a statewide project to assess the preservation needs of collections at Montana's more than 400 cultural organizations. The assessment documented the need for training, environmental monitoring, on-site surveys of collections and facilities,

and disaster preparedness assistance.

#### **Montana Talking Book Library**

#### Services for Montanans with Visual, Physical and Reading Disabilities

The Montana State Library supports free specialized and direct accessible library services to Montanans with visual and physical disabilities through the Montana Talking Book Library (MTBL). The number of veterans served has increased to 12.4% of all patrons. Overall patrons have increased by 15%. MTBL circulation has increased by 15.16%. The Patron Outreach Project is designed to connect more Montanans with MTBL services.

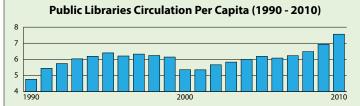
MTBL's local recordings and national digitization projects continue to progress and offer a wider variety of digital

audio books to patrons in both physical delivery and digital BARD (Braille and Audio Reading Download) delivery programs. These are designed to meet patrons' needs at their personal resource and skills level, including homebound patrons.

For more information: http://msl.mt.gov/tbl/ OR 1-800-332-3400

#### **Montana Public Libraries Fast Facts**

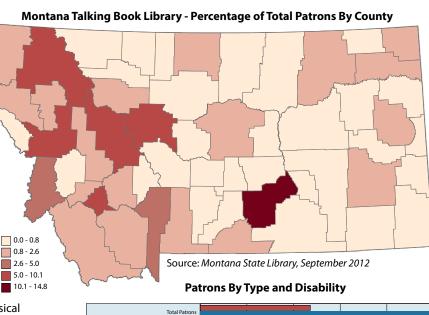
- Montana's public libraries hold 3,719,920 items.
- Montanans visited their public libraries an average of five times throughout the year, for a total of 4,599,660 visits in 2011.
- Montana library patrons checked out 7,519,019 items in 2011, about eight items per person.
- Librarians in Montana's public libraries fielded 465,036 reference questions in SFY 2011, or 8,934 questions per week.
- 100% of all Montana libraries provide Internet access to patrons
- Nearly half of all Montanans (467,303) have a library card.

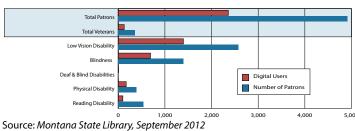


Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

#### **Courier Project**

As access to quality information has become a vital part of our lives, the Montana State Library is partnering with libraries on a number of ways to share information and materials affordably and dependably. One of these methods is the Montana Courier Project, which uses a commercial courier service to ship library materials and resources around the state. As participation has grown, libraries are seeing increasingly significant savings in the cost of moving library materials around the state.





The Montana State Library works on behalf of all Montana libraries to help them provide the latest and best information and library services to their patrons – your constituents. We negotiate on behalf of libraries across the state to get the best rate on cuttingedge library products and services, keeping libraries relevant and engaged in their local communities. Our statewide suite of resource sharing tools through our unique group services contract with Online Computing Library Center (OCLC) enables patrons to borrow library materials from anywhere in the world and provides Montana collections to citizens of the world. Discover It, a new statewide search tool for libraries, makes the patron's discovery experience into a one stop, "Googlelike" experience. Without statewide library projects, some of which are listed here, many Montanans would be left behind in this age of information.

#### **Participating Libraries**

Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries that are participating in the following statewide projects.

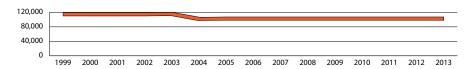
		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 31	District 61	District 62
Statewide Databases	769	23	23	8
OCLC	769	23	23	8
OCLC Group Services	252	6	6	2
Montana Shared Catalog	163	4	4	1
MontanaLibrary2Go	88	2	2	1
Ready2Read	72	1	1	1
Courier Project	46	1	1	1
Montana Memory Project	34	3	3	2

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

#### -State Aid Dollars for Public Libraries-

State aid to public libraries is provided through the Information Access Montana Act (IAMA) passed by the Montana Legislature in 1989. The act is designed to broaden access to existing information by strengthening public libraries, augment and extend services provided by public libraries, and permit new types of library services based on local need. For fiscal year 2013, a total of \$102,830 was distributed amongst the state's 82 public libraries.

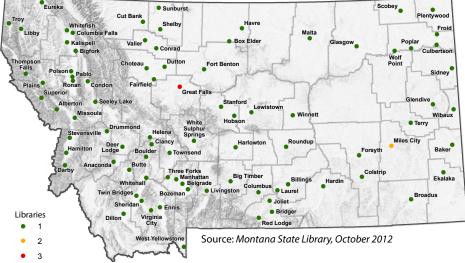
#### State Aid for Montana Public Libraries (1999 - 2013)



	Per	PerSq	
State Aid for Public Libraries in Senate District 31	Capita \$	Mile \$	Total \$
Carnegie Public Library, Big Timber	331	168	499
Livingston-Park County Public Library, Livingston	1,417	241	1,657

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

#### MontanaLibrary2Go Participating Libraries



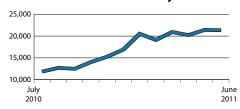
## Statewide Databases and HomeworkMT

Thanks to an allocation from the Montana legislature, the Montana State Library offers statewide periodical databases to all Montana library patrons. Access to this completely online collection - accessible in the library, at home, or on a mobile device - includes hundreds of journals and thousands of full text articles on everything from business resources to health information. Montanans performed nearly 6.5 million searches within the "Discover It" statewide search tool last year. Library patrons also have access to live tutors and online homework assistance through HomeworkMT. Montana students engaged in 8,102 live tutoring sessions and 3,715 online sessions to get assistance with math, science, social studies and the GED. Adults accessed the resource for assistance with computer and financial literacy, resumes, and helping children with homework.

#### MontanaLibrary2Go

The ever increasing popularity of downloadable audio and e-books makes MontanaLibrary2Go a favorite of Montana library patrons. Participating libraries deliver a growing collection of downloadable audio and e-book titles to their patrons. Titles are available for download on a wide variety of mobile devices including Kindles, iPods, iPads, iPhones and Androids. Patrons from participating libraries downloaded 206,801 titles between July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012.

### MontanaLibrary2Go Circulation Activity



Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

#### **Ready 2 Read**

The Montana State Library's Ready 2 Read program is designed to help parents and caregivers understand the value of sharing language and literacy with their children and the importance these skills play throughout a person's life. The Ready 2 Read program has provided extensive early childhood training for Montana librarians; placed early childhood materials, including age-appropriate books and toys, into libraries throughout the state; and helped Montana libraries become community hubs for healthy child and family development, which provide all parents of young children access to age appropriate reading materials and a 21st Century learning environment that will reap rewards for society far into the future.

http://ready2readmontana.org/

#### **Montana GIS Portal**



The Montana GIS Portal serves as Montana's primary online resource to discover geospatial data. The Portal provides online access to hundreds of datasets in a variety of formats for use in maps, web mapping applications and geospatial analyses.

http://gisportal.msl.mt.gov/

#### **State Names Authority (SNA)**

The Montana State Library is responsible for representing the State of Montana to the US Board of Geographic Names (BGN). The SNA is notified when the BGN receives proposals for new names or changes to existing names recognized by the federal government for natural features such as streams and mountains in Montana. The SNA solicits opinions on the proposals from state and local agencies and from the public, then forwards these opinions, along with the State's recommendation, to the BGN. The SNA web site at <a href="http://msl.mt.gov/geonames">http://msl.mt.gov/geonames</a> has more information and a database of all proposals made for Montana since 2002.

# 

#### **Statewide Library Training**

The Montana State Library's three consultants travel throughout Montana and meet one-on-one with librarians and library trustees across the state, assisting with everything from training and technology to applying Montana library law and fundraising basics. In the last fiscal year, MSL's consultants traveled over 37,505 miles, made over 2,830 contacts and completed over 167 visits with Montana's library community.



Number of trainings29Number of students at trainings450

Source: Montana State Library, October 2011 - September 2012

#### **Montana Shared Catalog**

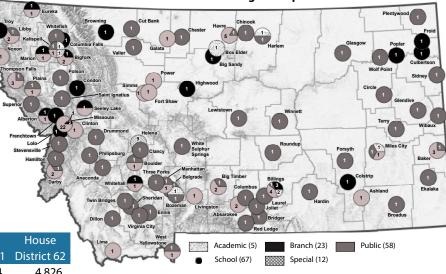
The Montana Shared Catalog helps more than 160 Montana libraries meet today's library users' demands. It gives Montanans a rich and easy-to-use catalog including more than 5 million items that patrons circulated 4,871,174 times from August 2011 to September 2012. Forty-two of the MSC member libraries have joined together in three separate groups to share their collections and patrons among their members. These resource sharing libraries are in the 4-Rivers Group (10 members in Southwestern Montana), BridgerNet Group (5 members in Gallatin County), and the Partners Group (27 members located across the state).

#### **Montana Shared Catalog Circulation**

		· ·			6
		Senate	House	House	1
	Montana	District 31	District 61	District 62	- {
Circulation	4,871,174	37,464	37,464	4,826	

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

#### **Montana Shared Catalog Participants**



Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

#### **State Publications Available Online!**

The Montana State Library is digitizing our legacy print state publications collection of 37,000+ publications dating from 1874. To date, over one million pages have been digitized. These publications are available online in a variety of formats at <a href="http://statepublications.mt.gov">http://statepublications.mt.gov</a>. Use of these online items is exponentially more frequent than traditional print usage.

#### **Geographic Information**

#### **Montana Land Information Act**

Montana Governments and Groups Receiving MLIA Grants The Montana Land FY 2008 Through FY 2013 Information Account is funded through document Fort Peck Tribes recording fees as described Chippewa Swan Valley School District LINCOLN in MCA 7-4-2637. The Cree Tribe account supplies funds FLATHEAD for work on statewide datasets, called the Montana Salish TETON **Spatial Data Infrastructure** Kootenai Tribe (MSDI), and provides funding for local, regional, and tribal efforts to build and support GIS capacity. The statewide datasets. such as cadastral (tax parcels), aerial photography, addressed structures, and wetlands are used by local, state, tribal, federal, and private sector GIS STILL-WATER YELLOWSTON practitioners. **Montana Land Information Account Funds to State Account By Year** 750.000 Tribal Governments Grants County Grants Counties with Multiple Grants 500,000 Cities and Other Eligible Entity Grants

#### **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure**

\*FY06 does not include a June 06 collection month

FY10

FY08 FY09

Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

The Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure or MSDI contains 14 Framework layers that digitally represent the physical and cultural landscape of Montana. This information is developed with private sector, local, state, and tribal programs and in cooperation with the federal government. The State of Montana partners with all levels of government to create a complete standardized set of data for Montana base maps.

These 14 layers can help improve business inefficiencies; route traffic; study sensitive species after an oil spill; plan for future development; spur economic development; deliver necessary immunization services to children in your community and more.

# MSDI represent cana. This in, local, state, the federal swith all standardized The Montana Cadastral Mapping Application is a robust mapping tool that provides access to selected Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure layers, including information on public and private land ownership.

Montana Cadastral Application http://gis.mt.gov

Source: Montana State Library, August 2012

#### **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure Layers**



250.000

Hydrography

























For more information, visit http://giscoordination.mt.gov

#### Land

#### **Land Ownership**

Senate District 31 ranks number 15 in size and is 4,162.472 square miles, or about 3% of Montana's total land area (146,926 square miles). The average senate district in Montana is 2,938 square miles and the average house district is 1,469 square miles.

	Montana		Senate Distric	enate District 31 House D		ouse District 61		62
	Area		Area		Area		Area	
Owner	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%
Private	95,080	65	2,163	52	2,149	52	14	94
Local Government	208	<1	5	<1	5	<1	<1	3
Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks	648	<1	9	<1	9	<1	<1	<1
State Trust Land	8,092	6	104	3	104	3	0	0
Other State Land	139	<1	1	<1	1	<1	<1	<1
US Bureau of Land Management	12,505	9	23	<1	23	<1	<1	3
US Fish and Wildlife Service	1,448	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
US Forest Service	26,608	18	1,711	41	1,711	41	0	0
US National Park Service	1,853	1	146	3	146	4	0	0
Other Federal Land	344	<1	<1	<1	0	0	<1	<1
Total	146,926		4,162		4,148		15	

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

#### **Private Land Agricultural Use**

	Montana		Senate District 31		House District 61		House District 62	
Owner	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%
Continuous Crop	29,162	<1	27	<1	27	<1	0	0
Fallow Crop	13,497,077	16	26,320	<1	26,315	<1	5	<1
Farmstead	34,343	<1	1,283	<1	1,263	<1	20	<1
Grazing	51,274,975	62	1,581,488	57	1,577,660	57	3,828	59
Irrigated	1,891,718	2	80,907	3	80,410	3	497	8
Timber	15,346,749	18	1,080,641	39	1,078,543	39	2,098	32
Wild Hay	1,235,624	1	19,319	<1	19,300	<1	19	<1
Total	83,309,648		2,789,985		2,783,518		6,467	

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Department of Revenue, September 2012

#### **Conservation Easements (Acres)**

		Senate District	House District	House District
	Montana	31	61	62
Bitter Root Land Trust	2,624	0	0	0
City Government	601	0	0	0
Clark Fork-Pend Oreille Conservancy	208	0	0	0
County Government	528	0	0	0
Ducks Unlimited (Wetlands America Trust)	16,997	12,049	12,049	0
Five Valleys Land Trust	47,591	0	0	0
Flathead Land Trust	9,568	0	0	0
Gallatin Valley Land Trust	37,046	5,299	5,299	0
Humane Society Wildlife Land Trust	279	0	0	0
Montana Conservation Trust	736	0	0	0
Montana Department of Transportation	999	34	34	0
Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks	417,119	461	461	0
Montana Land Reliance	895,520	116,462	116,449	13
Mule Deer Foundation	155	0	0	0
National Wildlife Federation	20	0	0	0
Prickly Pear Land Trust	3,246	0	0	0
Rattlesnake Land Trust	190	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation	50,266	9,360	9,360	0
Salish and Kootenai Tribal Lands	222	0	0	0
The Bighorn Institute	1,443	0	0	0
The Conservation Fund	15,061	0	0	0
The Nature Conservancy	316,722	3,914	3,914	0
The Vital Ground Foundation	912	0	0	0
US Bureau of Reclamation	42	0	0	0
US Department of Agriculture	26,901	0	0	0
US Fish and Wildlife Service	241,264	0	0	0
US Forest Service	20,038	488	488	0
US Government	9,251	0	0	0
Total	2,115,548	148,067	148,054	13

#### Montana Land Management Tool

To view more land management and conservation easement information, visit the Natural Heritage MapViewer at <a href="http://">http://</a> mtnhp.org/mapviewer. The MapViewer displays land management information (public lands, managed areas, and conservation easements); wildlife sightings (more than 1,300,000); land cover/land use; and, over 28,000 georeferenced photos from across Montana. It links directly into the Montana Field Guides for more information about Montana's animals, plants and habitats. The Natural Heritage Program is the state's source for reliable, objective information and expertise to support stewardship of our native species and habitats.

http://mtnhp.org

#### **Montana Ground Water Investigations Program**

- Investigates critical groundwater challenges such as groundwater/surfacewater interaction, impacts of land use change, development stress, and more.
- Results provide scientific basis for sound, informed, water-management decisions.

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/gwip/gwip.asp

#### **Montana Ground Water Assessment Program**

- Maps groundwater quality and the distribution of Montana's aquifers
- Provides long-term groundwater quality and water-level monitoring
- Maintains the central repository for Montana's groundwater information

http://mbmggwic.mtech.edu/

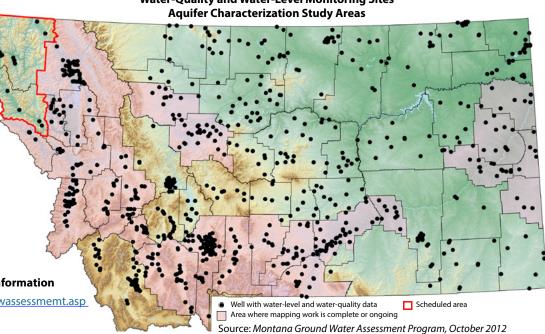
**Ground Water Assessment Program information** 

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/grw/grwassessmemt.asp

# **Ground Water Investigation Program Project Areas Map** Active or completed projects Next scheduled projects Unscheduled projects

Source: Montana Ground Water Investigation Program, September 2012

#### **Water-Quality and Water-Level Monitoring Sites**



#### **Montana Drought Resources**

The Montana Governor's Drought **Advisory Committee** is charged with monitoring, forecasting, and reporting water supply and moisture conditions, enabling



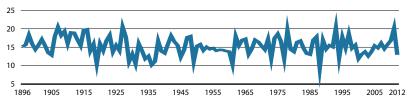
Montanans to make timely and informed decisions to mitigate drought impacts in a proactive manner.

For historic analysis, up-to-date information, and maps on Montana's current drought situation visit http://drought.mt.gov/.

#### **Montana Digital Atlas**

Additional mapping and data capabilities are available through the Montana State Library at <a href="http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp">http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp</a>. The Montana Digital Atlas allows users to identify a place of interest and view an atlas of information about that place that includes a broad range of data categories such as land ownership and use, census data, water information and biological data.

#### Montana Annual Precipitation in Inches (1895 - 2012)

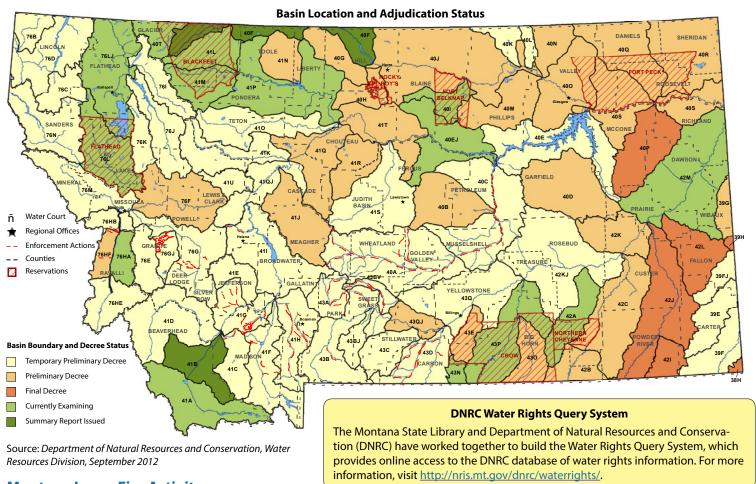


Source: NOAA National Climate Data Center, September 2012

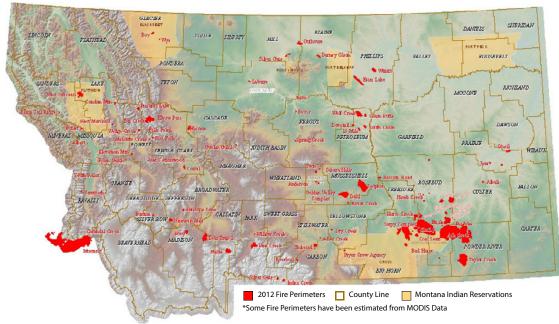
#### Water/Fire

#### **Water Rights**

The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation Water Adjudication Bureau assists the Montana Water Court in the adjudication of all claims to pre July 1, 1973 water rights. The Bureau examines all claims pursuant to Supreme Court rules and provides a summary report to the Water Court on each of the basins (85) in the state. Pursuant to legislation passed in 2005 the Bureau must complete the examination of the remaining 57,000 claims (as of 2005) by June 30, 2015. The map below shows the current status of the adjudication process. Visit <a href="http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/">http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/</a>.



#### **Montana Large Fire Activity**



Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, Forestry Division, September 2012

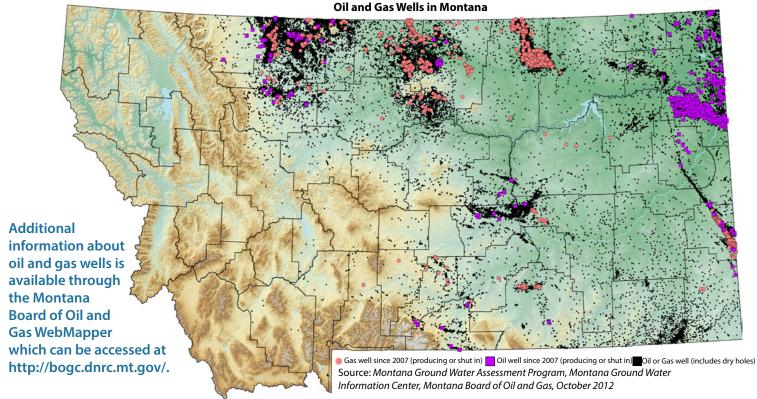
#### Montana Fires 2002 - 2011 All Fires As Reported by All Agencies

Year	Count	Acreage
2002	1,372	110,309
2003	2,326	736,809
2004	1,447	18,445
2005	1,316	103,294
2006	2,302	1,047,118
2007	1,875	778,079
2008	1,424	166,842
2009	1,731	48,912
2010	1,050	56,711
2011	1,335	168,010

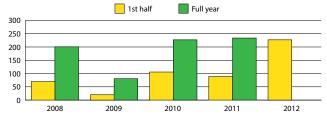
Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, September 2012

For additional information on Montana's fires, visit DNRC's online Fire Map at http://dnrc.mt.gov/gis/fire/.

#### **Oil and Gas Wells**



#### Montana Oil Well Permits Issued (2008 - 2012)



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, August 2012

# Montana House Heating Fuel Occupied Housing Units

	Count	Percent
Utility gas	226,740	56.5%
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	51,713	12.9%
Electricity	78,582	18.8%
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	7,472	1.9%
Coal or coke	927	0.2%
Wood	33,481	8.3%
Solar energy	321	0.1%
Other fuel	4,234	1.1%
No fuel used	858	0.2%
Total	404,616	100.0%

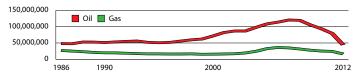
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

#### Oil and Gas Wells

		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	31	61	62
Coal Bed Methane, Active	1,073	0	0	0
Coal Bed Methane, Inactive	65	0	0	0
Gas, Active	7,238	4	4	0
Gas, Inactive	2,569	3	3	0
Gas Storage, Active	270	0	0	0
Gas Storage, Inactive	18	0	0	0
Injection, Active	1,135	0	0	0
Injection, Inactive	757	0	0	0
Oil, Active	7,554	0	0	0
Oil, Inactive	4,579	3	3	0
Oil & Gas, Active	1	0	0	0
Total	25,259	10	10	0

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Board of Oil and Gas, September 2012

#### **Montana Annual Oil and Gas Production (Barrels)**



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, October 2012

#### **Pipelines**

	Montana		Senate District 31		House District 61		House District 62	
	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles
Crude Oil	90	1,970	0	0	0	0	0	0
Natural Gas	360	3,301	3	47	2	46	1	1
Refined Product	47	805	2	47	1	46	1	1
Other	24	402	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	521	6,477	5	94	3	93	2	1

Source: Montana State Library, Pipeline Intregrity Management Mapping Application, December 2006

#### Wildlife and Recreation

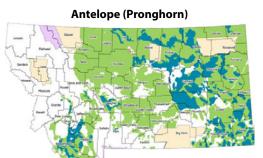
Montana is blessed with a wealth of wildlife and habitat diversity. These resources provide exceptional opportunities for recreation and contribute substantially to the state's economy and quality of life. Good information is critical to maintain this valuable heritage as the state grows and develops.

#### **Recreation Area (Acres)**

	Senate District 31
Fishing Access Sites	1,000
Fishing Conservation Areas	0
State Parks	0
Wildlife Conservation Easements	154
Wildlife Management Areas	4,841
Wildlife Protection Areas	3
Total	5,998

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks, September 2012

#### **Big Game Distribution**



#### **Animal Species Diversity**

		Senate District 31	% of Montana
	Montana (Count)	(Count)	Species
<b>Amphibians</b>	13	8	62
Birds	308	270	88
Fish	54	22	41
Mammals	103	83	81
Reptiles	17	12	71

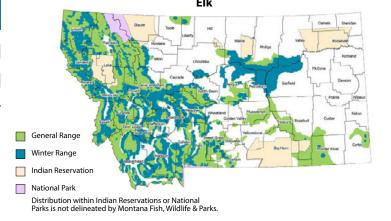
Source: Montana Natural Heritage Program, September 2012

#### **Block Management Acreage**

There are a total of 9,093,377 acres of Block Management land (including Plum Creek\*) in the State of Montana. Senate District 31 contains 52,215 or 1% of those acres.

\*Plum Creek land in FWP's Regions 1 and 2 are included in these statistics. Although they are part of the Block Management Program, they are not traditional BMA's and are managed differently.

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012



#### -Wildlife Highlights-

For more information on animals, plants, and habitats in your Senate District, visit the Montana Natural Heritage Program at http://mtnhp.org. Resources include:

- · Montana Field Guide an encyclopedia of the distribution, status, and biology of Montana's animals, plants, and biological communities
- MapViewer interactive maps of animals, plants, land cover, and land management

· Land Management Maps – public lands, conservation easements,

· Wetland and riparian mapping information

and special designations

Reports on Montana's Species of Concern

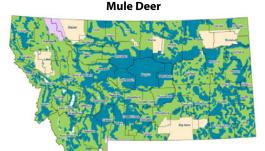
· Quick responses to data requests and answers from expert scientists on Montana's plants, animals, and biological communities.

#### **Spiny Softshell** Apalone spinifera

Spiny Softshells are known for foraging in the water, often in shallows with vegetation. Most mature females lay a single clutch of 20 to 40 eggs in the fall.



# Moose



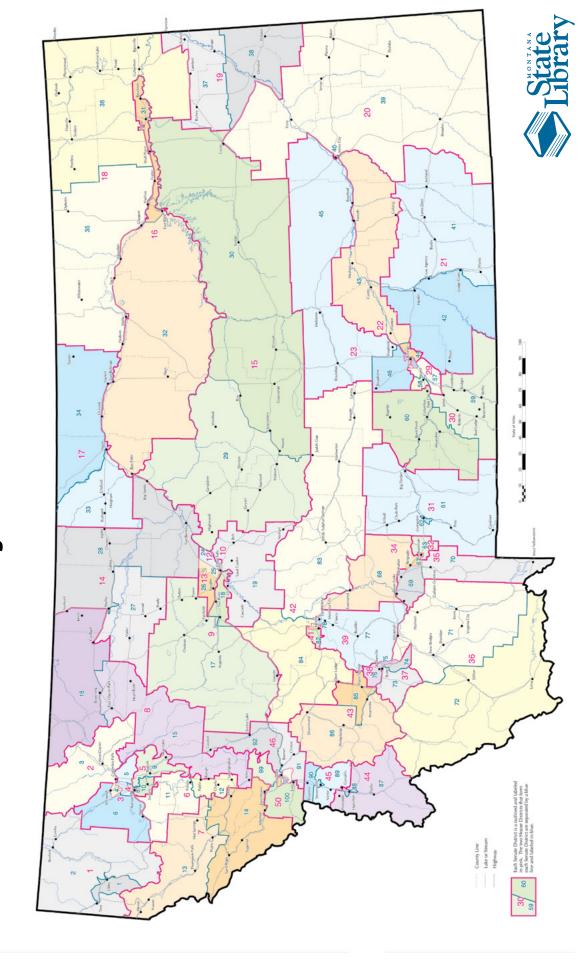


Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012



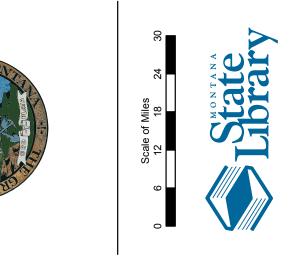
Source: Montana Natural Heritage Program, September 2012

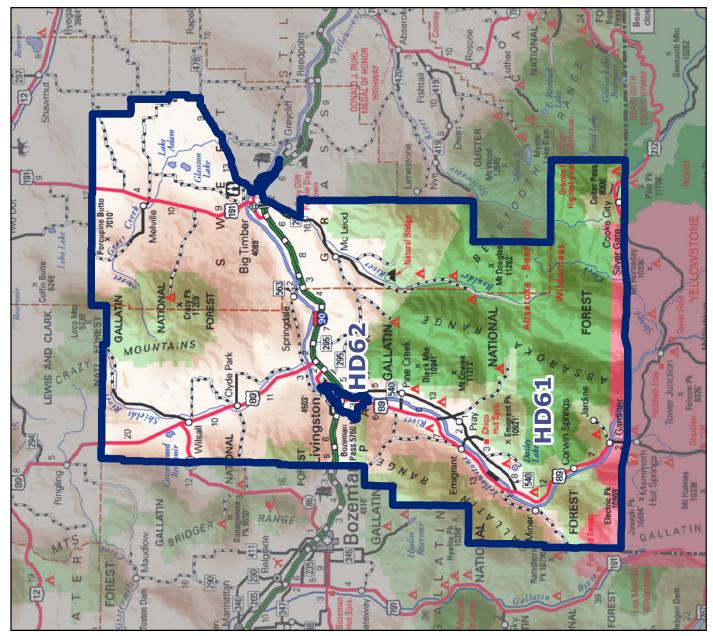
Montana Legislative District 2005 - 2014



# Montana Senate District 31







#### **Online Resources Directory**

#### **Montana State Library**

1515 East 6th Avenue PO Box 201800 Helena, MT 59620 (406) 444-3115

#### http://msl.mt.gov



#### **Statewide Library Resources**

- · Discover It! Montana State Library Catalog
- · Montana Library Directory

#### http://mymontanalibrary.org

http://mtslr.org

http://msl.mt.gov/For Librarians/Library Directory

#### **Montana State Digital Library**

- Library Information Services
  - MT.GOV Connect
  - · Montana State Publications Online
  - Find Resources Online
- MSL Geographic Information
  - Montana Geographic Information Clearinghouse
  - Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure
  - · Water Information System
- Natural Heritage Program
  - · Montana Field Guide
  - MapViewer
  - Species of Concern Reports Animals
  - Species of Concern Reports Plants

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/connect

http://statepublications.mt.gov

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/Find Resources Online

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/gis

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/msdi

http://msl.msl.gov/geoinfo/water

http://mtnhp.org

http://fieldguide.mt.gov

http://mtnhp.org/mapviewer

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=a

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=p

#### **Montana Talking Book Library**

- Online catalogs and services WebOpac
- BARD Braille and Audio Reading Download

#### http://msl.mt.gov/talking book library

http://www.klasweb.msl.mt.gov https://nlsbard.loc.gov/mt1a

#### **Montana State Library In-House Partners**

- · Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks
- Natural Resources Conservation Service

http://fwp.mt.gov

http://www.mt.nrcs.usda.gov

#### **Legislative Snapshot**

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative snapshot

# **Legislative Snapshot 2013**

Includes information for the State of Montana, Senate District 32, and House Districts 63 and 64.

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/





Senate District 32

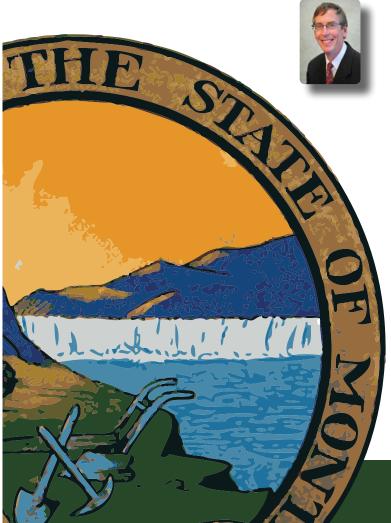
Senator Larry Jent (D)

1201 S 3rd Street

Bozeman, MT 59715-5503



House District 63 **Representative Franke Wilmer (D)**541 East Mendenhall Street
Bozeman, MT 59715-3728



House District 64 **Representative Tom Woods (D)**1122 North Spruce Drive
Bozeman, MT 59715-5949





#### **Letter from the Montana State Librarian**

On behalf of the Montana State Library, I would like to welcome you to the 2013 legislative session. We appreciate your dedication and hard work on behalf of all Montanans. We hope that this information booklet, compiled by our information experts and full of data on issues of state and national importance, will help inform many of the decisions you have to make in the coming months.

The 2013 Legislative Snapshot includes a wide range of information on issues that affect Montanans. You will find information on our state's economy and the economic impact on your constituents. High-speed, broadband Internet access is essential in this information age and the Snapshot includes a current view of the availability of broadband and Internet services across the state. Education is always an important issue, and you will find relevant information on our state's public schools



and test scores. Throughout Montana, libraries serve as community anchors; we've highlighted the programs and services offered to Montanans through their local libraries. Finally, land, wildlife, and recreation will always be an important part of Montana life, and we've pulled several highlights from our collection that might help guide your decision-making this session. Based on feedback we received from legislators in 2011, we are pleased to make much more of the data available by legislative districts. And we are pleased to provide much of the information in mapped form. Using the Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure, a set of standardized geospatial data, these maps tell powerful stories that will further your understanding of the topics highlighted.

The Montana State Library is a small and very unique agency. We employ librarians, geographers, and natural resource specialists and we partner with botanists, zoologists and ecologists. We work closely with federal and state agencies and local and tribal governments. We manage an enormous collection of state government information in all formats, keeping Montanans informed about the work of their government. And we ensure that Montana's blind and physically disabled citizens have access to reading materials and information.

We also work on behalf of all of Montana's libraries to help them provide the latest and best information, technology and library services to their patrons – your constituents – whether it's downloadable ebooks, public access computers, online information resources, or the latest bestseller. Without the Montana State Library, Montana libraries would not be able to afford these resources and services for their patrons, all of which are being used in record numbers. In this age of information – most of which is only accessed online – the Montana State Library, through libraries across the state, provides a vital link that affects Montanans in a multitude of ways.

We created this booklet for you not only to provide vital information to help you make difficult decisions in the coming months, but to demonstrate the power of what a diverse staff with amazingly diverse skills can do to make information, in many different forms, available to every Montanan. Our work empowers Montanans by providing access to information, enhancing learning in families and communities, and building 21st Century skills. Knowing that our work makes a difference makes us very proud.

We hope that you use this Legislative Snapshot throughout the session. And we hope that you will stop by to see us – in person or virtually. Whether you visit us at our library or online, you will be able to browse our collection of government and natural resource information, get help to research a specific issue, or find a quiet place to work or meet with colleagues. We are located one block east of the Capitol, behind the Montana Historical Society, at the north end of the Justice building. And of course, our services are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week at <a href="http://msl.mt.gov">http://msl.mt.gov</a>.

Sincerely,

#### Senate District 32 House District 63 House District 64

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Find additional Senate and House district data, interactive maps, and even more resources online at http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/.

Jennie Stapp

Juni Stepp

### The Montana Economy and Theories of Economic Growth

Source: Montana Department of Labor and Industries

It has been an interesting five years for the Montana and U.S. economies, including the deepest and longest U.S. recession since the Great Depression and a slow economic recovery. Montana outperformed the U.S. economy during the recession and recovery, losing only 4.4% of our pre-recession personal income peak compared to 5.6% nationally. Further, since hitting the trough in 2009, Montana's personal income growth has outpaced the U.S. by about 3 percentage points, while the state's payroll job growth has increased by 3.4% compared to 3.1% nationally. Montana's 2012 job growth promises to be strong. From June 2011 to June 2012, Montana added almost 9,800 jobs for an annual growth rate of 2.1% -- above forecasted expectations and above the long-term growth rate of 1.2%. Montana's economy is returning to growth despite the many national and international challenges.

The various forces causing the recession and slow recovery are evident in the quarterly personal income statistics in Figure 1. The national slowdown in the overall economy and particularly in the housing market was first noted in the summer of 2007, but personal income for both the U.S. and Montana continued to expand until the financial crisis in the third and fourth quarters of 2008. Wall Street losses translated into income and job losses on Main Streets in Montana. Although the U.S. recession officially ended in June 2009, Montana continued to lose income until the first quarter of 2010.



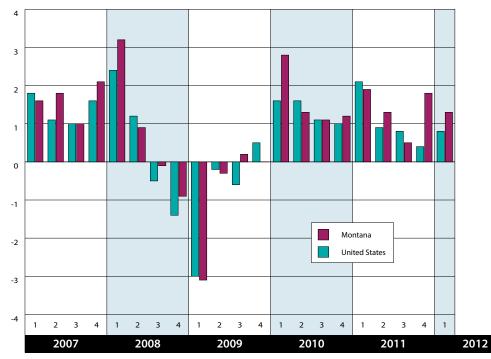
Then, just as the U.S. economy turned upward, global problems came to the forefront. The Eurozone's sovereign debt crisis moderated the U.S. recovery, with the first Greece bailout occurring in the second quarter of 2010. As one of America's largest export customers, Europe's economic slowdown reduced the demand for U.S. goods, in addition to increasing uncertainty and risk in the global financial system. In fact, overall global growth slowed from 5.2% in 2010 to 3.8% in 2011, while the advanced

economies that make up the majority of the U.S. export customers slowed from 3% in 2010 to 1.4% in 2011. The last few years have taught Montanans that our economic fortunes are strongly tied to the performance of global and national economies.

Domestic factors have also played a role in the slow emergence of the economy out of the recession. Throughout the 2007 to 2012 period, oil and gas price spikes caused temporary shocks to the economy. Higher fuel prices reduce the amount of discretionary dollars consumers have to spend in grocery stores, restaurants, and retail stores, thus slowing job growth. Also, during the summer of 2011, the federal debt ceiling increase debate increased the uncertainty about future government spending and the safety of U.S. financial instruments. With government spending equaling roughly 20% of the Gross Domestic Product, any large change to that spending would have an impact on the economy. Businesses are still in the shadow of this fiscal uncertainty. Current national fiscal plans call for spending cuts and tax increases equal to about 3.8% of GDP in January 2013, which would likely send the U.S. economy into a shallow recession.iii Businesses and consumers who are reliant on this spending are less likely to make decisions or take on risk in such an uncertain environment.

Like personal income, Montana's payroll employment was impacted by the financial crises, starting with employment losses in the fourth quarter of 2008. Job losses continued throughout 2009 and 2010 before starting recovery in 2011. Wages recovered earlier than employment growth, with the total amount

Figure 1: Montana and U.S. Personal Income Growth

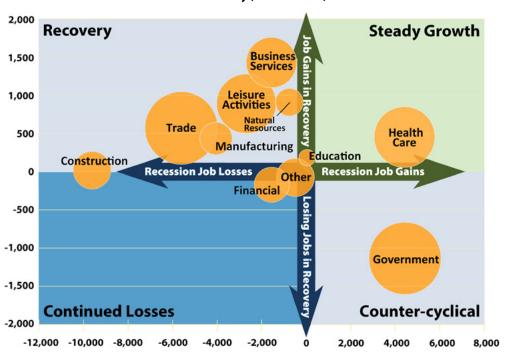


Source: Quarterly Personal Income Data, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

of wages paid to Montana workers starting to increase in the second quarter of 2010. These wage gains translated into job growth in 2011 as the spending of more wages stimulated demand in the high-employment consumer industries. The average annual wage increased by 3.5% in 2011, driving Montana's average annual wage over \$35,000 for the first time.

Payroll employment grew at about 0.9% in 2011, but private employment grew much faster at 1.4%. The job growth by industry is illustrated in Figure 2. The job change during the recession years of 2007 to 2010 is shown on the horizontal axis compared to the past year of recovery on the vertical axis. The size of the bubble indicates the size of the industry employment in 2011. Total job growth in recent years has been slower than private job growth because the government sector shed jobs in 2010 and 2011. Figure 2 includes all public employees in the government bubble, even though many public workers are in the education, health care, or construction industries. Public employment represents roughly 20% of total employment in 2011, with 11% of total employment in local government, 6% in state government, and 3% in the federal government. The government share of total employment has been slowly decreasing over time, although it increased a few percentage points during the recession. The government share returned to its downward trend in the last year. Government is placed in the counter-cyclical quadrant in Figure 2, as it added about 4,400 jobs during the recession and then lost about 1,100 jobs in 2011. Counter-cyclical government employment growth helps stabilize the economy during recessionary periods and helps accelerate the return to growth.

Figure 2: Industry Job Change during the Recession (2007 to 2010) and Recovery (2010 to 2011)



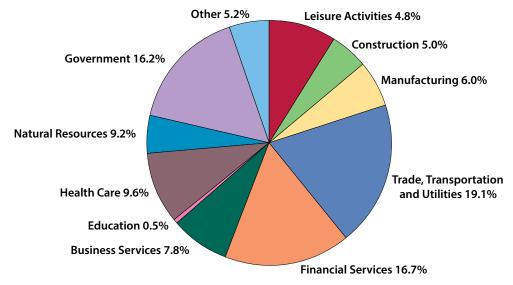
Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

The health care industry has added jobs throughout the recession and recovery, adding almost 5,000 jobs over the last five years. Only the financial services industry (which includes real estate) and other services posted employment losses in 2011, with all other industries in recovery with job gains. Business services, including administration and professional services, added the most jobs in 2011, followed by natural resources (including oil and gas mining) and the leisure activities sector

(which includes restaurants, bars, entertainment, and hotels). Trade, manufacturing, and construction posted the most losses during the recession, but all three industries are back on the recovery path with job gains in 2011. Wood product manufacturing and residential construction have been slow to recover in the aftermath of the national housing downturn, but other manufacturing and commercial and industrial construction posted job gains over the past year.

Figure 2 illustrates the size of each industry by the size of the industry's bubble, with trade, health care, government, and leisure activities employing the most workers. However, employment is only one way to contribute to the economy. Figure 3 illustrates the contribution of each industry to Montana's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Although health care represents 15% of Montana's total workforce, it contributes 10% of Montana's GDP. Similarly, the leisure activities sector comprises 13% of employment, but contributes only 5% of GDP. Other industries contribute more to GDP than to employment. The financial services industry, which includes real estate, contributes 17% of Montana's GDP, but only 5% of Montana's employment. The manufacturing and natural resource sectors also contribute significant GDP (15% combined), but are a small percentage of employment (7%). No industry is more important than another, but each industry has different roles to play in the economy.

Figure 3. Montana Gross Domestic Product by Industry, 2011



Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

Figure 4: Top 10 Exports from Montana to the Rest of the World (millions)

1.	Bulk Wheat	881.8
2.	Mineral Fuel, Oil, etc.	374.2
3.	Inorganic Chemicals	346.4
4.	Industrial Machinery (including computers)	197.9
5.	Vehicles, Parts, etc.	114.9
6.	Cereals	60.5
7.	Ores, Slag & Ash	60.2
8.	Salt, Sulfur, Earth & Stone	57.6
9.	Aircraft, Parts, etc.	40.3
10	Optic, Medical or Surgical Instruments	37.6

Source: Montana Department of Commerce, Office of Trade and International Relations, 2011

The manufacturing and natural resources industries are also important because of the amount of exports they provide for our economy. Exports bring new wealth into our economy, which then drives economic growth in all industries as the money is circulated through our economy. Figure 4 illustrates the top 10 Montana exports. Many are raw natural resources from the agriculture and mining industries, or manufacturing products that add value to the raw commodities. Overall, Montana's exports increased by 14% in 2011. Montana's largest export customers include other states, Canada, Asia, and Europe. Based on data from the first half of 2012, Montana exports may decrease slightly in 2012 because of slower economic growth in many of our non-U.S. global trading partners.v

The western portion of Montana was harder hit by the recession and global slowdown compared to the eastern portion of the state. 2011 unemployment rates by region are shown in Figure 5. The large job losses in wood product manufacturing had a disproportional effect in Northwestern Montana, while the large recessionary job losses in construction had the largest impact in both the Northwest and around the Bozeman region. These two areas continue to have the highest unemployment rates in 2011. In contrast, the Eastern portion of the state was less impacted by the recession because of a heavy reliance on energy, agriculture, health care, and government – all industries that performed relatively well during the recession. The unemployment rate in the East was only 4.7% in 2011. The development of the Bakken oil shale has brought a great deal of development into the

region, both in the primary oil and gas mining industry and in related business services, such as environmental engineering and employment firms. Although unemployment in the western portion of the state continues to be high, job growth has returned to all Montana regions. In fact, the Southwest region of the state (including Butte, Bozeman, Dillon, and Helena) has led the state in job gains as we have exited the recession, leading the Southwest region's unemployment rate to decrease slightly in 2011 to 6.1% from 6.6% in 2010.

All of Montana's regions are expected to post job gains in 2012, with continued growth expected in 2013. However, job growth is expected to remain slower than before the recession for several years. The Montana Department of Labor and Industry's job projections expect 1.4% job growth in 2012 and 2013, compared to the 2.2% annual growth that the state experienced from 2000 to 2007 prior to the recession. In many ways, the rapid economic growth prior to the recession was artificially high because of the low interest rates that caused a growth bubble. Slower expected growth is simply a result of being outside the bubble period.

Growth is also expected to be slower in the future because of cutbacks in government spending and slower growth in consumer spending as Americans save and try to reduce their debt loads. With government spending comprising about 20% and consumption comprising about 70% of aggregate demand, the slowdown in these sectors will translate into slower overall economic growth. Lower domestic demand from consumers and governments will lead many businesses to slow production or look abroad to foreign markets to supplement growth. Both alternatives may lead to slower employment growth domestically. Further, a slowing global economy will likely moderate Montana export growth in 2012 and 2013, although global demand is expected to return in later years.

Despite domestic and global challenges, Montana's economy has proven to be incredibly resilient in the last few years. Montana's economy is now in recovery, adding over 9,800 jobs in the last year, and posting over two years of personal income and wage gains. Although unemployment remains undesirably high, Montana's job growth has re-employed out-of-work Montanans and brought stronger wages back to workers and their families. Future years are expected to bring continued growth to our state as our industries continue recovery from the recession, and the Bakken development provides new opportunities for income growth and entrepreneurialism.

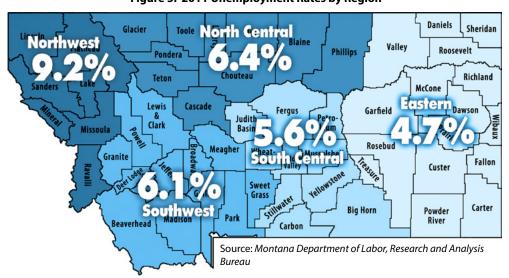


Figure 5: 2011 Unemployment Rates by Region

i The long-term growth rate of 1.2% for Montana's total employment growth is based on employment data from 1976 to 2011 using the Local Area Unemployment Statistics published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Montana Department of Labor and Industry (DLI). Job growth forecasts based on this series by DLI suggested job growth of only 0.9% in 2011.

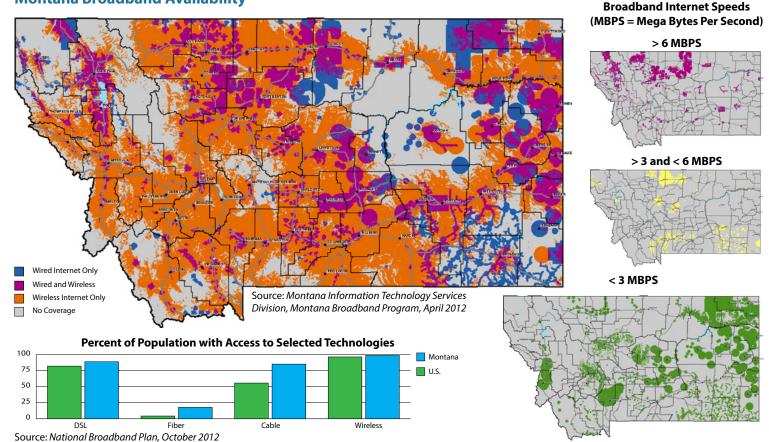
ii International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2012. www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2012/01/weodata/index.aspx.

iii Global Insight, "U.S. Economy: The Fiscal Cliff" June 28, 2012 and Congressional Budget Office, "An Update to the Budget and Economic Outlook: Fiscal Years 2012 to 2022" Aug. 22, 2012.

iv For more information on employment and wage growth, please see the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Labor Day Report 2012, available at <a href="http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913">http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913</a> LDR-12.pdf.

v WiserTrade, U.S. State Exports by NAICS Industry. At <u>www.wisertrade.org</u>. See footnote 2 for growth projections.

### **Montana Broadband Availability**



### **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program**

Under the Broadband Technologies Opportunities Program (BTOP) funded by the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA) and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the Montana State Library is partnering with 44 of Montana's public libraries to expand access to free, high-speed Internet to 86% of the state's population by 2013. Funds have supported: increased broadband speeds; decreased patron wait time; improved access by purchasing ADA compliant

software, hardware, and furniture, and through minor renovation projects aimed at increasing accessibility of computing center facilities; digital literacy training; and a mobile computer lab.

### **Highlights include:**

- Increased average statewide library broadband speeds from 3.55 mbps to 15 mbps
- Added 478 public workstations (212 desktops, 46 children's computers, 200 laptops, 17 touchscreens and 3 iMacs) for a total of 781

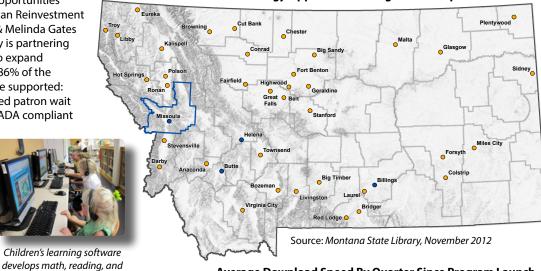
critical-thinking skills

- Decreased average wait time from 20 minutes to less than 5 minutes
- Provided digital literacy training to over 70,000 Montanans and 1,200 librarians on topics such as employment resources, tax filing, self-help law, Internet and email, and computer basics

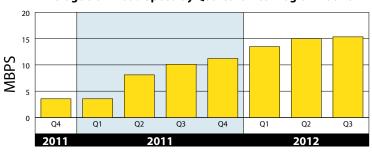
### **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program Participants**

Source: Montana Information Technology Services Division,

Montana Broadband Program, April 2012



### Average Download Speed By Quarter Since Program Launch



Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

### **Demographics**

### **2010 Poverty and Median Income Estimates**

		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	32	63	64
Median Household Income	43,872	50,661	68,720	38,440
% in Poverty All Ages	15	17	12	21
% in Poverty Ages Under 18	19	18	10	29

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

### Percent of Households With One or More Persons 65 Years and Over

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 32	District 63	District 64
One or More 65 and Over	25	17	22	13
One Person	10	7	8	6
Two Or More Persons	14	10	14	7
Family	14	9	12	7
Nonfamily	1	1	1	0

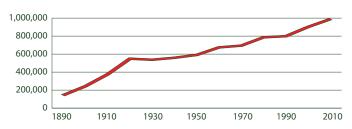
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### **Percent of Change in Number of Housing Units**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 32	District 63	District 64
2000 Census	412,633	7,541	3,551	3,990
2010 Census	482,825	11,010	4,733	6,277
Percent of Change	+ 17.0	+ 46.0	+ 33.3	+ 57.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Censes

### Montana Historic Population Growth 1890 - 2010 Censes

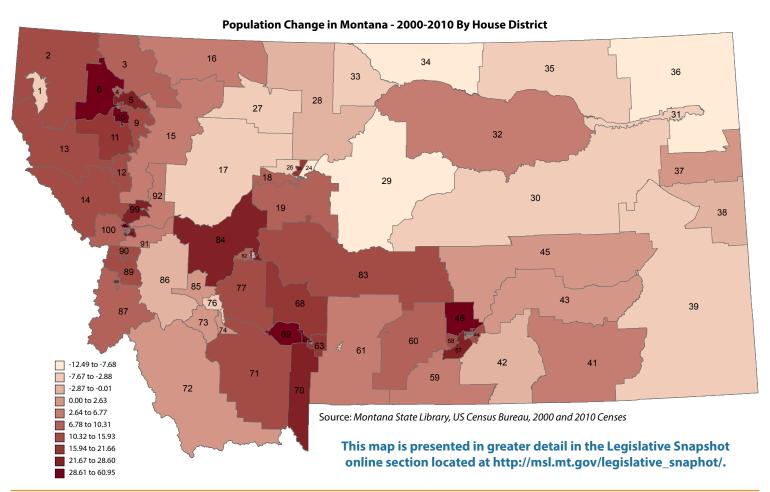


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1890 - 2010 Censes

### 2010 Census Data

	Total	Male	Female
United States	308,745,538	151,781,326	156,964,212
Under 5 years	20,201,362	10,319,427	9,881,935
Under 18 years	74,181,467	37,945,136	36,236,331
18 to 64 years	194,356,087	96,473,230	97,882,857
65 years and over	40,267,984	17,362,960	22,905,024
Montana	989,415	496,667	492,748
Under 5 years	62,423	32,129	30,294
Under 18 years	223,563	114,909	108,654
18 to 64 years	619,110	313,713	305,397
65 years and over	146,742	68,045	78,697

Source: US Census Bureau, 2010 Census



### **Demographics**

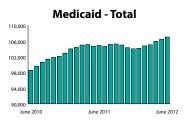
### **Veteran Population Projections**

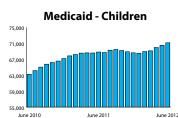
Montana is ranked second among the states for percent of the civilian population 18 years and over who are veterans. (12.3 percent, U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey)

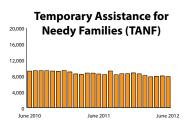
		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	32	63	64
Civilian population (>18)	746,963	18,507	8,694	9,813
Non Veterans	646,089	16,968	7,734	9,234
Veterans	100,874	1,539	960	579
% of Gulf War (>9/01)	9.0%	7%	3%	15%
% of Gulf War (8/90-8/01)	15%	13%	12%	14%
Vietnam era	37%	33%	29%	40%
Korean War	13%	15%	17%	12%
World War II	10%	10%	9%	11%

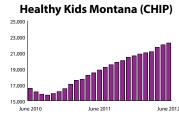
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services Selected Eligibles - Monthly Enrollment





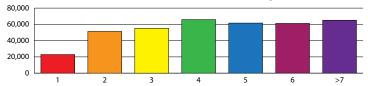




Source: Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services, August 2012

### **Montana Median Income By Household Size**

Median Income for All Households: 43,872



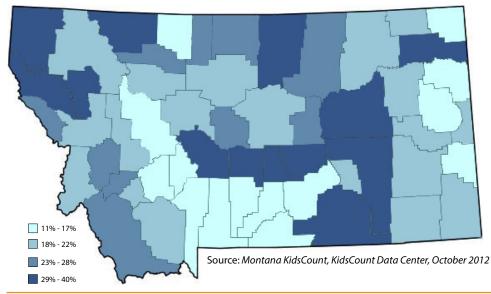
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### Percent of Individuals Below Poverty Level (12 Month Period)

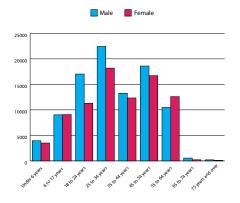
		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 32	District 63	District 64
Total (Count)	138,109	3,795	1,369	2,426
Males	46.2%	54.6%	62.7%	50.1%
Under 5 years	5.0%	3.3%	2.6%	3.6%
5 years	1.1%	2.5%	0.0%	3.9%
6 to 11 years	4.8%	2.0%	3.1%	1.4%
12 to 14 years	2.1%	1.0%	0.0%	1.5%
15 years	0.9%	0.8%	1.0%	0.6%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	3.6%	7.6%	1.4%
18 to 24 years	8.6%	25.7%	31.1%	22.6%
25 to 34 years	5.5%	5.5%	3.1%	6.9%
35 to 44 years	4.6%	2.0%	1.2%	2.5%
45 to 54 years	5.3%	4.8%	5.4%	4.4%
55 to 64 years	3.8%	0.6%	0.8%	0.5%
65 to 74 years	1.6%	1.3%	2.9%	0.4%
> 75 years	1.4%	1.6%	3.9%	0.3%
Females	53.8%	45.4%	37.3%	49.9%
Under 5 years	5.1%	1.4%	0.0%	2.1%
5 years	0.8%	0.4%	0.0%	0.6%
6 to 11 years	4.7%	3.6%	3.2%	3.8%
12 to 14 years	2.0%	1.3%	0.0%	2.0%
15 years	0.7%	0.9%	0.0%	1.4%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	1.0%	1.1%	0.9%
18 to 24 years	11.0%	18.2%	13.9%	20.7%
25 to 34 years	7.3%	4.5%	2.8%	5.4%
35 to 44 years	5.0%	3.5%	1.6%	4.5%
45 to 54 years	5.5%	3.8%	3.0%	4.2%
55 to 64 years	4.3%	2.9%	5.0%	1.6%
65 to 74 years	2.2%	1.9%	3.0%	1.2%
> 75 years	3.5%	2.3%	3.7%	1.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### Montana Child Poverty By County (Percent - 2009)



### **Montana Health Insurance Coverage Status**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey

### **Indexes**

Indexes				
Population	Montana	Senate District 32	House District 63	House District 6
Total population	989,415	23,354	10,738	12,616
Median age (years)	40	34	43	30
Total population - 65 years and over	146,742	2,719	1,505	1,214
Total population - 18 to 64 years	619,110	15,923	6,763	9,160
Total population - under 18 years	223,563	4,712	2,470	2,242
Total population - under 5 years	62,423	1,419	565	854
One race	964,439	22,981	10,614	12,367
White	884,961	22,305	10,411	11,894
Black/African American	4,027	67	18	49
American Indian/Alaska Native	62,555	151	37	114
Asian	6,253	299	97	20:
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	668	16	2	14
Some other race	5,975	143	49	9.
Two or more races	24,976	373	124	24
Hispanic/Latino	28,565	570	182	388
Social	Montana	Senate District 32	House District 63	House District 6
Total households	401,328	9,975	4,372	5,603
Average household size	2	2	3	. 2
Average family size	3	3	3	
Family households (families)	256,130	5,649	3,097	2,55
Male householder, no wife present, family	15,368	451	129	32:
Male householder, no wife present, family - with own children under 18 years	9,016	253	71	18
Female householder, no husband present, family	33,651	619	205	414
Female householder, no husband present, family - with own children under 18 years	21,355	415	136	27
Nonfamily households	145,198	4,326	1,275	3,05
Householder living alone	116,779	2,798	909	1,88
Householder living alone - 65 years and over	41,923	684	342	34.
Households with one or more people under 18 years	116,926	2,659	1,413	1,24
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	99,541	1,678	946	73:
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	235,983	6,484	3,010	3,474
Nursery school, preschool	13,206	326	200	120
Kindergarten	12,085	285	182	10:
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	96,195	1,842	971	87
High school (grades 9-12)	52,304	895	585	31
College or graduate school	62,193	3,136	1,072	2,06
	02,193	3,130	1,072	2,00
Economic	Montana	Senate District 32	House District 63	House District 6
Employment status - population 16 years and over	778,518	19,066	9,074	9,992
Civilian labor force - employed	476,195	13,074	5,477	7,59
Civilian labor force - unemployed	28,683	611	316	29:
Armed forces	3,737	16	4	1:
Not in labor force	269,903	5,365	3,277	2,08
Females 16 years and over in labor force	391,139	8,976	4,475	4,50
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18	16	16	1.
Mean earnings (dollars)	55,129	65,204	90,600	46,25
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	15,179	15,749	17,611	13,66
Mean retirement income (dollars)	18,679	25,800	30,742	19,41
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	7,895	9,299	10,951	8,79
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	2,954	8,751	0	8,75
Median family income (dollars)	55,725	67,944	88,586	47,05
Mean family income (dollars)	68,016	89,279	115,723	57,188
Housing	Montana	Senate District 32	House District 63	House District 6
Total housing units	471,723	10,742	4,764	5,97
Occupied housing units	401,328	9,975	4,372	5,60
Vacant housing units	70,395	767	392	37
Homeowner vacancy rate	2	3	2	
Rental vacancy rate	6	2	1	
Built 2005 or later	18,895	956	385	57
Owner-occupied	277,023	6,181	3,644	2,53
Renter-occupied	124,305	3,794	728	3,06
Median (dollars)	173,300	324,600	419,500	251,40
- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	162 090	3,630	2 179	1 451

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census/2006-2010 American Community Survey

Housing units with a mortgage

Housing units without a mortgage

162,090

114,933

2,179

1,465

1,451

1,086

3,630

2,551

### **Accredited Schools**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 32	District 63	District 64
Elementaries	440	6	3	3
Middle Schools	49	2	1	1
Grades 7-8 Schools	164	1	1	0
High Schools	185	2	1	1
Total	838	11	6	5

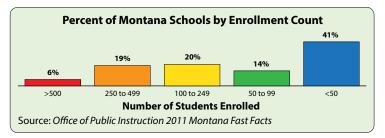
Source: Montana State Library, Montana Office of Public Instruction, September 2012

### **Montana School Libraries**

Per MCA 20-7-202, each school in Montana maintains a school library.

Average circulation per library per year	13,788
Access to Statewide Databases	100%
No summer library hours	83%

Source: 2012 Montana School Library Data Survey



### **Montana Test Scores - Achievement Levels**

### 4th Grade Reading

2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
31%	29%	25%	27%	27%
69%	71%	75%	73%	73%
65%	64%	61%	65%	64%
35%	36%	39%	35%	36%
	31% 69% 65%	31% 29% 69% 71% 65% 64%	31% 29% 25% 69% 71% 75% 65% 64% 61%	31%     29%     25%     27%       69%     71%     75%     73%       65%     64%     61%     65%

### 8th Grade Reading

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	18%	18%	15%	16%	14%
At or above basic	82%	82%	85%	84%	86%
Below proficient	63%	63%	61%	62%	58%
At or above proficient	37%	37%	39%	38%	42%

### 4th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	19%	15%	12%	12%	13%
At or above basic	81%	85%	88%	88%	87%
Below proficient	69%	62%	56%	55%	55%
At or above proficient	31%	38%	44%	45%	45%

### 8th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	21%	20%	21%	18%	17%
At or above basic	79%	80%	79%	82%	83%
Below proficient	65%	64%	62%	56%	54%
At or above proficient	35%	36%	38%	44%	46%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2012

## 0 - 59% 60 - 69% 70 - 79% 80 - 89% Source: Montana State Library, Montana Office of Public

Instruction, October 2012

**Montana High School Graduation Rates By High School District** 

### 4th Graders Who Scored Below Proficient Reading Level

By Family Income	2011
Eligible for free/reduced school lunch	77%
Not eligible for free/reduced school lunch	55%

By Race and Hispanic Origin	2011
White	61%
Hispanic or Latino	77%
American Indian	86%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2011

### **Early Literacy**

90 - 100%

For low-income children in particular, a "readiness gap" fuels much of what has become known as the achievement gap. The readiness gap grows exponentially between birth and kindergarten due to differences in children's resources and opportunities for physical, linguistic, cognitive, social, emotional, and behavioral development. This gap continues to grow as children attend K-12 school.

Nearly 2/3 of Montana's fourth graders cannot read at a proficient level. The fact is that the fourth-graders who cannot meet proficient levels in reading today are all too likely to become our nation's lowest-income, least-skilled, least-productive, and most costly citizens tomorrow. Low achievement in reading, which begins with opportunistic differences starting at birth, has important long-term consequences in terms of individual earning potential, global competitiveness, and general productivity.

Source: MontanaKidsCount, September 2011

# Montana Head Start Locations Libby Flathead Browning Toole Harry Box Elder Ronan Ronan Ronan Ronan Rosewitt Great Falls Vel. Revealt And Crants Browning Rosewitter Rosewitte

There are 769 libraries in the Montana Library Directory. Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries. For more detailed information on Montana's libraries visit http://www.msl.mt.gov/For\_Librarians/Library\_Directory/. See the Education page for more information about Montana's school libraries.

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 32	District 63	District 64
Public	82	2	2	2
Branches	34	0	0	0
Bookmobiles	3	0	0	0
Academic	26	2	2	2
Institutional	2	0	0	0
School	562	29	29	29
Special	57	2	2	2
Other	3	0	0	0
Total	769	35	35	35

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### **Montana's Cultural Heritage**

In partnership with the Montana Historical Society and other organizations, the Montana State Library promotes preservation of and online

access to our state's cultural heritage. The Montana Memory Project website makes a variety of historic as well as contemporary resources available in digital format for education, business, pleasure, and lifelong learning.



Fire trucks at Presbyterian Church, Lewistown, MT

http://mtmemory.org/.

### **Connecting to Collections**

The Montana Historical Society and the Montana State Library partnered on a statewide project to assess the preservation needs of collections at Montana's more than 400 cultural organizations. The assessment documented the need for training, environmental monitoring, on-site surveys of collections and facilities,

Montar

and disaster preparedness assistance.

### **Montana Talking Book Library**

### Services for Montanans with Visual, Physical and Reading Disabilities

The Montana State Library supports free specialized and direct accessible library services to Montanans with visual and physical disabilities through the Montana Talking Book Library (MTBL). The number of veterans served has increased to 12.4% of all patrons. Overall patrons have increased by 15%. MTBL circulation has increased by 15.16%. The Patron Outreach Project is designed to connect more Montanans with MTBL services.

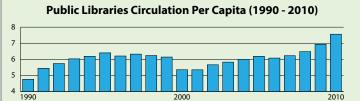
MTBL's local recordings and national digitization projects continue to progress and offer a wider variety of digital

audio books to patrons in both physical delivery and digital BARD (Braille and Audio Reading Download) delivery programs. These are designed to meet patrons' needs at their personal resource and skills level, including homebound patrons.

For more information: http://msl.mt.gov/tbl/ OR 1-800-332-3400

### **Montana Public Libraries Fast Facts**

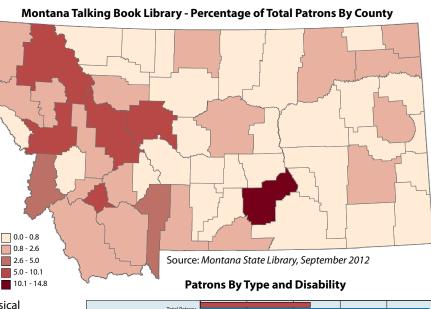
- Montana's public libraries hold 3,719,920 items.
- Montanans visited their public libraries an average of five times throughout the year, for a total of 4,599,660 visits in 2011.
- Montana library patrons checked out 7,519,019 items in 2011, about eight items per person.
- Librarians in Montana's public libraries fielded 465,036 reference questions in SFY 2011, or 8,934 questions per week.
- 100% of all Montana libraries provide Internet access to patrons
- Nearly half of all Montanans (467,303) have a library card.

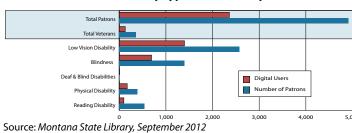


Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### **Courier Project**

As access to quality information has become a vital part of our lives, the Montana State Library is partnering with libraries on a number of ways to share information and materials affordably and dependably. One of these methods is the Montana Courier Project, which uses a commercial courier service to ship library materials and resources around the state. As participation has grown, libraries are seeing increasingly significant savings in the cost of moving library materials around the state.





The Montana State Library works on behalf of all Montana libraries to help them provide the latest and best information and library services to their patrons – your constituents. We negotiate on behalf of libraries across the state to get the best rate on cuttingedge library products and services, keeping libraries relevant and engaged in their local communities. Our statewide suite of resource sharing tools through our unique group services contract with Online Computing Library Center (OCLC) enables patrons to borrow library materials from anywhere in the world and provides Montana collections to citizens of the world. Discover It, a new statewide search tool for libraries, makes the patron's discovery experience into a one stop, "Googlelike" experience. Without statewide library projects, some of which are listed here, many Montanans would be left behind in this age of information.

### **Participating Libraries**

Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries that are participating in the following statewide projects.

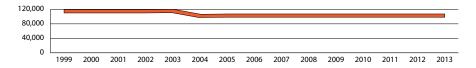
		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 32	District 63	District 64
Statewide Databases	769	35	35	35
OCLC	769	35	35	35
OCLC Group Services	252	4	4	4
Montana Shared Catalog	163	3	3	3
MontanaLibrary2Go	88	2	2	2
Ready2Read	72	2	2	2
Courier Project	46	2	2	2
Montana Memory Project	34	1	1	1

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### -State Aid Dollars for Public Libraries-

State aid to public libraries is provided through the Information Access Montana Act (IAMA) passed by the Montana Legislature in 1989. The act is designed to broaden access to existing information by strengthening public libraries, augment and extend services provided by public libraries, and permit new types of library services based on local need. For fiscal year 2013, a total of \$102,830 was distributed amongst the state's 82 public libraries.

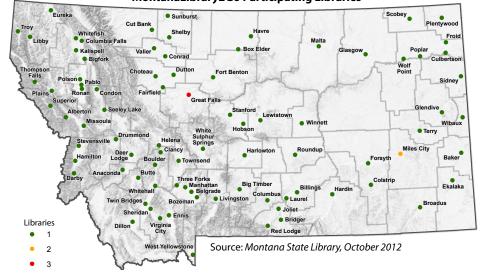
### State Aid for Montana Public Libraries (1999 - 2013)



	Per	PerSq	
State Aid for Public Libraries in Senate District 32	Capita \$	Mile \$	Total \$
Belgrade Community Library, Belgrade	1,174	30	1,204
Bozeman Public Library, Bozeman	5,632	143	5,776

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### MontanaLibrary2Go Participating Libraries



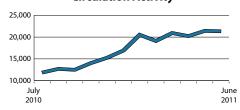
### Statewide Databases and HomeworkMT

Thanks to an allocation from the Montana legislature, the Montana State Library offers statewide periodical databases to all Montana library patrons. Access to this completely online collection - accessible in the library, at home, or on a mobile device - includes hundreds of journals and thousands of full text articles on everything from business resources to health information. Montanans performed nearly 6.5 million searches within the "Discover It" statewide search tool last year. Library patrons also have access to live tutors and online homework assistance through HomeworkMT. Montana students engaged in 8,102 live tutoring sessions and 3,715 online sessions to get assistance with math, science, social studies and the GED. Adults accessed the resource for assistance with computer and financial literacy, resumes, and helping children with homework.

### MontanaLibrary2Go

The ever increasing popularity of downloadable audio and e-books makes MontanaLibrary2Go a favorite of Montana library patrons. Participating libraries deliver a growing collection of downloadable audio and e-book titles to their patrons. Titles are available for download on a wide variety of mobile devices including Kindles, iPods, iPads, iPhones and Androids. Patrons from participating libraries downloaded 206,801 titles between July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012.

### MontanaLibrary2Go Circulation Activity



Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### **Ready 2 Read**

The Montana State Library's Ready 2 Read program is designed to help parents and caregivers understand the value of sharing language and literacy with their children and the importance these skills play throughout a person's life. The Ready 2 Read program has provided extensive early childhood training for Montana librarians; placed early childhood materials, including age-appropriate books and toys, into libraries throughout the state; and helped Montana libraries become community hubs for healthy child and family development, which provide all parents of young children access to age appropriate reading materials and a 21st Century learning environment that will reap rewards for society far into the future.

http://ready2readmontana.org/

### **Montana GIS Portal**



The Montana GIS Portal serves as Montana's primary online resource to discover geospatial data. The Portal provides online access to hundreds of datasets in a variety of formats for use in maps, web mapping applications and geospatial analyses.

http://gisportal.msl.mt.gov/

### **State Names Authority (SNA)**

The Montana State Library is responsible for representing the State of Montana to the US Board of Geographic Names (BGN). The SNA is notified when the BGN receives proposals for new names or changes to existing names recognized by the federal government for natural features such as streams and mountains in Montana. The SNA solicits opinions on the proposals from state and local agencies and from the public, then forwards these opinions, along with the State's recommendation, to the BGN. The SNA web site at <a href="http://msl.mt.gov/geonames">http://msl.mt.gov/geonames</a> has more information and a database of all proposals made for Montana since 2002.

### 

### **Statewide Library Training**

The Montana State Library's three consultants travel throughout Montana and meet one-on-one with librarians and library trustees across the state, assisting with everything from training and technology to applying Montana library law and fundraising basics. In the last fiscal year, MSL's consultants traveled over 37,505 miles, made over 2,830 contacts and completed over 167 visits with Montana's library community.



Number of trainings 29 Number of students at trainings 450

Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

Source: Montana State Library, October 2011 - September 2012

Montana Shared Catalog Participants

### **Montana Shared Catalog**

The Montana Shared Catalog helps more than 160 Montana libraries meet today's library users' demands. It gives Montanans a rich and easy-to-use catalog including more than 5 million items that patrons circulated 4,871,174 times from August 2011 to September 2012. Forty-two of the MSC member libraries have joined together in three separate groups to share their collections and patrons among their members. These resource sharing libraries are in the 4-Rivers Group (10 members in Southwestern Montana), BridgerNet Group (5 members in Gallatin County), and the Partners Group (27 members located across the state).

**Montana Shared Catalog Circulation** 

 Senate
 House
 House

 Montana
 District 32
 District 63
 District 64

 Circulation
 4,871,174
 789,190
 789,190
 789,190

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

## Thompson Falls Valier Colimbia Falls Colimbia Falls Bigfork Ford Chester Froid Froid Chester Sandy Chinook Harriem Box Elder Big Sandy Wolf Point Cilibortson Wolf Point Cilibortson Wolf Point Cilibortson Wolf Point Sidney Circle Seriey Lake Lewistown Highwood Circle Seriesy Lake Lewistown Forenchtown Lolo Stevensville Hamilton Philipsburg Philipsburg Philipsburg Philipsburg Philipsburg Boulder Three Forks Manhatan Begrand Be

### **State Publications Available Online!**

The Montana State Library is digitizing our legacy print state publications collection of 37,000+ publications dating from 1874. To date, over one million pages have been digitized. These publications are available online in a variety of formats at <a href="http://statepublications.mt.gov">http://statepublications.mt.gov</a>. Use of these online items is exponentially more frequent than traditional print usage.

### **Geographic Information**

### **Montana Land Information Act**

Montana Governments and Groups Receiving MLIA Grants The Montana Land FY 2008 Through FY 2013 Information Account is funded through document Fort Peck Tribes recording fees as described Chippewa Swan Valley School District LINCOLN in MCA 7-4-2637. The Cree Tribe account supplies funds FLATHEAD for work on statewide datasets, called the Montana Salish TETON **Spatial Data Infrastructure** Kootenai Tribe (MSDI), and provides funding for local, regional, and tribal efforts to build and support GIS capacity. The statewide datasets. such as cadastral (tax parcels), aerial photography, addressed structures, and wetlands are used by local, state, tribal, federal, and private sector GIS STILL-WATER YELLOWSTON practitioners. **Montana Land Information Account Funds to State Account By Year** 750.000 Tribal Governments Grants County Grants Counties with Multiple Grants 500,000 Cities and Other Eligible Entity Grants

### **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure**

\*FY06 does not include a June 06 collection month

FY10

FY08 FY09

Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

The Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure or MSDI contains 14 Framework layers that digitally represent the physical and cultural landscape of Montana. This information is developed with private sector, local, state, and tribal programs and in cooperation with the federal government. The State of Montana partners with all levels of government to create a complete standardized set of data for Montana base maps.

These 14 layers can help improve business inefficiencies; route traffic; study sensitive species after an oil spill; plan for future development; spur economic development; deliver necessary immunization services to children in your community and more.

## MSDI represent cana. This in, local, state, the federal swith all standardized The Montana Cadastral Mapping Application is a robust mapping tool that provides access to selected Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure layers, including information on public and private land ownership.

Montana Cadastral Application http://gis.mt.gov

Source: Montana State Library, August 2012

### **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure Layers**



250.000

Hydrography

























For more information, visit http://giscoordination.mt.gov

### Land

### **Land Ownership**

Senate District 32 ranks number 35 in size and is 180.391 square miles, or about 0% of Montana's total land area (146,926 square miles). The average senate district in Montana is 2,938 square miles and the average house district is 1,469 square miles.

	Montana		Senate Distric	t 32	House Distric	t 63	House District	t 64
	Area		Area		Area		Area	
Owner	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%
Private	95,080	65	124	69	119	68	5	99
Local Government	208	<1	3	2	3	2	<1	1
Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks	648	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
State Trust Land	8,092	6	14	8	14	8	0	0
Other State Land	139	<1	2	1	2	1	<1	<1
US Bureau of Land Management	12,505	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
US Fish and Wildlife Service	1,448	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	0	0
US Forest Service	26,608	18	37	21	37	21	0	0
US National Park Service	1,853	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Federal Land	344	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	146,926		180		176		5	

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

### **Private Land Agricultural Use**

	Montana		Senate District	32	House District 6	53	House District	64
Owner	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%
Continuous Crop	29,162	<1	20	<1	20	<1	0	0
Fallow Crop	13,497,077	16	2,898	3	2,898	3	0	0
Farmstead	34,343	<1	179	<1	179	<1	0	0
Grazing	51,274,975	62	23,467	23	23,467	23	0	0
Irrigated	1,891,718	2	1,318	1	1,318	1	0	0
Timber	15,346,749	18	70,612	69	70,612	69	0	0
Wild Hay	1,235,624	1	3,920	4	3,895	4	25	100
Total	83,309,648		102,415		102,390		25	

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Department of Revenue, September 2012

### **Conservation Easements (Acres)**

		Senate District	House District	House District
	Montana	32	63	64
Bitter Root Land Trust	2,624	0	0	0
City Government	601	0	0	0
Clark Fork-Pend Oreille Conservancy	208	0	0	0
County Government	528	0	0	0
Ducks Unlimited (Wetlands America Trust)	16,997	0	0	0
Five Valleys Land Trust	47,591	0	0	0
Flathead Land Trust	9,568	0	0	0
Gallatin Valley Land Trust	37,046	4,107	4,107	0
Humane Society Wildlife Land Trust	279	0	0	0
Montana Conservation Trust	736	0	0	0
Montana Department of Transportation	999	0	0	0
Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks	417,119	0	0	0
Montana Land Reliance	895,520	1,635	1,635	0
Mule Deer Foundation	155	0	0	0
National Wildlife Federation	20	0	0	0
Prickly Pear Land Trust	3,246	0	0	0
Rattlesnake Land Trust	190	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation	50,266	0	0	0
Salish and Kootenai Tribal Lands	222	0	0	0
The Bighorn Institute	1,443	0	0	0
The Conservation Fund	15,061	0	0	0
The Nature Conservancy	316,722	0	0	0
The Vital Ground Foundation	912	0	0	0
US Bureau of Reclamation	42	0	0	0
US Department of Agriculture	26,901	0	0	0
US Fish and Wildlife Service	241,264	0	0	0
US Forest Service	20,038	0	0	0
US Government	9,251	0	0	0
Total	2,115,548	5,742	5,742	0

### Montana Land Management Tool

To view more land management and conservation easement information, visit the Natural Heritage MapViewer at <a href="http://">http://</a> mtnhp.org/mapviewer. The MapViewer displays land management information (public lands, managed areas, and conservation easements); wildlife sightings (more than 1,300,000); land cover/land use; and, over 28,000 georeferenced photos from across Montana. It links directly into the Montana Field Guides for more information about Montana's animals, plants and habitats. The Natural Heritage Program is the state's source for reliable, objective information and expertise to support stewardship of our native species and habitats. http://mtnhp.org

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Natural Heritage Program, June 2012

### **Montana Ground Water Investigations Program**

- Investigates critical groundwater challenges such as groundwater/surfacewater interaction, impacts of land use change, development stress, and more.
- Results provide scientific basis for sound, informed, water-management decisions.

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/gwip/gwip.asp

### **Montana Ground Water Assessment Program**

- Maps groundwater quality and the distribution of Montana's aquifers
- Provides long-term groundwater quality and water-level monitoring
- Maintains the central repository for Montana's groundwater information

http://mbmggwic.mtech.edu/

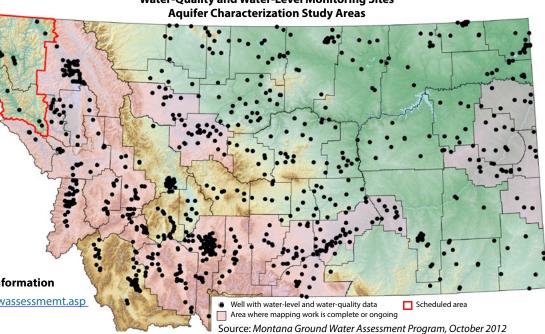
**Ground Water Assessment Program information** 

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/grw/grwassessmemt.asp

### **Ground Water Investigation Program Project Areas Map** Active or completed projects Next scheduled projects Unscheduled projects

Source: Montana Ground Water Investigation Program, September 2012

### **Water-Quality and Water-Level Monitoring Sites**



### **Montana Drought Resources**

The Montana Governor's Drought **Advisory Committee** is charged with monitoring, forecasting, and reporting water supply and moisture conditions, enabling



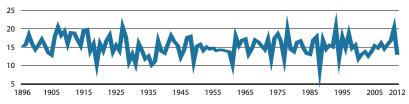
Montanans to make timely and informed decisions to mitigate drought impacts in a proactive manner.

For historic analysis, up-to-date information, and maps on Montana's current drought situation visit http://drought.mt.gov/.

### **Montana Digital Atlas**

Additional mapping and data capabilities are available through the Montana State Library at <a href="http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp">http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp</a>. The Montana Digital Atlas allows users to identify a place of interest and view an atlas of information about that place that includes a broad range of data categories such as land ownership and use, census data, water information and biological data.

### Montana Annual Precipitation in Inches (1895 - 2012)

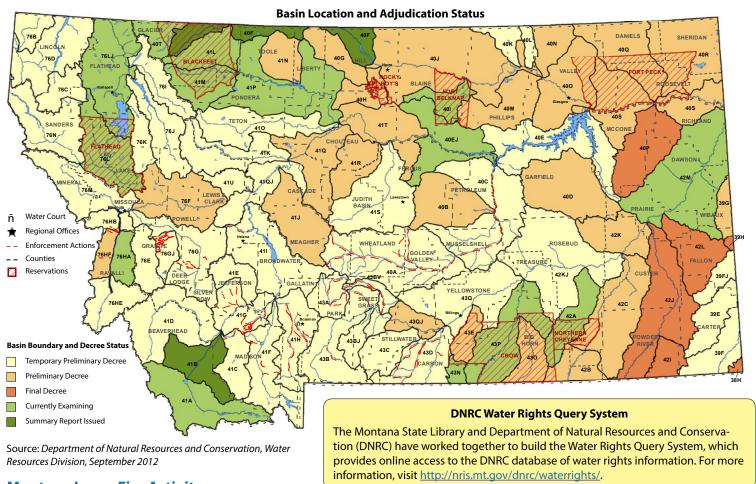


Source: NOAA National Climate Data Center, September 2012

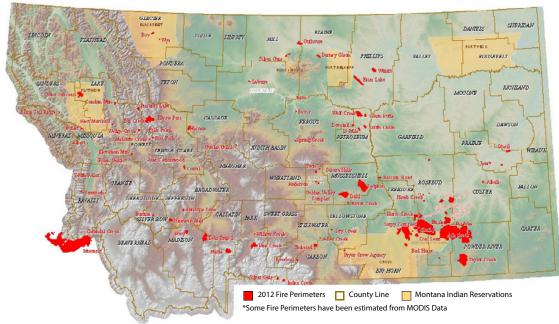
### Water/Fire

### **Water Rights**

The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation Water Adjudication Bureau assists the Montana Water Court in the adjudication of all claims to pre July 1, 1973 water rights. The Bureau examines all claims pursuant to Supreme Court rules and provides a summary report to the Water Court on each of the basins (85) in the state. Pursuant to legislation passed in 2005 the Bureau must complete the examination of the remaining 57,000 claims (as of 2005) by June 30, 2015. The map below shows the current status of the adjudication process. Visit <a href="http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/">http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/</a>.



### **Montana Large Fire Activity**



Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, Forestry Division, September 2012

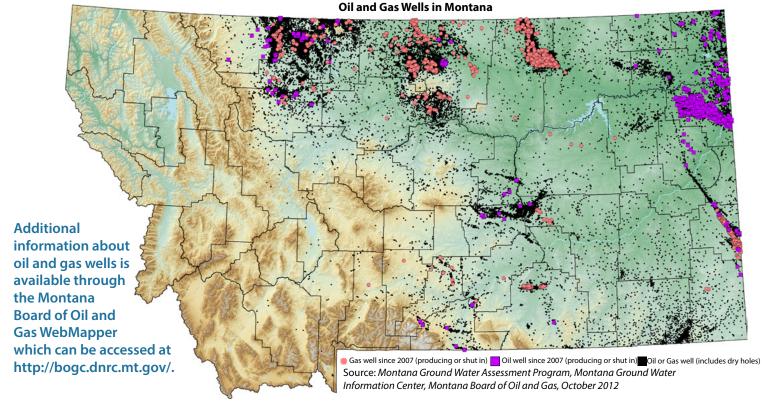
### Montana Fires 2002 - 2011 All Fires As Reported by All Agencies

Year	Count	Acreage
2002	1,372	110,309
2003	2,326	736,809
2004	1,447	18,445
2005	1,316	103,294
2006	2,302	1,047,118
2007	1,875	778,079
2008	1,424	166,842
2009	1,731	48,912
2010	1,050	56,711
2011	1,335	168,010

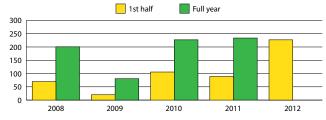
Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, September 2012

For additional information on Montana's fires, visit DNRC's online Fire Map at http://dnrc.mt.gov/gis/fire/.

### **Oil and Gas Wells**



### Montana Oil Well Permits Issued (2008 - 2012)



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, August 2012

### Montana House Heating Fuel Occupied Housing Units

	Count	Percent
Utility gas	226,740	56.5%
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	51,713	12.9%
Electricity	78,582	18.8%
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	7,472	1.9%
Coal or coke	927	0.2%
Wood	33,481	8.3%
Solar energy	321	0.1%
Other fuel	4,234	1.1%
No fuel used	858	0.2%
Total	404,616	100.0%

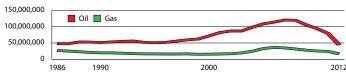
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### Oil and Gas Wells

		Senate District	House District	House District
	Montana	32	63	64
Coal Bed Methane, Active	1,073	0	0	0
Coal Bed Methane, Inactive	65	0	0	0
Gas, Active	7,238	0	0	0
Gas, Inactive	2,569	0	0	0
Gas Storage, Active	270	0	0	0
Gas Storage, Inactive	18	0	0	0
Injection, Active	1,135	0	0	0
Injection, Inactive	757	0	0	0
Oil, Active	7,554	0	0	0
Oil, Inactive	4,579	0	0	0
Oil & Gas, Active	1	0	0	0
Total	25,259	0	0	0

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Board of Oil and Gas, September 2012

### **Montana Annual Oil and Gas Production (Barrels)**



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, October 2012

### **Pipelines**

	Montana		Senate District 32		House Dis	House District 63		House District 64	
	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	
Crude Oil	90	1,970	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Natural Gas	360	3,301	1	13	1	13	0	0	
Refined Product	47	805	1	13	1	13	0	0	
Other	24	402	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	521	6,477	2	26	2	26	0	0	

Source: Montana State Library, Pipeline Intregrity Management Mapping Application, December 2006

### Wildlife and Recreation

Montana is blessed with a wealth of wildlife and habitat diversity. These resources provide exceptional opportunities for recreation and contribute substantially to the state's economy and quality of life. Good information is critical to maintain this valuable heritage as the state grows and develops.

### **Recreation Area (Acres)**

	Senate District 32
Fishing Access Sites	0
Fishing Conservation Areas	0
State Parks	0
Wildlife Conservation Easements	0
Wildlife Management Areas	0
Wildlife Protection Areas	0
Total	0

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks, September 2012

### **Big Game Distribution**



### **Animal Species Diversity**

		Senate District 32	% of Montana
	Montana (Count)	(Count)	Species
<b>Amphibians</b>	13	6	46
Birds	308	258	84
Fish	54	10	19
Mammals	103	76	74
Reptiles	17	10	59

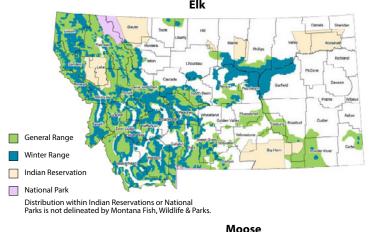
Source: Montana Natural Heritage Program, September 2012

### **Block Management Acreage**

There are a total of 9,093,377 acres of Block Management land (including Plum Creek\*) in the State of Montana. Senate District 32 contains 5,808 or 0% of those acres.

\*Plum Creek land in FWP's Regions 1 and 2 are included in these statistics. Although they are part of the Block Management Program, they are not traditional BMA's and are managed differently.

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012



### -Wildlife Highlights-

For more information on animals, plants, and habitats in your Senate District, visit the Montana Natural Heritage Program at <a href="http://mtnhp.org">http://mtnhp.org</a>. Resources include:

- Montana Field Guide an encyclopedia of the distribution, status, and biology of Montana's animals, plants, and biological communities
- MapViewer interactive maps of animals, plants, land cover, and land management

 Land Management Maps – public lands, conservation easements,

and special designations

- Wetland and riparian mapping information
- Reports on Montana's Species of Concern

 Quick responses to data requests and answers from expert scientists on Montana's plants, animals, and biological communities.

### **Common Yellowthroat**

Geothlypis trichas

The Common Yellowthroat occupies thick vegetation, usually in and around wetland and riparian areas, throughout Montana.



### Open Date 10 D

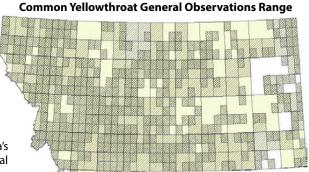
Mule Deer



**White-Tailed Deer** 

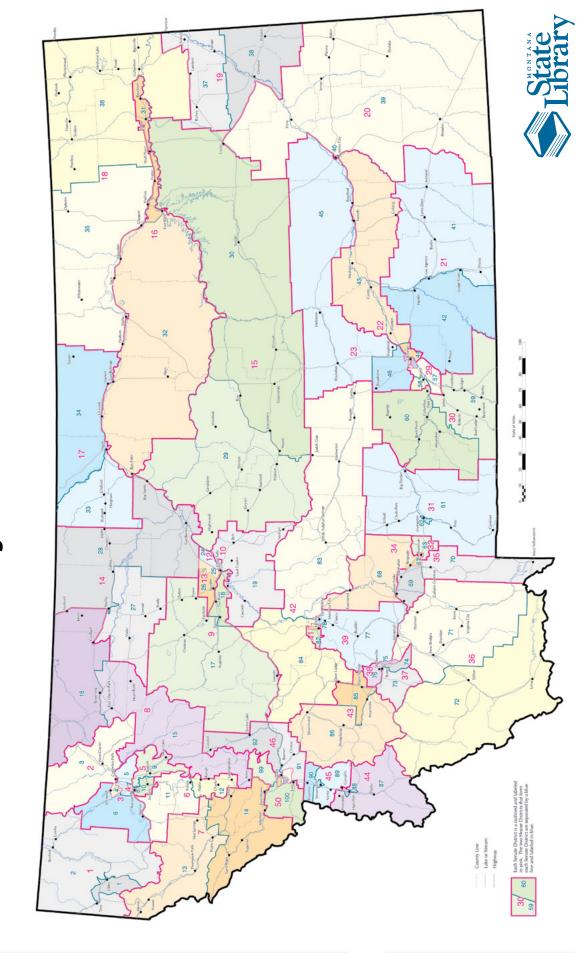


Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012

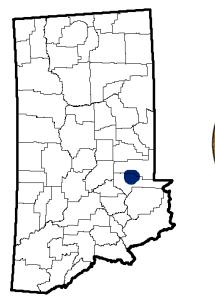


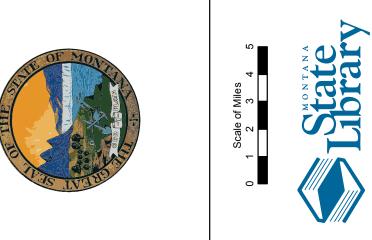
Source: Montana Natural Heritage Program, September 2012

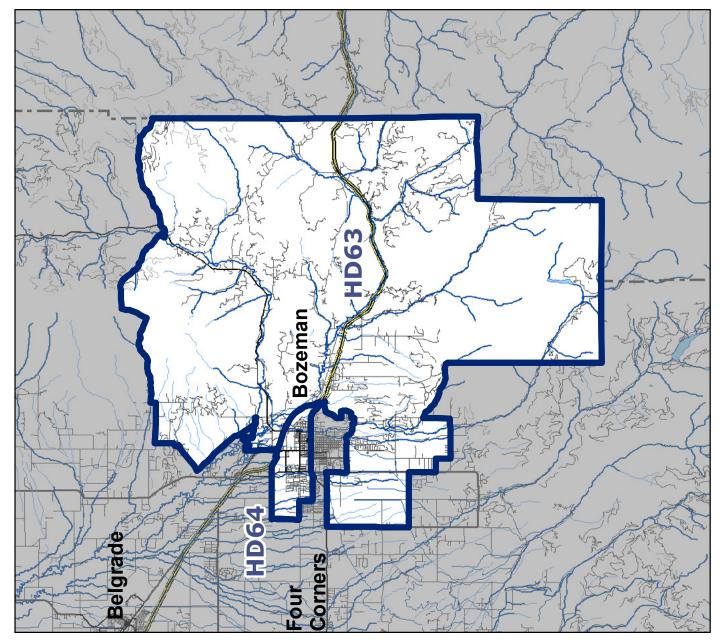
Montana Legislative District 2005 - 2014



### Montana Senate District 32







### **Online Resources Directory**

### **Montana State Library**

1515 East 6th Avenue PO Box 201800 Helena, MT 59620 (406) 444-3115

### http://msl.mt.gov



### **Statewide Library Resources**

- · Discover It! Montana State Library Catalog
- · Montana Library Directory

### http://mymontanalibrary.org

http://mtslr.org

http://msl.mt.gov/For Librarians/Library Directory

### **Montana State Digital Library**

- Library Information Services
  - MT.GOV Connect
  - · Montana State Publications Online
  - Find Resources Online
- MSL Geographic Information
  - Montana Geographic Information Clearinghouse
  - Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure
  - · Water Information System
- Natural Heritage Program
  - · Montana Field Guide
  - MapViewer
  - Species of Concern Reports Animals
  - Species of Concern Reports Plants

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/connect

http://statepublications.mt.gov

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/Find Resources Online

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/gis

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/msdi

http://msl.msl.gov/geoinfo/water

http://mtnhp.org

http://fieldguide.mt.gov

http://mtnhp.org/mapviewer

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=a

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=p

### **Montana Talking Book Library**

- Online catalogs and services WebOpac
- BARD Braille and Audio Reading Download

### http://msl.mt.gov/talking book library

http://www.klasweb.msl.mt.gov https://nlsbard.loc.gov/mt1a

### **Montana State Library In-House Partners**

- · Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks
- Natural Resources Conservation Service

http://fwp.mt.gov

http://www.mt.nrcs.usda.gov

### **Legislative Snapshot**

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative snapshot

### **Legislative Snapshot 2013**

Includes information for the State of Montana, Senate District 33, and House Districts 65 and 66.

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/

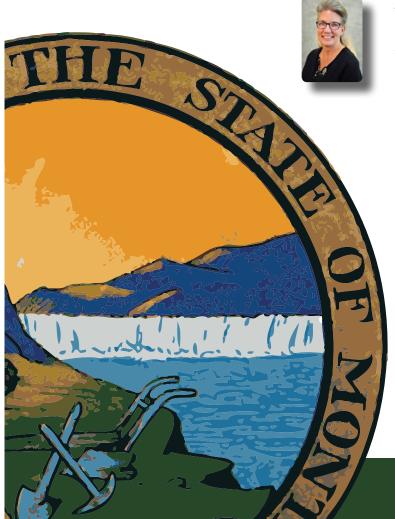




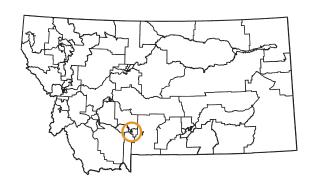
Senate District 33
Senator Mike Phillips (D)
9 West Arnold Street
Bozeman, MT 59715-6127



House District 65 **Representative Kathleen Williams (D)**PO Box 548
Bozeman, MT 59771-0548



House District 66 **Representative JP Pomnichowski (D)**222 Westridge Drive
Bozeman, MT 59715-6025





### **Letter from the Montana State Librarian**

On behalf of the Montana State Library, I would like to welcome you to the 2013 legislative session. We appreciate your dedication and hard work on behalf of all Montanans. We hope that this information booklet, compiled by our information experts and full of data on issues of state and national importance, will help inform many of the decisions you have to make in the coming months.

The 2013 Legislative Snapshot includes a wide range of information on issues that affect Montanans. You will find information on our state's economy and the economic impact on your constituents. High-speed, broadband Internet access is essential in this information age and the Snapshot includes a current view of the availability of broadband and Internet services across the state. Education is always an important issue, and you will find relevant information on our state's public schools



and test scores. Throughout Montana, libraries serve as community anchors; we've highlighted the programs and services offered to Montanans through their local libraries. Finally, land, wildlife, and recreation will always be an important part of Montana life, and we've pulled several highlights from our collection that might help guide your decision-making this session. Based on feedback we received from legislators in 2011, we are pleased to make much more of the data available by legislative districts. And we are pleased to provide much of the information in mapped form. Using the Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure, a set of standardized geospatial data, these maps tell powerful stories that will further your understanding of the topics highlighted.

The Montana State Library is a small and very unique agency. We employ librarians, geographers, and natural resource specialists and we partner with botanists, zoologists and ecologists. We work closely with federal and state agencies and local and tribal governments. We manage an enormous collection of state government information in all formats, keeping Montanans informed about the work of their government. And we ensure that Montana's blind and physically disabled citizens have access to reading materials and information.

We also work on behalf of all of Montana's libraries to help them provide the latest and best information, technology and library services to their patrons – your constituents – whether it's downloadable ebooks, public access computers, online information resources, or the latest bestseller. Without the Montana State Library, Montana libraries would not be able to afford these resources and services for their patrons, all of which are being used in record numbers. In this age of information – most of which is only accessed online – the Montana State Library, through libraries across the state, provides a vital link that affects Montanans in a multitude of ways.

We created this booklet for you not only to provide vital information to help you make difficult decisions in the coming months, but to demonstrate the power of what a diverse staff with amazingly diverse skills can do to make information, in many different forms, available to every Montanan. Our work empowers Montanans by providing access to information, enhancing learning in families and communities, and building 21st Century skills. Knowing that our work makes a difference makes us very proud.

We hope that you use this Legislative Snapshot throughout the session. And we hope that you will stop by to see us – in person or virtually. Whether you visit us at our library or online, you will be able to browse our collection of government and natural resource information, get help to research a specific issue, or find a quiet place to work or meet with colleagues. We are located one block east of the Capitol, behind the Montana Historical Society, at the north end of the Justice building. And of course, our services are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week at <a href="http://msl.mt.gov">http://msl.mt.gov</a>.

Sincerely,

Jennie Stapp

### Senate District 33 House District 65 House District 66

### **Table of Contents**

- 2 The Montana Economy and Theories of Economic Growth
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- 17 Energy
- 18 Wildlife and Recreation

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- 20 Senate District 33

Find additional Senate and House district data, interactive maps, and even more resources online at http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/.

Juni Stepp

### The Montana Economy and Theories of Economic Growth

Source: Montana Department of Labor and Industries

It has been an interesting five years for the Montana and U.S. economies, including the deepest and longest U.S. recession since the Great Depression and a slow economic recovery. Montana outperformed the U.S. economy during the recession and recovery, losing only 4.4% of our pre-recession personal income peak compared to 5.6% nationally. Further, since hitting the trough in 2009, Montana's personal income growth has outpaced the U.S. by about 3 percentage points, while the state's payroll job growth has increased by 3.4% compared to 3.1% nationally. Montana's 2012 job growth promises to be strong. From June 2011 to June 2012, Montana added almost 9,800 jobs for an annual growth rate of 2.1% -- above forecasted expectations and above the long-term growth rate of 1.2%. Montana's economy is returning to growth despite the many national and international challenges.

The various forces causing the recession and slow recovery are evident in the quarterly personal income statistics in Figure 1. The national slowdown in the overall economy and particularly in the housing market was first noted in the summer of 2007, but personal income for both the U.S. and Montana continued to expand until the financial crisis in the third and fourth quarters of 2008. Wall Street losses translated into income and job losses on Main Streets in Montana. Although the U.S. recession officially ended in June 2009, Montana continued to lose income until the first quarter of 2010.



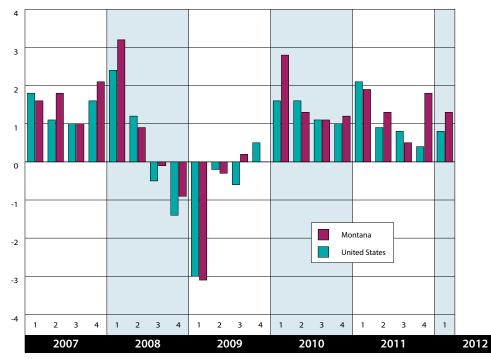
Then, just as the U.S. economy turned upward, global problems came to the forefront. The Eurozone's sovereign debt crisis moderated the U.S. recovery, with the first Greece bailout occurring in the second quarter of 2010. As one of America's largest export customers, Europe's economic slowdown reduced the demand for U.S. goods, in addition to increasing uncertainty and risk in the global financial system. In fact, overall global growth slowed from 5.2% in 2010 to 3.8% in 2011, while the advanced

economies that make up the majority of the U.S. export customers slowed from 3% in 2010 to 1.4% in 2011. The last few years have taught Montanans that our economic fortunes are strongly tied to the performance of global and national economies.

Domestic factors have also played a role in the slow emergence of the economy out of the recession. Throughout the 2007 to 2012 period, oil and gas price spikes caused temporary shocks to the economy. Higher fuel prices reduce the amount of discretionary dollars consumers have to spend in grocery stores, restaurants, and retail stores, thus slowing job growth. Also, during the summer of 2011, the federal debt ceiling increase debate increased the uncertainty about future government spending and the safety of U.S. financial instruments. With government spending equaling roughly 20% of the Gross Domestic Product, any large change to that spending would have an impact on the economy. Businesses are still in the shadow of this fiscal uncertainty. Current national fiscal plans call for spending cuts and tax increases equal to about 3.8% of GDP in January 2013, which would likely send the U.S. economy into a shallow recession.iii Businesses and consumers who are reliant on this spending are less likely to make decisions or take on risk in such an uncertain environment.

Like personal income, Montana's payroll employment was impacted by the financial crises, starting with employment losses in the fourth quarter of 2008. Job losses continued throughout 2009 and 2010 before starting recovery in 2011. Wages recovered earlier than employment growth, with the total amount

Figure 1: Montana and U.S. Personal Income Growth

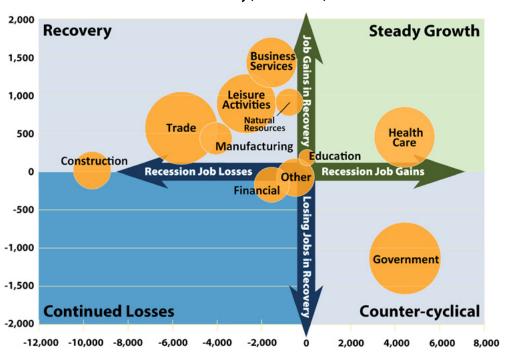


Source: Quarterly Personal Income Data, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

of wages paid to Montana workers starting to increase in the second quarter of 2010. These wage gains translated into job growth in 2011 as the spending of more wages stimulated demand in the high-employment consumer industries. The average annual wage increased by 3.5% in 2011, driving Montana's average annual wage over \$35,000 for the first time.iv

Payroll employment grew at about 0.9% in 2011, but private employment grew much faster at 1.4%. The job growth by industry is illustrated in Figure 2. The job change during the recession years of 2007 to 2010 is shown on the horizontal axis compared to the past year of recovery on the vertical axis. The size of the bubble indicates the size of the industry employment in 2011. Total job growth in recent years has been slower than private job growth because the government sector shed jobs in 2010 and 2011. Figure 2 includes all public employees in the government bubble, even though many public workers are in the education, health care, or construction industries. Public employment represents roughly 20% of total employment in 2011, with 11% of total employment in local government, 6% in state government, and 3% in the federal government. The government share of total employment has been slowly decreasing over time, although it increased a few percentage points during the recession. The government share returned to its downward trend in the last year. Government is placed in the counter-cyclical quadrant in Figure 2, as it added about 4,400 jobs during the recession and then lost about 1,100 jobs in 2011. Counter-cyclical government employment growth helps stabilize the economy during recessionary periods and helps accelerate the return to growth.

Figure 2: Industry Job Change during the Recession (2007 to 2010) and Recovery (2010 to 2011)



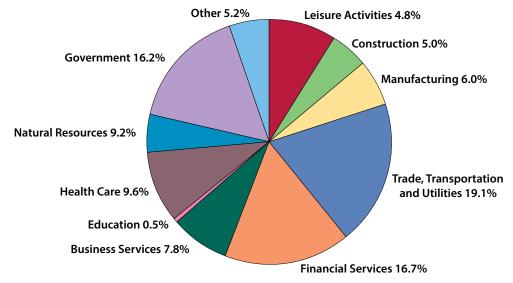
Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

The health care industry has added jobs throughout the recession and recovery, adding almost 5,000 jobs over the last five years. Only the financial services industry (which includes real estate) and other services posted employment losses in 2011, with all other industries in recovery with job gains. Business services, including administration and professional services, added the most jobs in 2011, followed by natural resources (including oil and gas mining) and the leisure activities sector

(which includes restaurants, bars, entertainment, and hotels). Trade, manufacturing, and construction posted the most losses during the recession, but all three industries are back on the recovery path with job gains in 2011. Wood product manufacturing and residential construction have been slow to recover in the aftermath of the national housing downturn, but other manufacturing and commercial and industrial construction posted job gains over the past year.

Figure 2 illustrates the size of each industry by the size of the industry's bubble, with trade, health care, government, and leisure activities employing the most workers. However, employment is only one way to contribute to the economy. Figure 3 illustrates the contribution of each industry to Montana's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Although health care represents 15% of Montana's total workforce, it contributes 10% of Montana's GDP. Similarly, the leisure activities sector comprises 13% of employment, but contributes only 5% of GDP. Other industries contribute more to GDP than to employment. The financial services industry, which includes real estate, contributes 17% of Montana's GDP, but only 5% of Montana's employment. The manufacturing and natural resource sectors also contribute significant GDP (15% combined), but are a small percentage of employment (7%). No industry is more important than another, but each industry has different roles to play in the economy.

Figure 3. Montana Gross Domestic Product by Industry, 2011



Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

Figure 4: Top 10 Exports from Montana to the Rest of the World (millions)

1.	Bulk Wheat	881.8
2.	Mineral Fuel, Oil, etc.	374.2
3.	Inorganic Chemicals	346.4
4.	Industrial Machinery (including computers)	197.9
5.	Vehicles, Parts, etc.	114.9
6.	Cereals	60.5
7.	Ores, Slag & Ash	60.2
8.	Salt, Sulfur, Earth & Stone	57.6
9.	Aircraft, Parts, etc.	40.3
10	Optic, Medical or Surgical Instruments	37.6

Source: Montana Department of Commerce, Office of Trade and International Relations, 2011

The manufacturing and natural resources industries are also important because of the amount of exports they provide for our economy. Exports bring new wealth into our economy, which then drives economic growth in all industries as the money is circulated through our economy. Figure 4 illustrates the top 10 Montana exports. Many are raw natural resources from the agriculture and mining industries, or manufacturing products that add value to the raw commodities. Overall, Montana's exports increased by 14% in 2011. Montana's largest export customers include other states, Canada, Asia, and Europe. Based on data from the first half of 2012, Montana exports may decrease slightly in 2012 because of slower economic growth in many of our non-U.S. global trading partners.v

The western portion of Montana was harder hit by the recession and global slowdown compared to the eastern portion of the state. 2011 unemployment rates by region are shown in Figure 5. The large job losses in wood product manufacturing had a disproportional effect in Northwestern Montana, while the large recessionary job losses in construction had the largest impact in both the Northwest and around the Bozeman region. These two areas continue to have the highest unemployment rates in 2011. In contrast, the Eastern portion of the state was less impacted by the recession because of a heavy reliance on energy, agriculture, health care, and government – all industries that performed relatively well during the recession. The unemployment rate in the East was only 4.7% in 2011. The development of the Bakken oil shale has brought a great deal of development into the

region, both in the primary oil and gas mining industry and in related business services, such as environmental engineering and employment firms. Although unemployment in the western portion of the state continues to be high, job growth has returned to all Montana regions. In fact, the Southwest region of the state (including Butte, Bozeman, Dillon, and Helena) has led the state in job gains as we have exited the recession, leading the Southwest region's unemployment rate to decrease slightly in 2011 to 6.1% from 6.6% in 2010.

All of Montana's regions are expected to post job gains in 2012, with continued growth expected in 2013. However, job growth is expected to remain slower than before the recession for several years. The Montana Department of Labor and Industry's job projections expect 1.4% job growth in 2012 and 2013, compared to the 2.2% annual growth that the state experienced from 2000 to 2007 prior to the recession. In many ways, the rapid economic growth prior to the recession was artificially high because of the low interest rates that caused a growth bubble. Slower expected growth is simply a result of being outside the bubble period.

Growth is also expected to be slower in the future because of cutbacks in government spending and slower growth in consumer spending as Americans save and try to reduce their debt loads. With government spending comprising about 20% and consumption comprising about 70% of aggregate demand, the slowdown in these sectors will translate into slower overall economic growth. Lower domestic demand from consumers and governments will lead many businesses to slow production or look abroad to foreign markets to supplement growth. Both alternatives may lead to slower employment growth domestically. Further, a slowing global economy will likely moderate Montana export growth in 2012 and 2013, although global demand is expected to return in later years.

Despite domestic and global challenges, Montana's economy has proven to be incredibly resilient in the last few years. Montana's economy is now in recovery, adding over 9,800 jobs in the last year, and posting over two years of personal income and wage gains. Although unemployment remains undesirably high, Montana's job growth has re-employed out-of-work Montanans and brought stronger wages back to workers and their families. Future years are expected to bring continued growth to our state as our industries continue recovery from the recession, and the Bakken development provides new opportunities for income growth and entrepreneurialism.

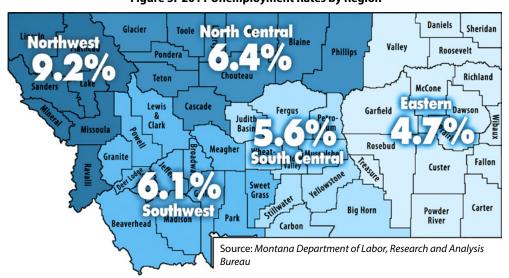


Figure 5: 2011 Unemployment Rates by Region

i The long-term growth rate of 1.2% for Montana's total employment growth is based on employment data from 1976 to 2011 using the Local Area Unemployment Statistics published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Montana Department of Labor and Industry (DLI). Job growth forecasts based on this series by DLI suggested job growth of only 0.9% in 2011.

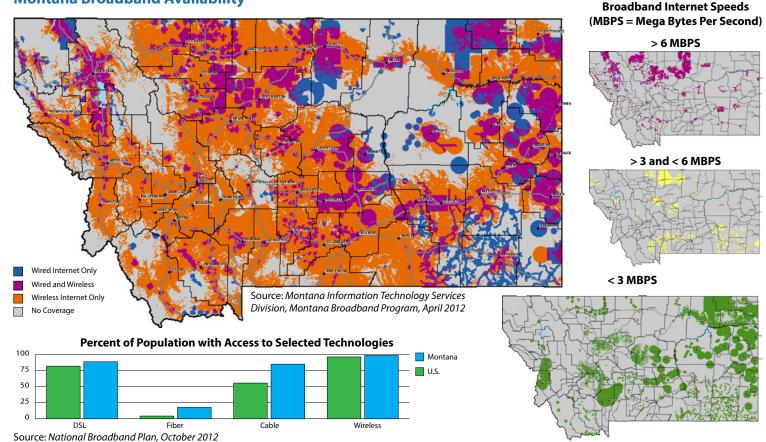
ii International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2012. www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2012/01/weodata/index.aspx.

iii Global Insight, "U.S. Economy: The Fiscal Cliff" June 28, 2012 and Congressional Budget Office, "An Update to the Budget and Economic Outlook: Fiscal Years 2012 to 2022" Aug. 22, 2012.

iv For more information on employment and wage growth, please see the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Labor Day Report 2012, available at <a href="http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913">http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913</a> LDR-12.pdf.

v WiserTrade, U.S. State Exports by NAICS Industry. At <u>www.wisertrade.org</u>. See footnote 2 for growth projections.

### **Montana Broadband Availability**



### **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program**

Under the Broadband Technologies Opportunities Program (BTOP) funded by the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA) and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the Montana State Library is partnering with 44 of Montana's public libraries to expand access to free, high-speed Internet to 86% of the state's population by 2013. Funds have supported: increased broadband speeds; decreased patron wait time; improved access by purchasing ADA compliant

software, hardware, and furniture, and through minor renovation projects aimed at increasing accessibility of computing center facilities; digital literacy training; and a mobile computer lab.

### **Highlights include:**

- Increased average statewide library broadband speeds from 3.55 mbps to 15 mbps
- Added 478 public workstations (212 desktops, 46 children's computers, 200 laptops, 17 touchscreens and 3 iMacs) for a total of 781

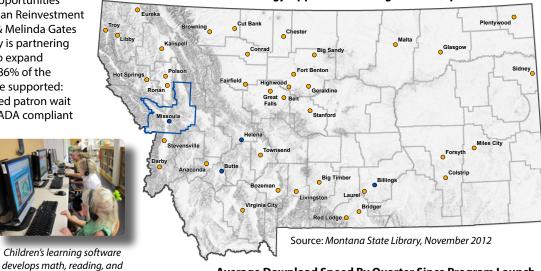
critical-thinking skills

- Decreased average wait time from 20 minutes to less than 5 minutes
- Provided digital literacy training to over 70,000 Montanans and 1,200 librarians on topics such as employment resources, tax filing, self-help law, Internet and email, and computer basics

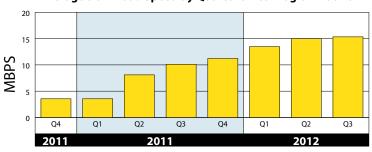
### **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program Participants**

Source: Montana Information Technology Services Division,

Montana Broadband Program, April 2012



### Average Download Speed By Quarter Since Program Launch



Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

### **2010 Poverty and Median Income Estimates**

		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	33	65	66
Median Household Income	43,872	40,267	38,920	40,862
% in Poverty All Ages	15	24	28	23
% in Poverty Ages Under 18	19	16	26	10

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

### Percent of Households With One or More Persons 65 Years and Over

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 33	District 65	District 66
One or More 65 and Over	25	12	13	12
One Person	10	7	8	6
Two Or More Persons	14	5	5	6
Family	14	5	5	5
Nonfamily	1	0	0	0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### **Percent of Change in Number of Housing Units**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 33	District 65	District 66
2000 Census	412,633	6,975	2,995	3,980
2010 Census	482,825	8,275	3,185	5,090
Percent of Change	+ 17.0	+ 18.6	+ 6.3	+ 27.9

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Censes

### Montana Historic Population Growth 1890 - 2010 Censes

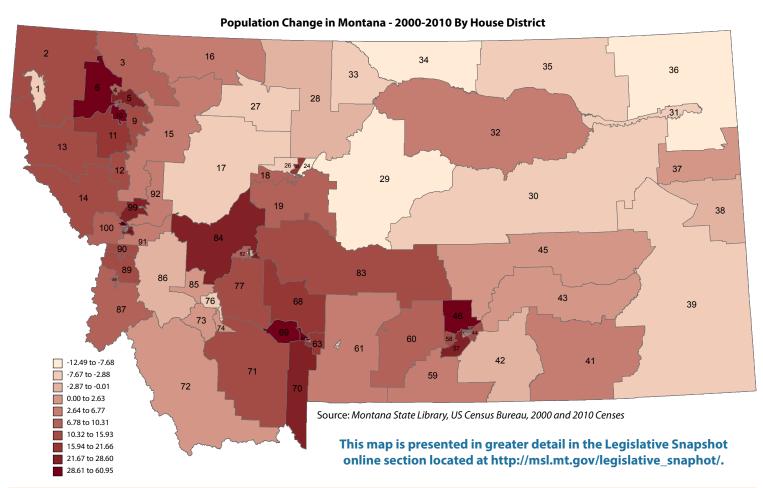


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1890 - 2010 Censes

### 2010 Census Data

	Total	Male	Female
United States	308,745,538	151,781,326	156,964,212
Under 5 years	20,201,362	10,319,427	9,881,935
Under 18 years	74,181,467	37,945,136	36,236,331
18 to 64 years	194,356,087	96,473,230	97,882,857
65 years and over	40,267,984	17,362,960	22,905,024
Montana	989,415	496,667	492,748
Under 5 years	62,423	32,129	30,294
Under 18 years	223,563	114,909	108,654
18 to 64 years	619,110	313,713	305,397
65 years and over	146,742	68,045	78,697

Source: US Census Bureau, 2010 Census



### **Demographics**

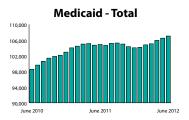
### **Veteran Population Projections**

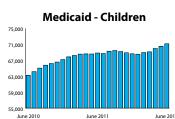
Montana is ranked second among the states for percent of the civilian population 18 years and over who are veterans. (12.3 percent, U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey)

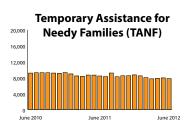
		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	33	65	66
Civilian population (>18)	746,963	17,103	7,540	9,563
Non Veterans	646,089	16,050	7,128	8,922
Veterans	100,874	1,053	412	641
% of Gulf War (>9/01)	9.0%	19%	17%	19%
% of Gulf War (8/90-8/01)	15%	25%	24%	25%
Vietnam era	37%	30%	23%	34%
Korean War	13%	10%	12%	8%
World War II	10%	12%	18%	8%

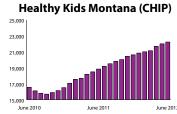
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services Selected Eligibles - Monthly Enrollment





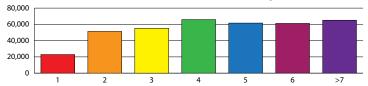




Source: Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services, August 2012

### **Montana Median Income By Household Size**

Median Income for All Households: 43,872



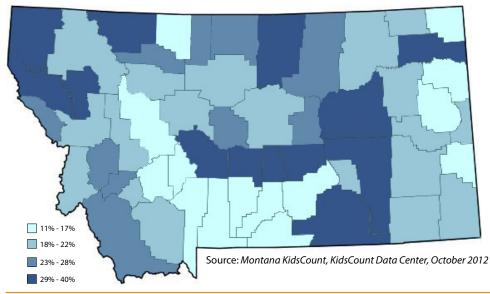
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### Percent of Individuals Below Poverty Level (12 Month Period)

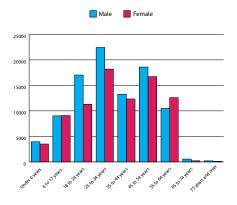
		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 33	District 65	District 66
Total (Count)	138,109	3,826	1,548	2,278
Males	46.2%	55.0%	47.0%	60.4%
Under 5 years	5.0%	2.7%	6.3%	0.3%
5 years	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
6 to 11 years	4.8%	1.5%	1.0%	1.9%
12 to 14 years	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
15 years	0.9%	0.2%	0.0%	0.4%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
18 to 24 years	8.6%	36.2%	23.1%	45.1%
25 to 34 years	5.5%	11.4%	13.1%	10.3%
35 to 44 years	4.6%	0.3%	0.8%	0.0%
45 to 54 years	5.3%	1.7%	0.6%	2.5%
55 to 64 years	3.8%	0.3%	0.6%	0.0%
65 to 74 years	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
> 75 years	1.4%	0.6%	1.4%	0.0%
Females	53.8%	45.0%	53.0%	39.6%
Under 5 years	5.1%	2.6%	5.1%	1.0%
5 years	0.8%	0.5%	1.2%	0.0%
6 to 11 years	4.7%	0.9%	0.0%	1.4%
12 to 14 years	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
15 years	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
18 to 24 years	11.0%	26.7%	32.0%	23.1%
25 to 34 years	7.3%	7.2%	10.2%	5.1%
35 to 44 years	5.0%	1.3%	0.6%	1.7%
45 to 54 years	5.5%	2.3%	1.3%	3.0%
55 to 64 years	4.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%
65 to 74 years	2.2%	0.7%	0.0%	1.2%
> 75 years	3.5%	1.6%	1.4%	1.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### **Montana Child Poverty By County (Percent - 2009)**



### **Montana Health Insurance Coverage Status**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey

### **Indexes**

Indexes				
Population	Montana	Senate District 33	House District 65	House District 6
Total population	989,415	18,417	8,153	10,264
Median age (years)	40	25	23	27
Total population - 65 years and over	146,742	1,202	497	705
Total population - 18 to 64 years	619,110	15,082	6,841	8,24
Total population - under 18 years	223,563	2,133	815	1,318
Total population - under 5 years	62,423	733	278	45:
One race	964,439	17,968	7,957	10,01
White	884,961	16,976	7,344	9,632
Black/African American	4,027	112	51	6
American Indian/Alaska Native	62,555	290	197	9:
Asian	6,253	440	303	13
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	668	21	8	1.
Some other race	5,975	129	54	7.
Two or more races	24,976	449	196	25:
Hispanic/Latino	28,565	583	253	330
Social	Montana	Senate District 33	House District 65	House District 6
Total households	401,328	7,585	2,753	4,832
Average household size	2	2	2	
Average family size	3	3	3	
Family households (families)	256,130	2,968	1,095	1,87
Male householder, no wife present, family	15,368	228	79	14
Male householder, no wife present, family - with own children under 18 years	9,016	75	31	4
Female householder, no husband present, family	33,651	385	97	28
Female householder, no husband present, family - with own children under 18 years	21,355	235	79	150
Nonfamily households	145,198	4,617	1,658	2,95
Householder living alone	116,779	2,978	1,137	1,84
Householder living alone - 65 years and over	41,923	508	222	28
Households with one or more people under 18 years	116,926	1,290	500	79
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	99,541	923	366	55
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	235,983	9,192	5,046	4,14
Nursery school, preschool	13,206	150	18	13:
Kindergarten	12,085	56	32	24
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	96,195	875	372	50
High school (grades 9-12)	52,304	275	76	19
College or graduate school	62,193	7,836	4,548	3,28
	02,193	7,630	4,540	3,20
Economic	Montana	Senate District 33	House District 65	House District 6
Employment status - population 16 years and over	778,518	17,261	7,611	9,650
Civilian labor force - employed	476,195	11,295	4,392	6,90
Civilian labor force - unemployed	28,683	732	392	34
Armed forces	3,737	33	15	18
Not in labor force	269,903	5,201	2,812	2,38
Females 16 years and over in labor force	391,139	7,687	3,347	4,34
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18	15	15	1.
Mean earnings (dollars)	55,129	51,506	48,626	53,114
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	15,179	14,822	16,566	13,65
Mean retirement income (dollars)	18,679	20,644	19,666	21,15
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	7,895	11,623	6,248	14,44
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	2,954	1,690	1,513	2,01
Median family income (dollars)	55,725	58,370	50,022	63,55
Mean family income (dollars)	68,016	76,577	76,731	76,48
Housing	Montana	Senate District 33	House District 65	House District 6
Total housing units	471,723	8,363	3,036	5,32
Occupied housing units	401,328	7,585	2,753	4,83
/acant housing units	70,395	778	283	49
Homeowner vacancy rate	2	3	0	
Rental vacancy rate	6	5	5	
Built 2005 or later	18,895	519	0	51
Owner-occupied	277,023	2,944	828	2,11
Renter-occupied	124,305	4,641	1,925	2,71
Median (dollars)	173,300	261,100	285,700	257,600
Housing units with a mortgage	162 090	1 857	540	1 317

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census/2006-2010 American Community Survey

Housing units with a mortgage

Housing units without a mortgage

162,090

114,933

540

288

1,317

799

1,857

1,087

### **Accredited Schools**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 33	District 65	District 66
Elementaries	440	3	0	3
Middle Schools	49	0	0	0
Grades 7-8 Schools	164	0	0	0
High Schools	185	0	0	0
Total	838	3	0	3

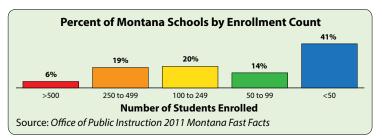
Source: Montana State Library, Montana Office of Public Instruction, September 2012

### **Montana School Libraries**

Per MCA 20-7-202, each school in Montana maintains a school library.

Average circulation per library per year	13,788
Access to Statewide Databases	100%
No summer library hours	83%

Source: 2012 Montana School Library Data Survey



### **Montana Test Scores - Achievement Levels**

### 4th Grade Reading

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	31%	29%	25%	27%	27%
At or above basic	69%	71%	75%	73%	73%
Below proficient	65%	64%	61%	65%	64%
At or above proficient	35%	36%	39%	35%	36%

### 8th Grade Reading

2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
18%	18%	15%	16%	14%
82%	82%	85%	84%	86%
63%	63%	61%	62%	58%
37%	37%	39%	38%	42%
	18% 82% 63%	18% 18% 82% 82% 63% 63%	18% 18% 15% 82% 82% 85% 63% 63% 61%	18%     18%     15%     16%       82%     82%     85%     84%       63%     63%     61%     62%

### 4th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	19%	15%	12%	12%	13%
At or above basic	81%	85%	88%	88%	87%
Below proficient	69%	62%	56%	55%	55%
At or above proficient	31%	38%	44%	45%	45%

### 8th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	21%	20%	21%	18%	17%
At or above basic	79%	80%	79%	82%	83%
Below proficient	65%	64%	62%	56%	54%
At or above proficient	35%	36%	38%	44%	46%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2012

# Montana High School Graduation Rates By High School District 0 - 59% 60 - 69% 70 - 79% 80 - 89% 90 - 100% Montana High School Graduation Rates By High School District Note that the second of the

### 4th Graders Who Scored Below Proficient Reading Level

By Family Income	2011
Eligible for free/reduced school lunch	77%
Not eligible for free/reduced school lunch	55%

By Race and Hispanic Origin	2011
White	61%
Hispanic or Latino	77%
American Indian	86%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2011

### **Early Literacy**

For low-income children in particular, a "readiness gap" fuels much of what has become known as the achievement gap. The readiness gap grows exponentially between birth and kindergarten due to differences in children's resources and opportunities for physical, linguistic, cognitive, social, emotional, and behavioral development. This gap continues to grow as children attend K-12 school.

Nearly 2/3 of Montana's fourth graders cannot read at a proficient level. The fact is that the fourth-graders who cannot meet proficient levels in reading today are all too likely to become our nation's lowest-income, least-skilled, least-productive, and most costly citizens tomorrow. Low achievement in reading, which begins with opportunistic differences starting at birth, has important long-term consequences in terms of individual earning potential, global competitiveness, and general productivity.

Source: MontanaKidsCount, September 2011

### 

There are 769 libraries in the Montana Library Directory. Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries. For more detailed information on Montana's libraries visit http://www.msl.mt.gov/ For\_Librarians/Library\_Directory/. See the Education page for more information about Montana's school libraries.

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 33	District 65	District 66
Public	82	2	2	2
Branches	34	0	0	0
Bookmobiles	3	0	0	0
Academic	26	2	2	2
Institutional	2	0	0	0
School	562	29	29	29
Special	57	2	2	2
Other	3	0	0	0
Total	769	35	35	35

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### **Montana's Cultural Heritage**

In partnership with the Montana Historical Society and other organizations, the Montana State Library promotes preservation of and online

access to our state's cultural heritage. The Montana Memory Project website makes a variety of historic as well as contemporary resources available in digital format for education, business, pleasure, and lifelong learning.



Fire trucks at Presbyterian Church, Lewistown, MT

http://mtmemory.org/.

### **Connecting to Collections**

The Montana Historical Society and the Montana State Library partnered on a statewide project to assess the preservation needs of collections at Montana's more than 400 cultural organizations. The assessment documented the need for training, environmental

monitoring, on-site surveys of collections and facilities, and disaster preparedness assistance.

### **Montana Talking Book Library**

### Services for Montanans with Visual, Physical and Reading Disabilities

The Montana State Library supports free specialized and direct accessible library services to Montanans with visual and physical disabilities through the Montana Talking Book Library (MTBL). The number of veterans served has increased to 12.4% of all patrons. Overall patrons have increased by 15%. MTBL circulation has increased by 15.16%. The Patron Outreach Project is designed to connect more Montanans with MTBL services.



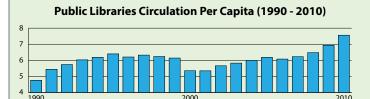
MTBL's local recordings and national digitization projects continue to progress and offer a wider variety of digital

audio books to patrons in both physical delivery and digital BARD (Braille and Audio Reading Download) delivery programs. These are designed to meet patrons' needs at their personal resource and skills level, including homebound patrons.

For more information: http://msl.mt.gov/tbl/ OR 1-800-332-3400

### **Montana Public Libraries Fast Facts**

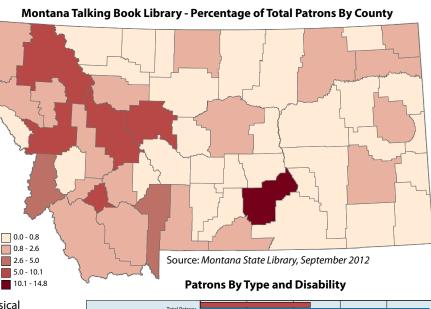
- Montana's public libraries hold 3,719,920 items.
- Montanans visited their public libraries an average of five times throughout the year, for a total of 4,599,660 visits in 2011.
- Montana library patrons checked out 7,519,019 items in 2011, about eight items per person.
- Librarians in Montana's public libraries fielded 465,036 reference questions in SFY 2011, or 8,934 questions per week.
- 100% of all Montana libraries provide Internet access to patrons
- Nearly half of all Montanans (467,303) have a library card.

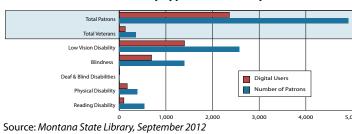


Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### **Courier Project**

As access to quality information has become a vital part of our lives, the Montana State Library is partnering with libraries on a number of ways to share information and materials affordably and dependably. One of these methods is the Montana Courier Project, which uses a commercial courier service to ship library materials and resources around the state. As participation has grown, libraries are seeing increasingly significant savings in the cost of moving library materials around the state.





The Montana State Library works on behalf of all Montana libraries to help them provide the latest and best information and library services to their patrons – your constituents. We negotiate on behalf of libraries across the state to get the best rate on cuttingedge library products and services, keeping libraries relevant and engaged in their local communities. Our statewide suite of resource sharing tools through our unique group services contract with Online Computing Library Center (OCLC) enables patrons to borrow library materials from anywhere in the world and provides Montana collections to citizens of the world. Discover It, a new statewide search tool for libraries, makes the patron's discovery experience into a one stop, "Googlelike" experience. Without statewide library projects, some of which are listed here, many Montanans would be left behind in this age of information.

### **Participating Libraries**

Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries that are participating in the following statewide projects.

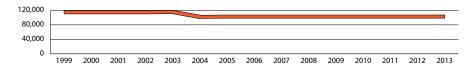
		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 33	District 65	District 66
Statewide Databases	769	35	35	35
OCLC	769	35	35	35
OCLC Group Services	252	4	4	4
Montana Shared Catalog	163	3	3	3
MontanaLibrary2Go	88	2	2	2
Ready2Read	72	2	2	2
Courier Project	46	2	2	2
Montana Memory Project	34	1	1	1

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### -State Aid Dollars for Public Libraries-

State aid to public libraries is provided through the Information Access Montana Act (IAMA) passed by the Montana Legislature in 1989. The act is designed to broaden access to existing information by strengthening public libraries, augment and extend services provided by public libraries, and permit new types of library services based on local need. For fiscal year 2013, a total of \$102,830 was distributed amongst the state's 82 public libraries.

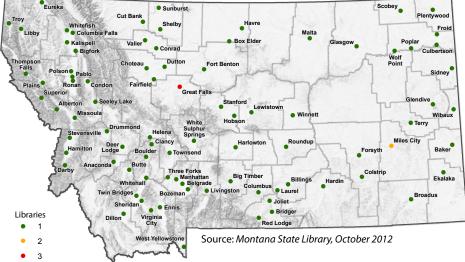
### State Aid for Montana Public Libraries (1999 - 2013)



	Per	PerSq	
State Aid for Public Libraries in Senate District 33	Capita \$	Mile \$	Total \$
Belgrade Community Library, Belgrade	1,174	30	1,204
Bozeman Public Library, Bozeman	5,632	143	5,776

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### MontanaLibrary2Go Participating Libraries • Sunburst



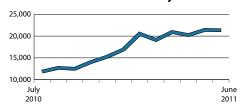
### Statewide Databases and HomeworkMT

Thanks to an allocation from the Montana legislature, the Montana State Library offers statewide periodical databases to all Montana library patrons. Access to this completely online collection - accessible in the library, at home, or on a mobile device - includes hundreds of journals and thousands of full text articles on everything from business resources to health information. Montanans performed nearly 6.5 million searches within the "Discover It" statewide search tool last year. Library patrons also have access to live tutors and online homework assistance through HomeworkMT. Montana students engaged in 8,102 live tutoring sessions and 3,715 online sessions to get assistance with math, science, social studies and the GED. Adults accessed the resource for assistance with computer and financial literacy, resumes, and helping children with homework.

### MontanaLibrary2Go

The ever increasing popularity of downloadable audio and e-books makes MontanaLibrary2Go a favorite of Montana library patrons. Participating libraries deliver a growing collection of downloadable audio and e-book titles to their patrons. Titles are available for download on a wide variety of mobile devices including Kindles, iPods, iPads, iPhones and Androids. Patrons from participating libraries downloaded 206,801 titles between July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012.

### MontanaLibrary2Go Circulation Activity



Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### **Ready 2 Read**

The Montana State Library's Ready 2 Read program is designed to help parents and caregivers understand the value of sharing language and literacy with their children and the importance these skills play throughout a person's life. The Ready 2 Read program has provided extensive early childhood training for Montana librarians; placed early childhood materials, including age-appropriate books and toys, into libraries throughout the state; and helped Montana libraries become community hubs for healthy child and family development, which provide all parents of young children access to age appropriate reading materials and a 21st Century learning environment that will reap rewards for society far into the future.

http://ready2readmontana.org/

### **Montana GIS Portal**



The Montana GIS Portal serves as Montana's primary online resource to discover geospatial data. The Portal provides online access to hundreds of datasets in a variety of formats for use in maps, web mapping applications and geospatial analyses.

http://gisportal.msl.mt.gov/

### **State Names Authority (SNA)**

The Montana State Library is responsible for representing the State of Montana to the US Board of Geographic Names (BGN). The SNA is notified when the BGN receives proposals for new names or changes to existing names recognized by the federal government for natural features such as streams and mountains in Montana. The SNA solicits opinions on the proposals from state and local agencies and from the public, then forwards these opinions, along with the State's recommendation, to the BGN. The SNA web site at <a href="http://msl.mt.gov/geonames">http://msl.mt.gov/geonames</a> has more information and a database of all proposals made for Montana since 2002.

# Ready 2 Read Participating Libraries Eureka Troy Columbia Falls Bigfork Choteau Fort Benton Superior Falrfield Falrfield Fort Benton Great Falls Beit Drummond Helena Oreat Falls Beit Darby Anaconda Butte Trive Forks Beigrade Otaliary Whitehall Beigrade Otaliary Otaliary Whitehall Beigrade Otaliary Otaliary Whitehall Beigrade Otaliary Ot

### **Statewide Library Training**

The Montana State Library's three consultants travel throughout Montana and meet one-on-one with librarians and library trustees across the state, assisting with everything from training and technology to applying Montana library law and fundraising basics. In the last fiscal year, MSL's consultants traveled over 37,505 miles, made over 2,830 contacts and completed over 167 visits with Montana's library community.



Number of trainings 29 Number of students at trainings 450

Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

Source: Montana State Library, October 2011 - September 2012

### **Montana Shared Catalog**

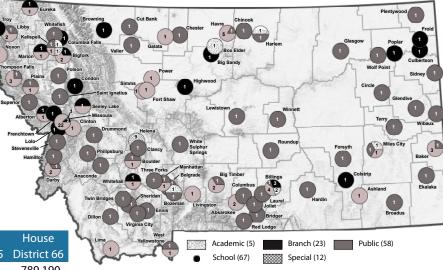
The Montana Shared Catalog helps more than 160 Montana libraries meet today's library users' demands. It gives Montanans a rich and easy-to-use catalog including more than 5 million items that patrons circulated 4,871,174 times from August 2011 to September 2012. Forty-two of the MSC member libraries have joined together in three separate groups to share their collections and patrons among their members. These resource sharing libraries are in the 4-Rivers Group (10 members in Southwestern Montana), BridgerNet Group (5 members in Gallatin County), and the Partners Group (27 members located across the state).

**Montana Shared Catalog Circulation** 

	_	Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 33	District 65	District 66
Circulation	4,871,174	789,190	789,190	789,190

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

### Montana Shared Catalog Participants



### **State Publications Available Online!**

The Montana State Library is digitizing our legacy print state publications collection of 37,000+ publications dating from 1874. To date, over one million pages have been digitized. These publications are available online in a variety of formats at <a href="http://statepublications.mt.gov">http://statepublications.mt.gov</a>. Use of these online items is exponentially more frequent than traditional print usage.

### **Geographic Information**

### **Montana Land Information Act**

Montana Governments and Groups Receiving MLIA Grants The Montana Land FY 2008 Through FY 2013 Information Account is funded through document Fort Peck Tribes recording fees as described Chippewa Swan Valley School District LINCOLN in MCA 7-4-2637. The Cree Tribe account supplies funds FLATHEAD for work on statewide datasets, called the Montana Salish TETON **Spatial Data Infrastructure** Kootenai Tribe (MSDI), and provides funding for local, regional, and tribal efforts to build and support GIS capacity. The statewide datasets. such as cadastral (tax parcels), aerial photography, addressed structures, and wetlands are used by local, state, tribal, federal, and private sector GIS STILL-WATER YELLOWSTON practitioners. **Montana Land Information Account Funds to State Account By Year** 750.000 Tribal Governments Grants County Grants Counties with Multiple Grants 500,000 Cities and Other Eligible Entity Grants

### **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure**

\*FY06 does not include a June 06 collection month

FY10

FY08 FY09

Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

The Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure or MSDI contains 14 Framework layers that digitally represent the physical and cultural landscape of Montana. This information is developed with private sector, local, state, and tribal programs and in cooperation with the federal government. The State of Montana partners with all levels of government to create a complete standardized set of data for Montana base maps.

These 14 layers can help improve business inefficiencies; route traffic; study sensitive species after an oil spill; plan for future development; spur economic development; deliver necessary immunization services to children in your community and more.

## MSDI represent cana. This in, local, state, the federal swith all standardized The Montana Cadastral Mapping Application is a robust mapping tool that provides access to selected Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure layers, including information on public and private land ownership.

Montana Cadastral Application http://gis.mt.gov

Source: Montana State Library, August 2012

### **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure Layers**



250.000

Hydrography

























For more information, visit http://giscoordination.mt.gov

### Land

### **Land Ownership**

Senate District 33 ranks number 50 in size and is 4.301 square miles, or about 0% of Montana's total land area (146,926 square miles). The average senate district in Montana is 2,938 square miles and the average house district is 1,469 square miles.

	Montana		Senate District 33		House District 65		House District 66	
	Area		Area		Area		Area	
Owner	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%
Private	95,080	65	3	77	1	59	2	96
Local Government	208	<1	<1	11	<1	19	<1	3
Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks	648	<1	<1	<1	0	0	<1	1
State Trust Land	8,092	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other State Land	139	<1	<1	12	<1	22	<1	<1
US Bureau of Land Management	12,505	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
US Fish and Wildlife Service	1,448	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
US Forest Service	26,608	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
US National Park Service	1,853	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Federal Land	344	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	146,926		4		2		2	

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

### **Private Land Agricultural Use**

	Montana		Senate District 33		House District 65		House District 66	
Owner	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%
Continuous Crop	29,162	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fallow Crop	13,497,077	16	313	50	313	53	0	0
Farmstead	34,343	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	0	0
Grazing	51,274,975	62	279	45	276	47	4	12
Irrigated	1,891,718	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Timber	15,346,749	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wild Hay	1,235,624	1	27	4	0	0	27	88
Total	83,309,648		621		589		31	

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Department of Revenue, September 2012

### **Conservation Easements (Acres)**

		Senate District	House District	House District
	Montana	33	65	66
Bitter Root Land Trust	2,624	0	0	0
City Government	601	0	0	0
Clark Fork-Pend Oreille Conservancy	208	0	0	0
County Government	528	0	0	0
Ducks Unlimited (Wetlands America Trust)	16,997	0	0	0
Five Valleys Land Trust	47,591	0	0	0
Flathead Land Trust	9,568	0	0	0
Gallatin Valley Land Trust	37,046	0	0	0
Humane Society Wildlife Land Trust	279	0	0	0
Montana Conservation Trust	736	0	0	0
Montana Department of Transportation	999	0	0	0
Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks	417,119	0	0	0
Montana Land Reliance	895,520	0	0	0
Mule Deer Foundation	155	0	0	0
National Wildlife Federation	20	0	0	0
Prickly Pear Land Trust	3,246	0	0	0
Rattlesnake Land Trust	190	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation	50,266	0	0	0
Salish and Kootenai Tribal Lands	222	0	0	0
The Bighorn Institute	1,443	0	0	0
The Conservation Fund	15,061	0	0	0
The Nature Conservancy	316,722	0	0	0
The Vital Ground Foundation	912	0	0	0
US Bureau of Reclamation	42	0	0	0
US Department of Agriculture	26,901	0	0	0
US Fish and Wildlife Service	241,264	0	0	0
US Forest Service	20,038	0	0	0
US Government	9,251	0	0	0
Total	2,115,548	0	0	0

### Montana Land Management Tool

To view more land management and conservation easement information, visit the Natural Heritage MapViewer at <a href="http://">http://</a> mtnhp.org/mapviewer. The MapViewer displays land management information (public lands, managed areas, and conservation easements); wildlife sightings (more than 1,300,000); land cover/land use; and, over 28,000 georeferenced photos from across Montana. It links directly into the Montana Field Guides for more information about Montana's animals, plants and habitats. The Natural Heritage Program is the state's source for reliable, objective information and expertise to support stewardship of our native species and habitats. http://mtnhp.org

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Natural Heritage Program, June 2012

### **Montana Ground Water Investigations Program**

- Investigates critical groundwater challenges such as groundwater/surfacewater interaction, impacts of land use change, development stress, and more.
- Results provide scientific basis for sound, informed, water-management decisions.

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/gwip/gwip.asp

### **Montana Ground Water Assessment Program**

- Maps groundwater quality and the distribution of Montana's aquifers
- Provides long-term groundwater quality and water-level monitoring
- Maintains the central repository for Montana's groundwater information

http://mbmggwic.mtech.edu/

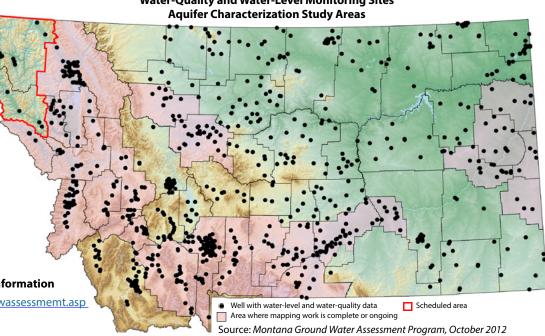
**Ground Water Assessment Program information** 

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/grw/grwassessmemt.asp

### **Ground Water Investigation Program Project Areas Map** Active or completed projects Next scheduled projects Unscheduled projects

Source: Montana Ground Water Investigation Program, September 2012

### **Water-Quality and Water-Level Monitoring Sites**



### **Montana Drought Resources**

The Montana Governor's Drought **Advisory Committee** is charged with monitoring, forecasting, and reporting water supply and moisture conditions, enabling



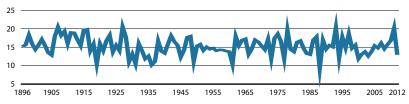
Montanans to make timely and informed decisions to mitigate drought impacts in a proactive manner.

For historic analysis, up-to-date information, and maps on Montana's current drought situation visit http://drought.mt.gov/.

### **Montana Digital Atlas**

Additional mapping and data capabilities are available through the Montana State Library at <a href="http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp">http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp</a>. The Montana Digital Atlas allows users to identify a place of interest and view an atlas of information about that place that includes a broad range of data categories such as land ownership and use, census data, water information and biological data.

### Montana Annual Precipitation in Inches (1895 - 2012)

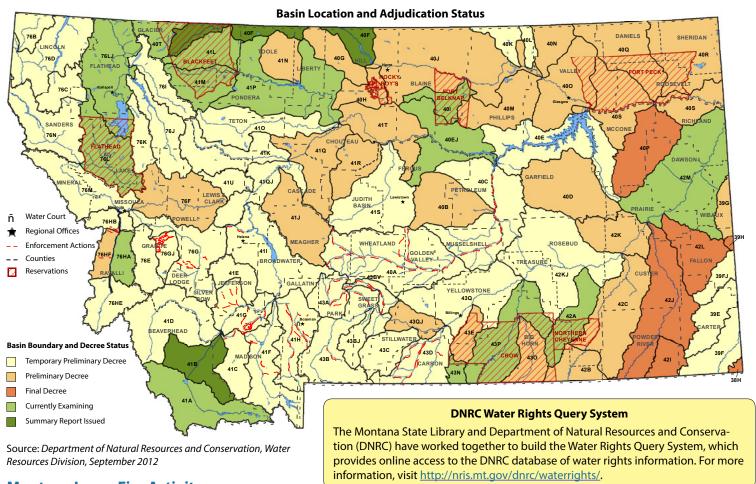


Source: NOAA National Climate Data Center, September 2012

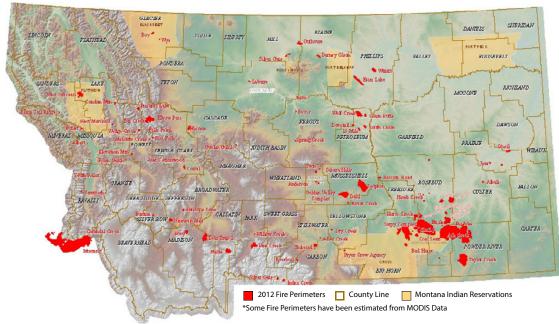
#### Water/Fire

#### **Water Rights**

The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation Water Adjudication Bureau assists the Montana Water Court in the adjudication of all claims to pre July 1, 1973 water rights. The Bureau examines all claims pursuant to Supreme Court rules and provides a summary report to the Water Court on each of the basins (85) in the state. Pursuant to legislation passed in 2005 the Bureau must complete the examination of the remaining 57,000 claims (as of 2005) by June 30, 2015. The map below shows the current status of the adjudication process. Visit <a href="http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/">http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/</a>.



#### **Montana Large Fire Activity**



Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, Forestry Division, September 2012

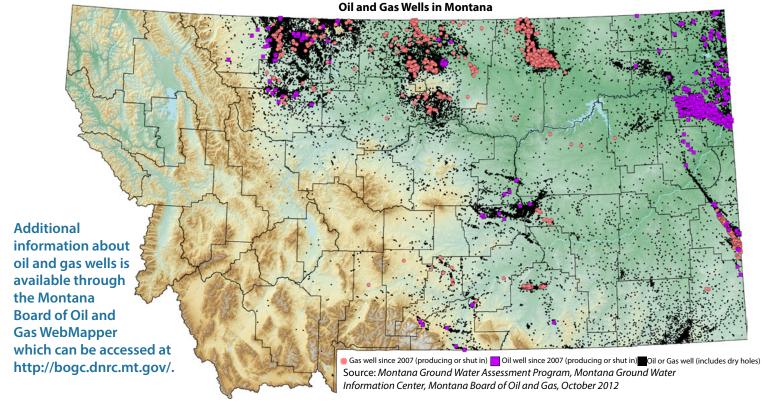
#### Montana Fires 2002 - 2011 All Fires As Reported by All Agencies

Year	Count	Acreage
2002	1,372	110,309
2003	2,326	736,809
2004	1,447	18,445
2005	1,316	103,294
2006	2,302	1,047,118
2007	1,875	778,079
2008	1,424	166,842
2009	1,731	48,912
2010	1,050	56,711
2011	1,335	168,010

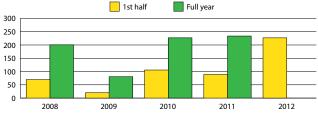
Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, September 2012

For additional information on Montana's fires, visit DNRC's online Fire Map at http://dnrc.mt.gov/gis/fire/.

#### **Oil and Gas Wells**



#### Montana Oil Well Permits Issued (2008 - 2012)



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, August 2012

# Montana House Heating Fuel Occupied Housing Units

	Count	Percent
Utility gas	226,740	56.5%
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	51,713	12.9%
Electricity	78,582	18.8%
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	7,472	1.9%
Coal or coke	927	0.2%
Wood	33,481	8.3%
Solar energy	321	0.1%
Other fuel	4,234	1.1%
No fuel used	858	0.2%
Total	404,616	100.0%

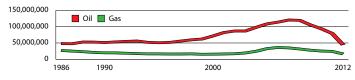
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

#### Oil and Gas Wells

		Senate District	House District	House District
	Montana	33	65	66
Coal Bed Methane, Active	1,073	0	0	0
Coal Bed Methane, Inactive	65	0	0	0
Gas, Active	7,238	0	0	0
Gas, Inactive	2,569	0	0	0
Gas Storage, Active	270	0	0	0
Gas Storage, Inactive	18	0	0	0
Injection, Active	1,135	0	0	0
Injection, Inactive	757	0	0	0
Oil, Active	7,554	0	0	0
Oil, Inactive	4,579	0	0	0
Oil & Gas, Active	1	0	0	0
Total	25,259	0	0	0

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Board of Oil and Gas, September 2012

#### **Montana Annual Oil and Gas Production (Barrels)**



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, October 2012

#### **Pipelines**

	Montana		Senate District 33		House Dis	House District 65		House District 66	
	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	
Crude Oil	90	1,970	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Natural Gas	360	3,301	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Refined Product	47	805	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	24	402	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	521	6,477	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Source: Montana State Library, Pipeline Intregrity Management Mapping Application, December 2006

#### Wildlife and Recreation

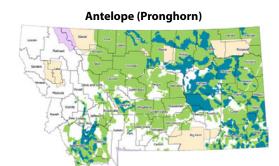
Montana is blessed with a wealth of wildlife and habitat diversity. These resources provide exceptional opportunities for recreation and contribute substantially to the state's economy and quality of life. Good information is critical to maintain this valuable heritage as the state grows and develops.

#### **Recreation Area (Acres)**

	Senate District 33
Fishing Access Sites	16
Fishing Conservation Areas	0
State Parks	0
Wildlife Conservation Easements	0
Wildlife Management Areas	0
Wildlife Protection Areas	0
Total	16

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks, September 2012

#### **Big Game Distribution**



#### **Animal Species Diversity**

		Senate District 33	% of Montana
	Montana (Count)	(Count)	Species
<b>Amphibians</b>	13	6	46
Birds	308	256	83
Fish	54	9	17
Mammals	103	74	72
Reptiles	17	9	53

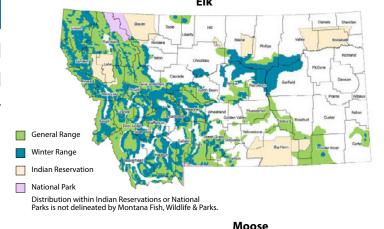
Source: Montana Natural Heritage Program, September 2012

#### **Block Management Acreage**

There are a total of 9,093,377 acres of Block Management land (including Plum Creek\*) in the State of Montana. Senate District 33 contains 2,753 or 0% of those acres.

\*Plum Creek land in FWP's Regions 1 and 2 are included in these statistics. Although they are part of the Block Management Program, they are not traditional BMA's and are managed differently.

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012



#### -Wildlife Highlights-

For more information on animals, plants, and habitats in your Senate District, visit the Montana Natural Heritage Program at <a href="http://mtnhp.org">http://mtnhp.org</a>. Resources include:

- Montana Field Guide an encyclopedia of the distribution, status, and biology of Montana's animals, plants, and biological communities
- MapViewer interactive maps of animals, plants, land cover, and land management

Land Management Maps – public lands,

conservation easements, and special designations

- Wetland and riparian mapping information
- Reports on Montana's Species of Concern

 Quick responses to data requests and answers from expert scientists on Montana's plants, animals, and biological communities.

#### **Northern Pygmy Owl**

Glaucidium gnoma

Weighing in at just two to three ounces, the Northern Pygmy Owl is a fierce hunter of small birds, mammals and insects.



# Open To See Long Control of See Long Control o

Mule Deer

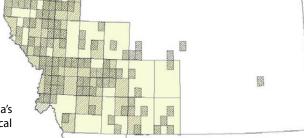


**White-Tailed Deer** 



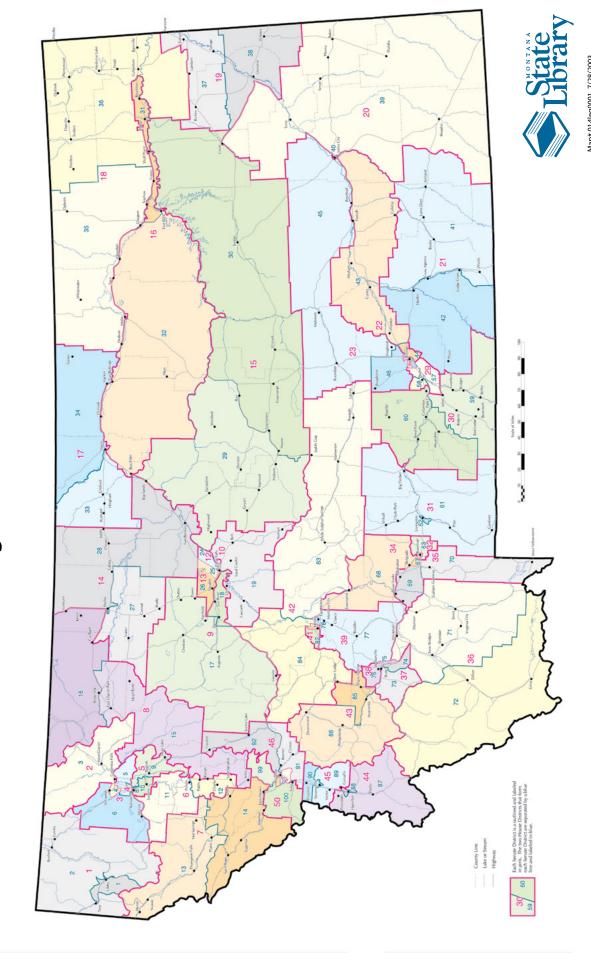
Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012





Source: Montana Natural Heritage Program, September 2012

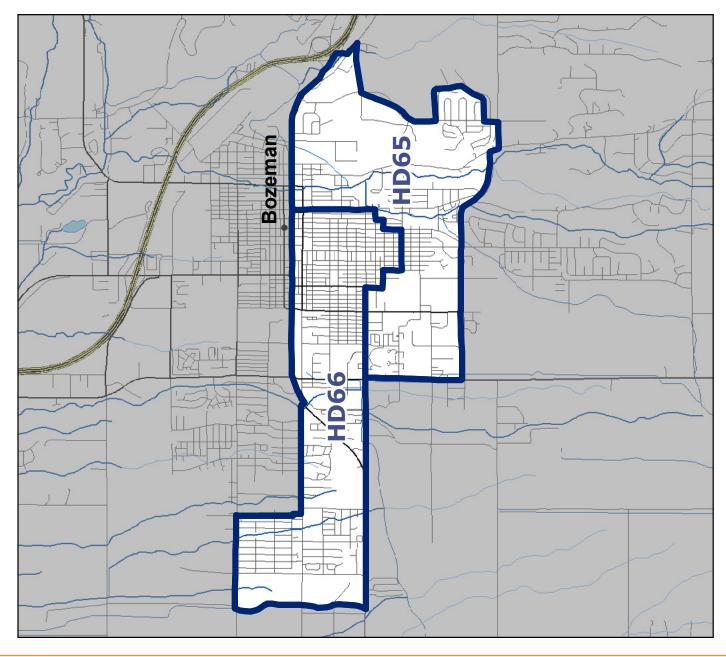
Montana Legislative District 2005 - 2014



# Montana Senate District 33







#### **Online Resources Directory**

#### **Montana State Library**

1515 East 6th Avenue PO Box 201800 Helena, MT 59620 (406) 444-3115

#### http://msl.mt.gov



#### **Statewide Library Resources**

- Discover It! Montana State Library Catalog
- · Montana Library Directory

#### http://mymontanalibrary.org

http://mtslr.org

http://msl.mt.gov/For Librarians/Library Directory

#### **Montana State Digital Library**

- Library Information Services
  - MT.GOV Connect
  - Montana State Publications Online
  - Find Resources Online
- MSL Geographic Information
  - Montana Geographic Information Clearinghouse
  - Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure
  - · Water Information System
- Natural Heritage Program
  - · Montana Field Guide
  - MapViewer
  - Species of Concern Reports Animals
  - Species of Concern Reports Plants

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/connect

http://statepublications.mt.gov

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/Find Resources Online

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/gis

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/msdi

http://msl.msl.gov/geoinfo/water

http://mtnhp.org

http://fieldguide.mt.gov

http://mtnhp.org/mapviewer

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=a

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=p

#### **Montana Talking Book Library**

- Online catalogs and services WebOpac
- BARD Braille and Audio Reading Download

#### http://msl.mt.gov/talking book library

http://www.klasweb.msl.mt.gov

https://nlsbard.loc.gov/mt1a

#### **Montana State Library In-House Partners**

- · Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks
- Natural Resources Conservation Service

http://fwp.mt.gov

http://www.mt.nrcs.usda.gov

**Legislative Snapshot** 

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative snapshot

# **Legislative Snapshot 2013**

Includes information for the State of Montana, Senate District 34, and House Districts 67 and 68.

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/

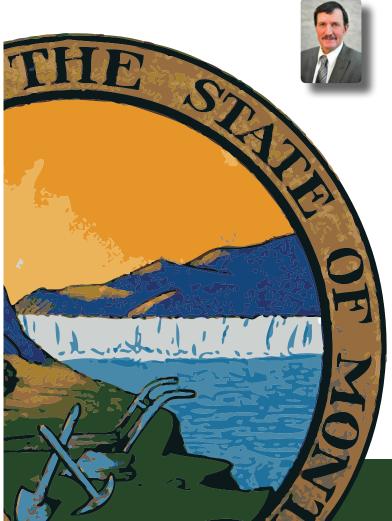




Senate District 34
Senator Scott Sales (R)
5200 Bostwick Road
Bozeman, MT 59715-7721

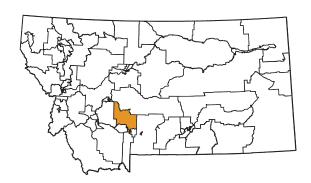


House District 67 **Representative Gordon Vance (R)**305 Stillwater Avenue
Bozeman, MT 59718-1917



House District 68

Representative Kelly Flynn (R)
PO Box 233
Townsend, MT 59644-0233





#### **Letter from the Montana State Librarian**

On behalf of the Montana State Library, I would like to welcome you to the 2013 legislative session. We appreciate your dedication and hard work on behalf of all Montanans. We hope that this information booklet, compiled by our information experts and full of data on issues of state and national importance, will help inform many of the decisions you have to make in the coming months.

The 2013 Legislative Snapshot includes a wide range of information on issues that affect Montanans. You will find information on our state's economy and the economic impact on your constituents. High-speed, broadband Internet access is essential in this information age and the Snapshot includes a current view of the availability of broadband and Internet services across the state. Education is always an important issue, and you will find relevant information on our state's public schools



and test scores. Throughout Montana, libraries serve as community anchors; we've highlighted the programs and services offered to Montanans through their local libraries. Finally, land, wildlife, and recreation will always be an important part of Montana life, and we've pulled several highlights from our collection that might help guide your decision-making this session. Based on feedback we received from legislators in 2011, we are pleased to make much more of the data available by legislative districts. And we are pleased to provide much of the information in mapped form. Using the Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure, a set of standardized geospatial data, these maps tell powerful stories that will further your understanding of the topics highlighted.

The Montana State Library is a small and very unique agency. We employ librarians, geographers, and natural resource specialists and we partner with botanists, zoologists and ecologists. We work closely with federal and state agencies and local and tribal governments. We manage an enormous collection of state government information in all formats, keeping Montanans informed about the work of their government. And we ensure that Montana's blind and physically disabled citizens have access to reading materials and information.

We also work on behalf of all of Montana's libraries to help them provide the latest and best information, technology and library services to their patrons – your constituents – whether it's downloadable ebooks, public access computers, online information resources, or the latest bestseller. Without the Montana State Library, Montana libraries would not be able to afford these resources and services for their patrons, all of which are being used in record numbers. In this age of information – most of which is only accessed online – the Montana State Library, through libraries across the state, provides a vital link that affects Montanans in a multitude of ways.

We created this booklet for you not only to provide vital information to help you make difficult decisions in the coming months, but to demonstrate the power of what a diverse staff with amazingly diverse skills can do to make information, in many different forms, available to every Montanan. Our work empowers Montanans by providing access to information, enhancing learning in families and communities, and building 21st Century skills. Knowing that our work makes a difference makes us very proud.

We hope that you use this Legislative Snapshot throughout the session. And we hope that you will stop by to see us – in person or virtually. Whether you visit us at our library or online, you will be able to browse our collection of government and natural resource information, get help to research a specific issue, or find a quiet place to work or meet with colleagues. We are located one block east of the Capitol, behind the Montana Historical Society, at the north end of the Justice building. And of course, our services are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week at <a href="http://msl.mt.gov">http://msl.mt.gov</a>.

Sincerely,

#### Senate District 34 House District 67 House District 68

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- 18 Wildlife and Recreation

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Find additional Senate and House district data, interactive maps, and even more resources online at http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/.

Jennie Stapp

Juni Stepp

#### The Montana Economy and Theories of Economic Growth

Source: Montana Department of Labor and Industries

It has been an interesting five years for the Montana and U.S. economies, including the deepest and longest U.S. recession since the Great Depression and a slow economic recovery. Montana outperformed the U.S. economy during the recession and recovery, losing only 4.4% of our pre-recession personal income peak compared to 5.6% nationally. Further, since hitting the trough in 2009, Montana's personal income growth has outpaced the U.S. by about 3 percentage points, while the state's payroll job growth has increased by 3.4% compared to 3.1% nationally. Montana's 2012 job growth promises to be strong. From June 2011 to June 2012, Montana added almost 9,800 jobs for an annual growth rate of 2.1% -- above forecasted expectations and above the long-term growth rate of 1.2%. Montana's economy is returning to growth despite the many national and international challenges.

The various forces causing the recession and slow recovery are evident in the quarterly personal income statistics in Figure 1. The national slowdown in the overall economy and particularly in the housing market was first noted in the summer of 2007, but personal income for both the U.S. and Montana continued to expand until the financial crisis in the third and fourth quarters of 2008. Wall Street losses translated into income and job losses on Main Streets in Montana. Although the U.S. recession officially ended in June 2009, Montana continued to lose income until the first quarter of 2010.



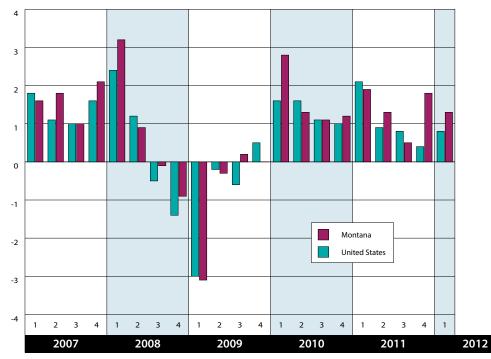
Then, just as the U.S. economy turned upward, global problems came to the forefront. The Eurozone's sovereign debt crisis moderated the U.S. recovery, with the first Greece bailout occurring in the second quarter of 2010. As one of America's largest export customers, Europe's economic slowdown reduced the demand for U.S. goods, in addition to increasing uncertainty and risk in the global financial system. In fact, overall global growth slowed from 5.2% in 2010 to 3.8% in 2011, while the advanced

economies that make up the majority of the U.S. export customers slowed from 3% in 2010 to 1.4% in 2011. The last few years have taught Montanans that our economic fortunes are strongly tied to the performance of global and national economies.

Domestic factors have also played a role in the slow emergence of the economy out of the recession. Throughout the 2007 to 2012 period, oil and gas price spikes caused temporary shocks to the economy. Higher fuel prices reduce the amount of discretionary dollars consumers have to spend in grocery stores, restaurants, and retail stores, thus slowing job growth. Also, during the summer of 2011, the federal debt ceiling increase debate increased the uncertainty about future government spending and the safety of U.S. financial instruments. With government spending equaling roughly 20% of the Gross Domestic Product, any large change to that spending would have an impact on the economy. Businesses are still in the shadow of this fiscal uncertainty. Current national fiscal plans call for spending cuts and tax increases equal to about 3.8% of GDP in January 2013, which would likely send the U.S. economy into a shallow recession.iii Businesses and consumers who are reliant on this spending are less likely to make decisions or take on risk in such an uncertain environment.

Like personal income, Montana's payroll employment was impacted by the financial crises, starting with employment losses in the fourth quarter of 2008. Job losses continued throughout 2009 and 2010 before starting recovery in 2011. Wages recovered earlier than employment growth, with the total amount

Figure 1: Montana and U.S. Personal Income Growth

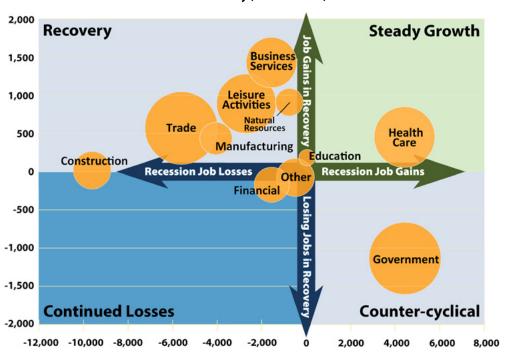


Source: Quarterly Personal Income Data, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

of wages paid to Montana workers starting to increase in the second quarter of 2010. These wage gains translated into job growth in 2011 as the spending of more wages stimulated demand in the high-employment consumer industries. The average annual wage increased by 3.5% in 2011, driving Montana's average annual wage over \$35,000 for the first time.

Payroll employment grew at about 0.9% in 2011, but private employment grew much faster at 1.4%. The job growth by industry is illustrated in Figure 2. The job change during the recession years of 2007 to 2010 is shown on the horizontal axis compared to the past year of recovery on the vertical axis. The size of the bubble indicates the size of the industry employment in 2011. Total job growth in recent years has been slower than private job growth because the government sector shed jobs in 2010 and 2011. Figure 2 includes all public employees in the government bubble, even though many public workers are in the education, health care, or construction industries. Public employment represents roughly 20% of total employment in 2011, with 11% of total employment in local government, 6% in state government, and 3% in the federal government. The government share of total employment has been slowly decreasing over time, although it increased a few percentage points during the recession. The government share returned to its downward trend in the last year. Government is placed in the counter-cyclical quadrant in Figure 2, as it added about 4,400 jobs during the recession and then lost about 1,100 jobs in 2011. Counter-cyclical government employment growth helps stabilize the economy during recessionary periods and helps accelerate the return to growth.

Figure 2: Industry Job Change during the Recession (2007 to 2010) and Recovery (2010 to 2011)



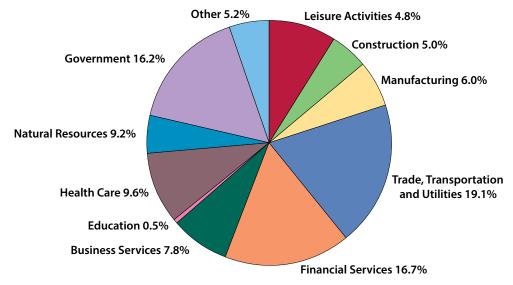
Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

The health care industry has added jobs throughout the recession and recovery, adding almost 5,000 jobs over the last five years. Only the financial services industry (which includes real estate) and other services posted employment losses in 2011, with all other industries in recovery with job gains. Business services, including administration and professional services, added the most jobs in 2011, followed by natural resources (including oil and gas mining) and the leisure activities sector

(which includes restaurants, bars, entertainment, and hotels). Trade, manufacturing, and construction posted the most losses during the recession, but all three industries are back on the recovery path with job gains in 2011. Wood product manufacturing and residential construction have been slow to recover in the aftermath of the national housing downturn, but other manufacturing and commercial and industrial construction posted job gains over the past year.

Figure 2 illustrates the size of each industry by the size of the industry's bubble, with trade, health care, government, and leisure activities employing the most workers. However, employment is only one way to contribute to the economy. Figure 3 illustrates the contribution of each industry to Montana's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Although health care represents 15% of Montana's total workforce, it contributes 10% of Montana's GDP. Similarly, the leisure activities sector comprises 13% of employment, but contributes only 5% of GDP. Other industries contribute more to GDP than to employment. The financial services industry, which includes real estate, contributes 17% of Montana's GDP, but only 5% of Montana's employment. The manufacturing and natural resource sectors also contribute significant GDP (15% combined), but are a small percentage of employment (7%). No industry is more important than another, but each industry has different roles to play in the economy.

Figure 3. Montana Gross Domestic Product by Industry, 2011



Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

Figure 4: Top 10 Exports from Montana to the Rest of the World (millions)

1.	Bulk Wheat	881.8
2.	Mineral Fuel, Oil, etc.	374.2
3.	Inorganic Chemicals	346.4
4.	Industrial Machinery (including computers)	197.9
5.	Vehicles, Parts, etc.	114.9
6.	Cereals	60.5
7.	Ores, Slag & Ash	60.2
8.	Salt, Sulfur, Earth & Stone	57.6
9.	Aircraft, Parts, etc.	40.3
10	Optic, Medical or Surgical Instruments	37.6

Source: Montana Department of Commerce, Office of Trade and International Relations, 2011

The manufacturing and natural resources industries are also important because of the amount of exports they provide for our economy. Exports bring new wealth into our economy, which then drives economic growth in all industries as the money is circulated through our economy. Figure 4 illustrates the top 10 Montana exports. Many are raw natural resources from the agriculture and mining industries, or manufacturing products that add value to the raw commodities. Overall, Montana's exports increased by 14% in 2011. Montana's largest export customers include other states, Canada, Asia, and Europe. Based on data from the first half of 2012, Montana exports may decrease slightly in 2012 because of slower economic growth in many of our non-U.S. global trading partners.v

The western portion of Montana was harder hit by the recession and global slowdown compared to the eastern portion of the state. 2011 unemployment rates by region are shown in Figure 5. The large job losses in wood product manufacturing had a disproportional effect in Northwestern Montana, while the large recessionary job losses in construction had the largest impact in both the Northwest and around the Bozeman region. These two areas continue to have the highest unemployment rates in 2011. In contrast, the Eastern portion of the state was less impacted by the recession because of a heavy reliance on energy, agriculture, health care, and government – all industries that performed relatively well during the recession. The unemployment rate in the East was only 4.7% in 2011. The development of the Bakken oil shale has brought a great deal of development into the

region, both in the primary oil and gas mining industry and in related business services, such as environmental engineering and employment firms. Although unemployment in the western portion of the state continues to be high, job growth has returned to all Montana regions. In fact, the Southwest region of the state (including Butte, Bozeman, Dillon, and Helena) has led the state in job gains as we have exited the recession, leading the Southwest region's unemployment rate to decrease slightly in 2011 to 6.1% from 6.6% in 2010.

All of Montana's regions are expected to post job gains in 2012, with continued growth expected in 2013. However, job growth is expected to remain slower than before the recession for several years. The Montana Department of Labor and Industry's job projections expect 1.4% job growth in 2012 and 2013, compared to the 2.2% annual growth that the state experienced from 2000 to 2007 prior to the recession. In many ways, the rapid economic growth prior to the recession was artificially high because of the low interest rates that caused a growth bubble. Slower expected growth is simply a result of being outside the bubble period.

Growth is also expected to be slower in the future because of cutbacks in government spending and slower growth in consumer spending as Americans save and try to reduce their debt loads. With government spending comprising about 20% and consumption comprising about 70% of aggregate demand, the slowdown in these sectors will translate into slower overall economic growth. Lower domestic demand from consumers and governments will lead many businesses to slow production or look abroad to foreign markets to supplement growth. Both alternatives may lead to slower employment growth domestically. Further, a slowing global economy will likely moderate Montana export growth in 2012 and 2013, although global demand is expected to return in later years.

Despite domestic and global challenges, Montana's economy has proven to be incredibly resilient in the last few years. Montana's economy is now in recovery, adding over 9,800 jobs in the last year, and posting over two years of personal income and wage gains. Although unemployment remains undesirably high, Montana's job growth has re-employed out-of-work Montanans and brought stronger wages back to workers and their families. Future years are expected to bring continued growth to our state as our industries continue recovery from the recession, and the Bakken development provides new opportunities for income growth and entrepreneurialism.

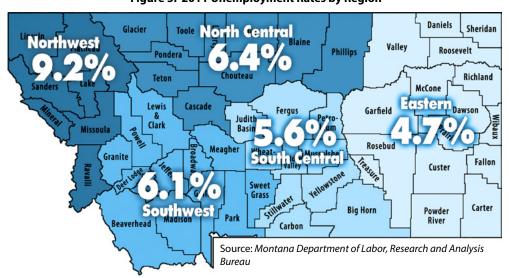


Figure 5: 2011 Unemployment Rates by Region

i The long-term growth rate of 1.2% for Montana's total employment growth is based on employment data from 1976 to 2011 using the Local Area Unemployment Statistics published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Montana Department of Labor and Industry (DLI). Job growth forecasts based on this series by DLI suggested job growth of only 0.9% in 2011.

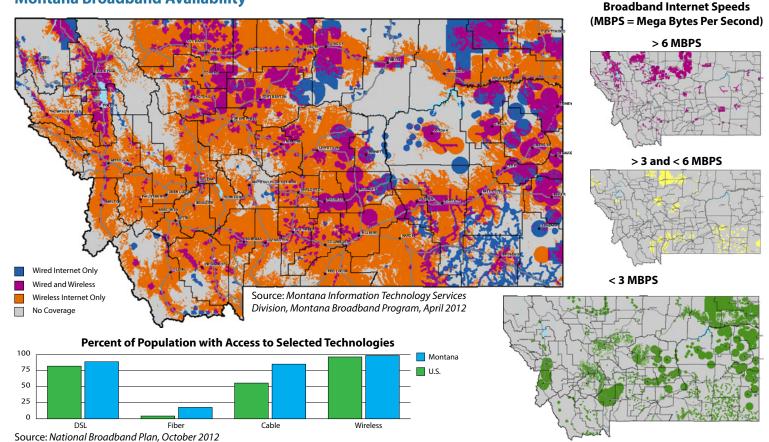
ii International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2012. www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2012/01/weodata/index.aspx.

iii Global Insight, "U.S. Economy: The Fiscal Cliff" June 28, 2012 and Congressional Budget Office, "An Update to the Budget and Economic Outlook: Fiscal Years 2012 to 2022" Aug. 22, 2012.

iv For more information on employment and wage growth, please see the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Labor Day Report 2012, available at <a href="http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913">http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913</a> LDR-12.pdf.

v WiserTrade, U.S. State Exports by NAICS Industry. At <u>www.wisertrade.org</u>. See footnote 2 for growth projections.

#### **Montana Broadband Availability**



#### **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program**

Under the Broadband Technologies Opportunities Program (BTOP) funded by the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA) and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the Montana State Library is partnering with 44 of Montana's public libraries to expand access to free, high-speed Internet to 86% of the state's population by 2013. Funds have supported: increased broadband speeds; decreased patron wait time; improved access by purchasing ADA compliant

software, hardware, and furniture, and through minor renovation projects aimed at increasing accessibility of computing center facilities; digital literacy training; and a mobile computer lab.

#### **Highlights include:**

- Increased average statewide library broadband speeds from 3.55 mbps to 15 mbps
- Added 478 public workstations (212 desktops, 46 children's computers, 200 laptops, 17 touchscreens and 3 iMacs) for a total of 781

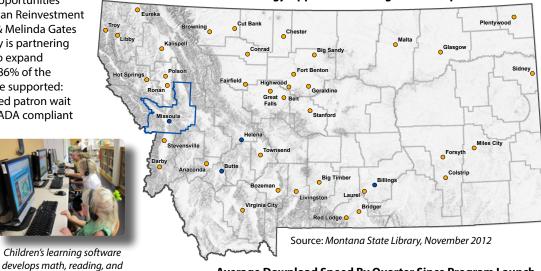
critical-thinking skills

- Decreased average wait time from 20 minutes to less than 5 minutes
- Provided digital literacy training to over 70,000 Montanans and 1,200 librarians on topics such as employment resources, tax filing, self-help law, Internet and email, and computer basics

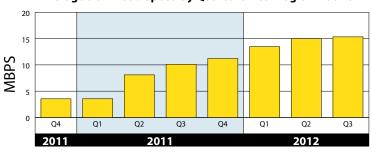
#### **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program Participants**

Source: Montana Information Technology Services Division,

Montana Broadband Program, April 2012



#### Average Download Speed By Quarter Since Program Launch



Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

#### **Demographics**

#### **2010 Poverty and Median Income Estimates**

		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	34	67	68
Median Household Income	43,872	53,219	55,202	51,048
% in Poverty All Ages	15	9	9	9
% in Poverty Ages Under 18	19	10	10	10

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

## Percent of Households With One or More Persons 65 Years and Over

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 34	District 67	District 68
One or More 65 and Over	25	17	10	26
One Person	10	6	3	10
Two Or More Persons	14	11	7	16
Family	14	10	6	15
Nonfamily	1	1	1	1

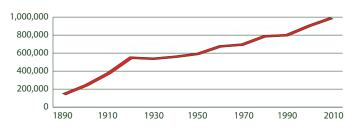
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

#### **Percent of Change in Number of Housing Units**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 34	District 67	District 68
2000 Census	412,633	7,395	3,581	3,814
2010 Census	482,825	11,463	6,436	5,027
Percent of Change	+ 17.0	+ 55.0	+ 79.7	+ 31.8

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Censes

## Montana Historic Population Growth 1890 - 2010 Censes

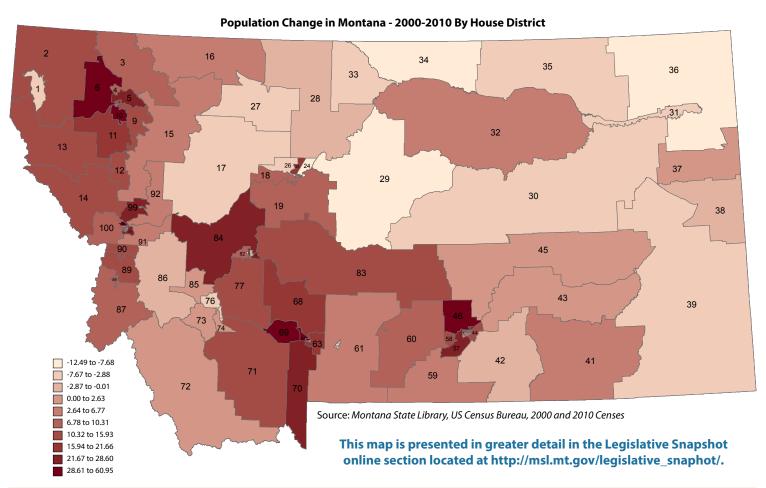


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1890 - 2010 Censes

#### 2010 Census Data

6,964,212 9,881,935
6,236,331
7,882,857
2,905,024
492,748
30,294
108,654
305,397
78,697

Source: US Census Bureau, 2010 Census



#### **Demographics**

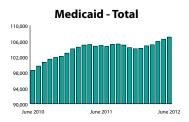
#### **Veteran Population Projections**

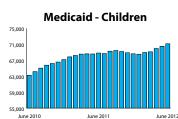
Montana is ranked second among the states for percent of the civilian population 18 years and over who are veterans. (12.3 percent, U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey)

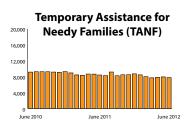
		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	34	67	68
Civilian population (>18)	746,963	18,448	10,336	8,112
Non Veterans	646,089	16,254	9,269	6,985
Veterans	100,874	2,194	1,067	1,127
% of Gulf War (>9/01)	9.0%	9%	16%	3%
% of Gulf War (8/90-8/01)	15%	25%	34%	16%
Vietnam era	37%	33%	23%	43%
Korean War	13%	9%	3%	15%
World War II	10%	8%	8%	8%

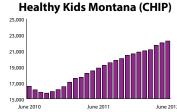
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

# Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services Selected Eligibles - Monthly Enrollment





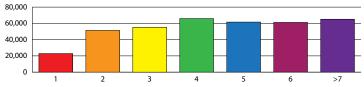




Source: Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services, August 2012

#### **Montana Median Income By Household Size**

Median Income for All Households: 43,872



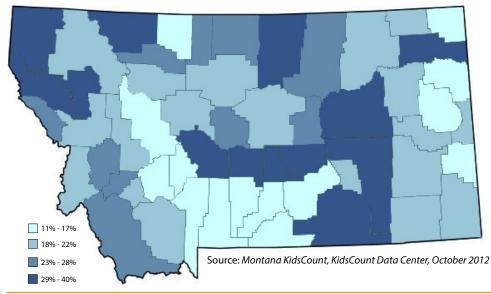
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

# Percent of Individuals Below Poverty Level (12 Month Period)

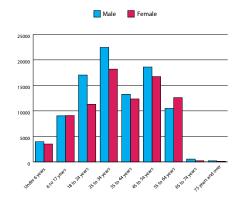
	,			
		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 34	District 67	District 68
Total (Count)	138,109	2,133	1,248	885
Males	46.2%	42.9%	45.2%	39.5%
Under 5 years	5.0%	4.3%	3.0%	6.1%
5 years	1.1%	0.8%	1.4%	0.0%
6 to 11 years	4.8%	1.7%	0.0%	4.2%
12 to 14 years	2.1%	4.1%	5.4%	2.3%
15 years	0.9%	0.8%	1.4%	0.0%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	4.4%	3.4%	5.8%
18 to 24 years	8.6%	7.5%	11.8%	1.5%
25 to 34 years	5.5%	7.9%	11.2%	3.3%
35 to 44 years	4.6%	1.9%	2.6%	1.0%
45 to 54 years	5.3%	4.5%	3.1%	6.3%
55 to 64 years	3.8%	3.0%	1.8%	4.7%
65 to 74 years	1.6%	1.6%	0.0%	4.0%
> 75 years	1.4%	0.2%	0.0%	0.5%
Females	53.8%	57.1%	54.8%	60.5%
Under 5 years	5.1%	1.9%	3.0%	0.2%
5 years	0.8%	0.8%	1.4%	0.0%
6 to 11 years	4.7%	3.2%	4.6%	1.2%
12 to 14 years	2.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.7%
15 years	0.7%	3.8%	2.5%	5.8%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	2.5%	3.8%	0.7%
18 to 24 years	11.0%	16.2%	24.4%	4.6%
25 to 34 years	7.3%	11.1%	8.9%	14.2%
35 to 44 years	5.0%	4.5%	2.7%	7.0%
45 to 54 years	5.5%	5.4%	0.0%	13.0%
55 to 64 years	4.3%	3.5%	2.2%	5.2%
65 to 74 years	2.2%	4.0%	1.3%	7.8%
> 75 years	3.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

#### Montana Child Poverty By County (Percent - 2009)



#### **Montana Health Insurance Coverage Status**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey

#### **Indexes**

Indexes				
Population	Montana	Senate District 34	House District 67	House District 6
Total population	989,415	25,583	14,927	10,65
Median age (years)	40	36	31	4
Total population - 65 years and over	146,742	2,589	950	1,639
Total population - 18 to 64 years	619,110	16,825	10,121	6,70
Total population - under 18 years	223,563	6,169	3,856	2,31
Total population - under 5 years	62,423	1,901	1,327	57
One race	964,439	25,118	14,607	10,51
White	884,961	24,533	14,215	10,31
Black/African American	4,027	60	44	1
American Indian/Alaska Native	62,555	194	108	8
Asian	6,253	148	105	2
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	668	26	14	1
Some other race	5,975	157	121	3
Two or more races	24,976	465	320	14
Hispanic/Latino	28,565	631	443	18
Social	Montana	Senate District 34	House District 67	House District
Total households	401,328	9,704	5,568	4,13
Average household size	2	3	3	
Average family size	3	3	3	
family households (families)	256,130	6,311	3,501	2,8
Nale householder, no wife present, family	15,368	302	222	8
Male householder, no wife present, family - with own children under 18 years	9,016	212	152	(
emale householder, no husband present, family	33,651	485	337	14
emale householder, no husband present, family - with own children under 18 years	21,355	257	203	
onfamily households	145,198	3,393	2,067	1,3
louseholder living alone	116,779	2,380	1,404	9
louseholder living alone - 65 years and over	41,923	585	184	4
louseholds with one or more people under 18 years	116,926	3,092	1,990	1,1
louseholds with one or more people 65 years and over	99,541	1,616	551	1,0
opulation 3 years and over enrolled in school	235,983	5,850	3,312	2,5
lursery school, preschool	13,206	387	240	1.
(indergarten	12,085	298	236	
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	96,195	2,650	1,269	1,3
ligh school (grades 9-12)	52,304	1,311	659	6:
College or graduate school	62,193	1,204	908	29
Economic	Montana	Senate District 34	House District 67	House District
mployment status - population 16 years and over	778,518	19,248	10,778	8,47
Civilian labor force - employed	476,195	13,626	8,383	5,24
Civilian labor force - unemployed	28,683	569	272	2
rmed forces	3,737	39	39	
lot in labor force	269,903	5,014	2,084	2,9
emales 16 years and over in labor force	391,139	9,571	5,253	4,3
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18	23	22	
Mean earnings (dollars)	55,129	63,226	61,223	66,3
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	15,179	16,292	16,957	15,9
Mean retirement income (dollars)	18,679	20,208	20,989	19,5
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	7,895	9,499	13,926	7,0
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	2,954	5,311	6,885	2,0
Median family income (dollars)	55,725	62,912	63,941	61,5
Mean family income (dollars)	68,016	75,689	72,130	80,1
lousing	Montana	Senate District 34	House District 67	House District
otal housing units	471,723	10,531	5,838	4,6
Occupied housing units	401,328	9,704	5,568	4,1
acant housing units	70,395	827	270	5
lomeowner vacancy rate	2	1	0	
ental vacancy rate	6	4	3	
uilt 2005 or later	18,895	1,145	870	2
Owner-occupied	277,023	6,850	3,645	3,2
enter-occupied	124,305	2,854	1,923	9
Median (dollars)	173,300	233,600	217,400	303,2
Housing units with a mortgage	162,090	5 212	3.088	2.1

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census/2006-2010 American Community Survey

Housing units with a mortgage

Housing units without a mortgage

162,090

114,933

2,124

1,081

3,088

557

5,212

1,638

#### **Accredited Schools**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 34	District 67	District 68
Elementaries	440	7	4	3
Middle Schools	49	1	1	0
Grades 7-8 Schools	164	2	1	1
High Schools	185	2	1	1
Total	838	12	7	5

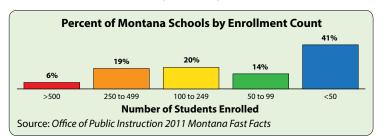
Source: Montana State Library, Montana Office of Public Instruction, September 2012

#### **Montana School Libraries**

Per MCA 20-7-202, each school in Montana maintains a school library.

Average circulation per library per year	13,788
Access to Statewide Databases	100%
No summer library hours	83%

Source: 2012 Montana School Library Data Survey



#### **Montana Test Scores - Achievement Levels**

#### 4th Grade Reading

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	31%	29%	25%	27%	27%
At or above basic	69%	71%	75%	73%	73%
Below proficient	65%	64%	61%	65%	64%
At or above proficient	35%	36%	39%	35%	36%

#### 8th Grade Reading

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	18%	18%	15%	16%	14%
At or above basic	82%	82%	85%	84%	86%
Below proficient	63%	63%	61%	62%	58%
At or above proficient	37%	37%	39%	38%	42%

#### 4th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	19%	15%	12%	12%	13%
At or above basic	81%	85%	88%	88%	87%
Below proficient	69%	62%	56%	55%	55%
At or above proficient	31%	38%	44%	45%	45%

#### 8th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	21%	20%	21%	18%	17%
At or above basic	79%	80%	79%	82%	83%
Below proficient	65%	64%	62%	56%	54%
At or above proficient	35%	36%	38%	44%	46%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2012

# Montana High School Graduation Rates By High School District 0 - 59% 60 - 69% 70 - 79% 80 - 89% 90 - 100% Montana High School Graduation Rates By High School District Minimum Annual Control of Public Instruction, October 2012

#### 4th Graders Who Scored Below Proficient Reading Level

By Family Income	2011
Eligible for free/reduced school lunch	77%
Not eligible for free/reduced school lunch	55%

By Race and Hispanic Origin	2011
White	61%
Hispanic or Latino	77%
American Indian	86%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2011

#### **Early Literacy**

For low-income children in particular, a "readiness gap" fuels much of what has become known as the achievement gap. The readiness gap grows exponentially between birth and kindergarten due to differences in children's resources and opportunities for physical, linguistic, cognitive, social, emotional, and behavioral development. This gap continues to grow as children attend K-12 school.

Nearly 2/3 of Montana's fourth graders cannot read at a proficient level. The fact is that the fourth-graders who cannot meet proficient levels in reading today are all too likely to become our nation's lowest-income, least-skilled, least-productive, and most costly citizens tomorrow. Low achievement in reading, which begins with opportunistic differences starting at birth, has important long-term consequences in terms of individual earning potential, global competitiveness, and general productivity.

Source: MontanaKidsCount, September 2011

# Montana Head Start Locations Libby Flathead Browning Toole Harry Box Elder Ronan Ronan Ronan Ronan Rosewitt Great Falls Vel. Revealt And Crants Browning Rosewitter Rosewitte

#### Libraries

There are 769 libraries in the Montana Library Directory. Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries. For more detailed information on Montana's libraries visit http://www.msl.mt.gov/ For\_Librarians/Library\_Directory/. See the Education page for more information about Montana's school libraries.

	Montana	Senate District 34	House District 67	House District 68
Public	82	6	3	6
Branches	34	1	0	1
Bookmobiles	3	0	0	0
Academic	26	2	2	2
Institutional	2	0	0	0
School	562	42	32	39
Special	57	3	2	3
Other	3	0	0	0
Total	769	54	39	51

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

#### **Montana's Cultural Heritage**

In partnership with the Montana Historical Society and other organizations, the Montana State Library promotes preservation of and online

access to our state's cultural heritage. The Montana Memory Project website makes a variety of historic as well as contemporary resources available in digital format for education, business, pleasure, and lifelong learning.



Fire trucks at Presbyterian Church, Lewistown, MT

http://mtmemory.org/.

#### **Connecting to Collections**

The Montana Historical Society and the Montana State Library partnered on a statewide project to assess the preservation needs of collections at Montana's more than 400 cultural organizations. The assessment documented the need for training, environmental monitoring, on-site surveys of collections and facilities,

and disaster preparedness assistance.

#### **Montana Talking Book Library**

#### Services for Montanans with Visual, Physical and Reading Disabilities

The Montana State Library supports free specialized and direct accessible library services to Montanans with visual and physical disabilities through the Montana Talking Book Library (MTBL). The number of veterans served has increased to 12.4% of all patrons. Overall patrons have increased by 15%. MTBL circulation has increased by 15.16%. The Patron Outreach Project is designed to connect more Montanans with MTBL services.

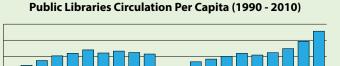
MTBL's local recordings and national digitization projects continue to progress and offer a wider variety of digital

audio books to patrons in both physical delivery and digital BARD (Braille and Audio Reading Download) delivery programs. These are designed to meet patrons' needs at their personal resource and skills level, including homebound patrons.

For more information: http://msl.mt.gov/tbl/ OR 1-800-332-3400

#### **Montana Public Libraries Fast Facts**

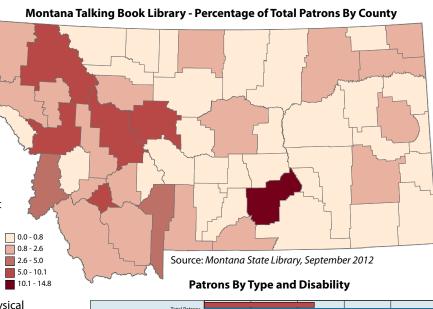
- Montana's public libraries hold 3,719,920 items.
- Montanans visited their public libraries an average of five times throughout the year, for a total of 4,599,660 visits in 2011.
- Montana library patrons checked out 7,519,019 items in 2011, about eight items per person.
- Librarians in Montana's public libraries fielded 465,036 reference questions in SFY 2011, or 8,934 questions per week.
- 100% of all Montana libraries provide Internet access to patrons
- Nearly half of all Montanans (467,303) have a library card.

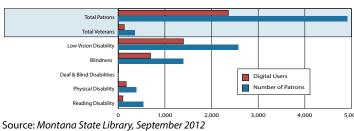


Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

#### **Courier Project**

As access to quality information has become a vital part of our lives, the Montana State Library is partnering with libraries on a number of ways to share information and materials affordably and dependably. One of these methods is the Montana Courier Project, which uses a commercial courier service to ship library materials and resources around the state. As participation has grown, libraries are seeing increasingly significant savings in the cost of moving library materials around the state.





#### Libraries

The Montana State Library works on behalf of all Montana libraries to help them provide the latest and best information and library services to their patrons - your constituents. We negotiate on behalf of libraries across the state to get the best rate on cutting-edge library products and services, keeping libraries relevant and engaged in their local communities. Our statewide suite of resource sharing tools through our unique group services contract with Online Computing Library Center (OCLC) enables patrons to borrow library materials from anywhere in the world and provides Montana collections to citizens of the world. Discover It, a new statewide search tool for libraries. makes the patron's discovery experience into a one stop, "Google-like" experience. Without statewide library projects, some of which are listed here, many Montanans would be left behind in this age of information.

#### **Participating Libraries**

Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries that are participating in the following statewide projects.

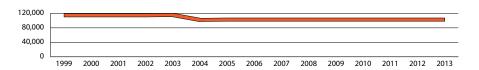
		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 34	District 67	District 68
Statewide Databases	769	54	39	51
OCLC	769	54	39	51
OCLC Group Services	252	12	6	12
Montana Shared Catalog	163	7	5	7
MontanaLibrary2Go	88	6	3	6
Ready2Read	72	6	3	6
Courier Project	46	5	3	5
Montana Memory Project	34	1	1	1

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

#### State Aid Dollars for Public Libraries

State aid to public libraries is provided through the Information Access Montana Act (IAMA) passed by the Montana Legislature in 1989. The act is designed to broaden access to existing information by strengthening public libraries, augment and extend services provided by public libraries, and permit new types of library services based on local need. For fiscal year 2013, a total of \$102,830 was distributed amongst the state's 82 public libraries.

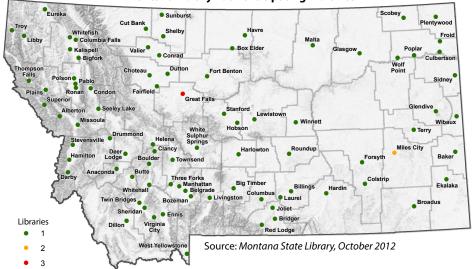
#### State Aid for Montana Public Libraries (1999 - 2013)



	Per	PerSq	
State Aid for Public Libraries in Senate District 34	Capita \$	Mile \$	Total \$
Belgrade Community Library, Belgrade	1,174	30	1,204
Bozeman Public Library, Bozeman	5,632	143	5,776
Broadwater School and Community Library, Townsend	508	108	616
Manhattan Community School Library, Manhattan	615	59	674
North Jefferson County Library District, Clancy	516	85	600
Three Forks Community Library, Three Forks	371	9	381

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

#### MontanaLibrary2Go Participating Libraries



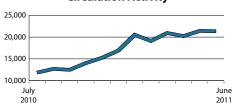
## Statewide Databases and HomeworkMT

Thanks to an allocation from the Montana legislature, the Montana State Library offers statewide periodical databases to all Montana library patrons. Access to this completely online collection - accessible in the library, at home, or on a mobile device - includes hundreds of journals and thousands of full text articles on everything from business resources to health information. Montanans performed nearly 6.5 million searches within the "Discover It" statewide search tool last year. Library patrons also have access to live tutors and online homework assistance through HomeworkMT. Montana students engaged in 8,102 live tutoring sessions and 3,715 online sessions to get assistance with math, science, social studies and the GED. Adults accessed the resource for assistance with computer and financial literacy, resumes, and helping children with homework.

#### MontanaLibrary2Go

The ever increasing popularity of downloadable audio and e-books makes MontanaLibrary2Go a favorite of Montana library patrons. Participating libraries deliver a growing collection of downloadable audio and e-book titles to their patrons. Titles are available for download on a wide variety of mobile devices including Kindles, iPods, iPads, iPhones and Androids. Patrons from participating libraries downloaded 206,801 titles between July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012.

### MontanaLibrary2Go Circulation Activity



Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

#### Libraries

#### **Ready 2 Read**

The Montana State Library's Ready 2 Read program is designed to help parents and caregivers understand the value of sharing language and literacy with their children and the importance these skills play throughout a person's life. The Ready 2 Read program has provided extensive early childhood training for Montana librarians; placed early childhood materials, including age-appropriate books and toys, into libraries throughout the state; and helped Montana libraries become community hubs for healthy child and family development, which provide all parents of young children access to age appropriate reading materials and a 21st Century learning environment that will reap rewards for society far into the future.

http://ready2readmontana.org/

#### **Montana GIS Portal**



The Montana GIS Portal serves as Montana's primary online resource to discover geospatial data. The Portal provides online access to hundreds of datasets in a variety of formats for use in maps, web mapping applications and geospatial analyses.

http://gisportal.msl.mt.gov/

#### **State Names Authority (SNA)**

The Montana State Library is responsible for representing the State of Montana to the US Board of Geographic Names (BGN). The SNA is notified when the BGN receives proposals for new names or changes to existing names recognized by the federal government for natural features such as streams and mountains in Montana. The SNA solicits opinions on the proposals from state and local agencies and from the public, then forwards these opinions, along with the State's recommendation, to the BGN. The SNA web site at http://msl.mt.gov/ geonames has more information and a database of all proposals made for Montana since 2002.

# **Ready 2 Read Participating Libraries** Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

#### **Statewide Library Training**

The Montana State Library's three consultants travel throughout Montana and meet one-on-one with librarians and library trustees across the state, assisting with everything from training and technology to applying Montana library law and fundraising basics. In the last fiscal year, MSL's consultants traveled over 37,505 miles, made over 2,830 contacts and completed over 167 visits with Montana's library community.



Number of trainings 29 450 Number of students at trainings

Source: Montana State Library, October 2011 - September 2012

#### **Montana Shared Catalog**

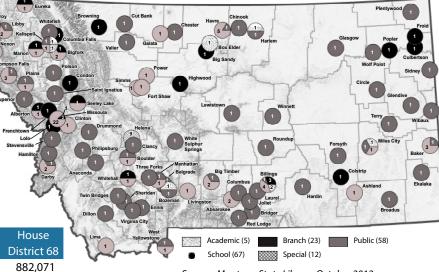
The Montana Shared Catalog helps more than 160 Montana libraries meet today's library users' demands. It gives Montanans a rich and easy-to-use catalog including more than 5 million items that patrons circulated 4,871,174 times from August 2011 to September 2012. Forty-two of the MSC member libraries have joined together in three separate groups to share their collections and patrons among their members. These resource sharing libraries are in the 4-Rivers Group (10 members in Southwestern Montana), BridgerNet Group (5 members in Gallatin County), and the Partners Group (27 members located across the state).

#### **Montana Shared Catalog Circulation**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 34	District 67	District 68
Circulation	4,871,174	882,071	820,086	882,071

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

## Montana Shared Catalog Participants



Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

#### **State Publications Available Online!**

The Montana State Library is digitizing our legacy print state publications collection of 37,000+ publications dating from 1874. To date, over one million pages have been digitized. These publications are available online in a variety of formats at http://statepublications.mt.gov. Use of these online items is exponentially more frequent than traditional print usage.

#### **Geographic Information**

#### **Montana Land Information Act**

Montana Governments and Groups Receiving MLIA Grants The Montana Land FY 2008 Through FY 2013 Information Account is funded through document Fort Peck Tribes recording fees as described Chippewa Swan Valley School District LINCOLN in MCA 7-4-2637. The Cree Tribe account supplies funds FLATHEAD for work on statewide datasets, called the Montana Salish TETON **Spatial Data Infrastructure** Kootenai Tribe (MSDI), and provides funding for local, regional, and tribal efforts to build and support GIS capacity. The statewide datasets. such as cadastral (tax parcels), aerial photography, addressed structures, and wetlands are used by local, state, tribal, federal, and private sector GIS STILL-WATER YELLOWSTON practitioners. **Montana Land Information Account Funds to State Account By Year** 750.000 Tribal Governments Grants County Grants Counties with Multiple Grants 500,000 Cities and Other Eligible Entity Grants

#### **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure**

\*FY06 does not include a June 06 collection month

FY10

FY08 FY09

Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

The Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure or MSDI contains 14 Framework layers that digitally represent the physical and cultural landscape of Montana. This information is developed with private sector, local, state, and tribal programs and in cooperation with the federal government. The State of Montana partners with all levels of government to create a complete standardized set of data for Montana base maps.

These 14 layers can help improve business inefficiencies; route traffic; study sensitive species after an oil spill; plan for future development; spur economic development; deliver necessary immunization services to children in your community and more.

# MSDI represent cana. This in, local, state, the federal swith all standardized The Montana Cadastral Mapping Application is a robust mapping tool that provides access to selected Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure layers, including information on public and private land ownership.

Montana Cadastral Application http://gis.mt.gov

Source: Montana State Library, August 2012

#### **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure Layers**



250.000

Hydrography

























For more information, visit http://giscoordination.mt.gov

#### Land

#### **Land Ownership**

Senate District 34 ranks number 24 in size and is 1,628.102 square miles, or about 1% of Montana's total land area (146,926 square miles). The average senate district in Montana is 2,938 square miles and the average house district is 1,469 square miles.

	Montana	ontana Senate District 34		House District 67		House District 68		
	Area		Area		Area		Area	
Owner	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%
Private	95,080	65	1,232	76	35	96	1,197	75
Local Government	208	<1	2	<1	<1	<1	1	<1
Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks	648	<1	3	<1	0	0	3	<1
State Trust Land	8,092	6	47	3	<1	2	46	3
Other State Land	139	<1	2	<1	<1	1	1	<1
US Bureau of Land Management	12,505	9	105	6	0	0	105	7
US Fish and Wildlife Service	1,448	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
US Forest Service	26,608	18	232	14	0	0	232	15
US National Park Service	1,853	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Federal Land	344	<1	6	<1	<1	<1	6	<1
Total	146,926		1,628		37		1,591	

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

#### **Private Land Agricultural Use**

	Montana		Senate District 34		House District 67		House District 68	
Owner	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%
Continuous Crop	29,162	<1	232	<1	6	<1	227	<1
Fallow Crop	13,497,077	16	88,797	8	627	5	88,170	8
Farmstead	34,343	<1	648	<1	63	<1	585	<1
Grazing	51,274,975	62	673,521	63	5,781	44	667,740	63
Irrigated	1,891,718	2	48,920	5	5,899	45	43,021	4
Timber	15,346,749	18	240,314	23	0	0	240,314	23
Wild Hay	1,235,624	1	12,593	1	617	5	11,976	1
Total	83,309,648		1,065,024		12,992		1,052,033	

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Department of Revenue, September 2012

#### **Conservation Easements (Acres)**

		Senate District	House District	House District
	Montana	34	67	68
Bitter Root Land Trust	2,624	0	0	0
City Government	601	0	0	0
Clark Fork-Pend Oreille Conservancy	208	0	0	0
County Government	528	0	0	0
Ducks Unlimited (Wetlands America Trust)	16,997	0	0	0
Five Valleys Land Trust	47,591	0	0	0
Flathead Land Trust	9,568	0	0	0
Gallatin Valley Land Trust	37,046	15,321	191	15,129
Humane Society Wildlife Land Trust	279	0	0	0
Montana Conservation Trust	736	0	0	0
Montana Department of Transportation	999	11	0	11
Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks	417,119	2,559	0	2,559
Montana Land Reliance	895,520	46,890	0	46,890
Mule Deer Foundation	155	0	0	0
National Wildlife Federation	20	0	0	0
Prickly Pear Land Trust	3,246	0	0	0
Rattlesnake Land Trust	190	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation	50,266	0	0	0
Salish and Kootenai Tribal Lands	222	0	0	0
The Bighorn Institute	1,443	0	0	0
The Conservation Fund	15,061	0	0	0
The Nature Conservancy	316,722	21,512	0	21,512
The Vital Ground Foundation	912	0	0	0
US Bureau of Reclamation	42	0	0	0
US Department of Agriculture	26,901	0	0	0
US Fish and Wildlife Service	241,264	0	0	0
US Forest Service	20,038	0	0	0
US Government	9,251	0	0	0
Total	2,115,548	86,294	191	86,102

#### Montana Land Management Tool

To view more land management and conservation easement information, visit the Natural Heritage MapViewer at <a href="http://">http://</a> mtnhp.org/mapviewer. The MapViewer displays land management information (public lands, managed areas, and conservation easements); wildlife sightings (more than 1,300,000); land cover/land use; and, over 28,000 georeferenced photos from across Montana. It links directly into the Montana Field Guides for more information about Montana's animals, plants and habitats. The Natural Heritage Program is the state's source for reliable, objective information and expertise to support stewardship of our native species and habitats. http://mtnhp.org

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Natural Heritage Program, June 2012

#### **Montana Ground Water Investigations Program**

- Investigates critical groundwater challenges such as groundwater/surfacewater interaction, impacts of land use change, development stress, and more.
- Results provide scientific basis for sound, informed, water-management decisions.

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/gwip/gwip.asp

#### **Montana Ground Water Assessment Program**

- Maps groundwater quality and the distribution of Montana's aquifers
- Provides long-term groundwater quality and water-level monitoring
- Maintains the central repository for Montana's groundwater information

http://mbmggwic.mtech.edu/

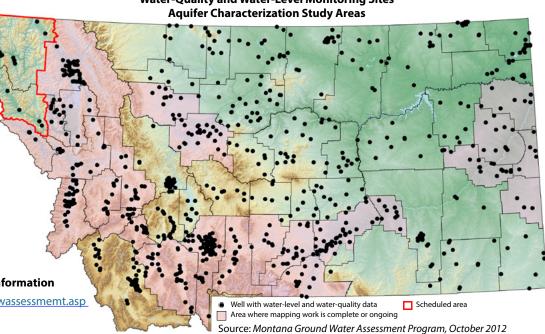
**Ground Water Assessment Program information** 

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/grw/grwassessmemt.asp

# **Ground Water Investigation Program Project Areas Map** Active or completed projects Next scheduled projects Unscheduled projects

Source: Montana Ground Water Investigation Program, September 2012

### **Water-Quality and Water-Level Monitoring Sites**



#### **Montana Drought Resources**

The Montana Governor's Drought **Advisory Committee** is charged with monitoring, forecasting, and reporting water supply and moisture conditions, enabling



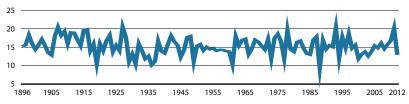
Montanans to make timely and informed decisions to mitigate drought impacts in a proactive manner.

For historic analysis, up-to-date information, and maps on Montana's current drought situation visit http://drought.mt.gov/.

#### **Montana Digital Atlas**

Additional mapping and data capabilities are available through the Montana State Library at <a href="http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp">http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp</a>. The Montana Digital Atlas allows users to identify a place of interest and view an atlas of information about that place that includes a broad range of data categories such as land ownership and use, census data, water information and biological data.

#### Montana Annual Precipitation in Inches (1895 - 2012)

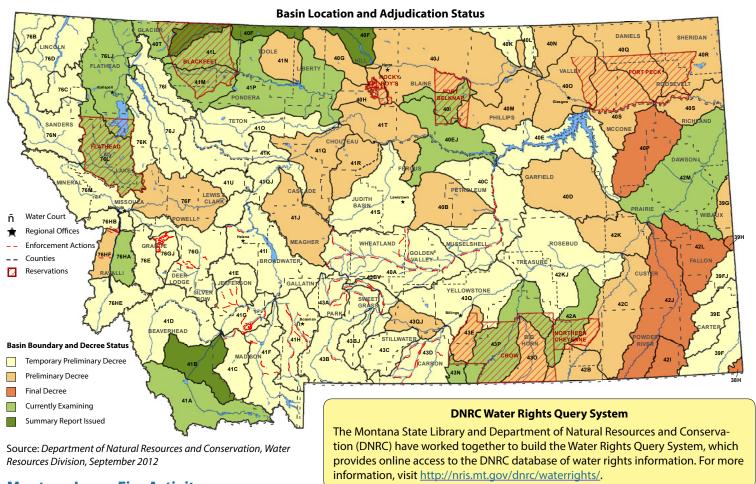


Source: NOAA National Climate Data Center, September 2012

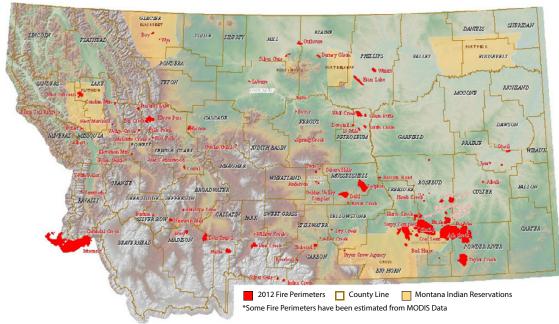
#### Water/Fire

#### **Water Rights**

The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation Water Adjudication Bureau assists the Montana Water Court in the adjudication of all claims to pre July 1, 1973 water rights. The Bureau examines all claims pursuant to Supreme Court rules and provides a summary report to the Water Court on each of the basins (85) in the state. Pursuant to legislation passed in 2005 the Bureau must complete the examination of the remaining 57,000 claims (as of 2005) by June 30, 2015. The map below shows the current status of the adjudication process. Visit <a href="http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/">http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/</a>.



#### **Montana Large Fire Activity**



Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, Forestry Division, September 2012

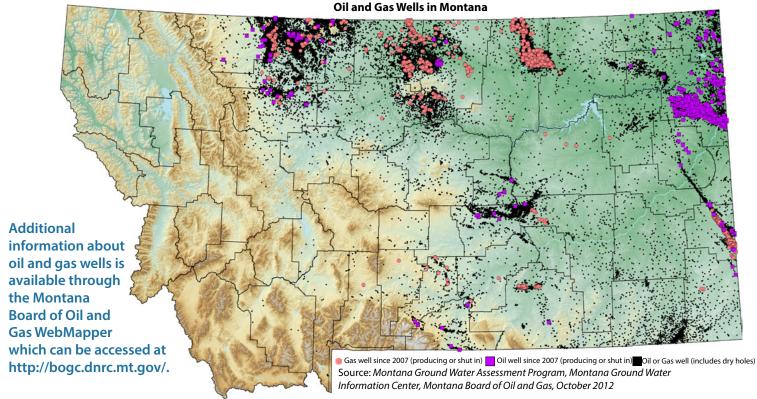
#### Montana Fires 2002 - 2011 All Fires As Reported by All Agencies

Year	Count	Acreage
2002	1,372	110,309
2003	2,326	736,809
2004	1,447	18,445
2005	1,316	103,294
2006	2,302	1,047,118
2007	1,875	778,079
2008	1,424	166,842
2009	1,731	48,912
2010	1,050	56,711
2011	1,335	168,010

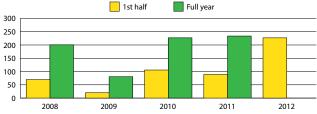
Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, September 2012

For additional information on Montana's fires, visit DNRC's online Fire Map at http://dnrc.mt.gov/gis/fire/.

#### **Oil and Gas Wells**



#### Montana Oil Well Permits Issued (2008 - 2012)



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, August 2012

# Montana House Heating Fuel Occupied Housing Units

	<u> </u>	
	Count	Percent
Utility gas	226,740	56.5%
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	51,713	12.9%
Electricity	78,582	18.8%
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	7,472	1.9%
Coal or coke	927	0.2%
Wood	33,481	8.3%
Solar energy	321	0.1%
Other fuel	4,234	1.1%
No fuel used	858	0.2%
Total	404,616	100.0%

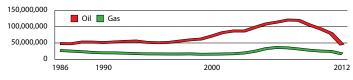
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

#### Oil and Gas Wells

		Senate District	House District	House District
	Montana	34	67	68
Coal Bed Methane, Active	1,073	0	0	0
Coal Bed Methane, Inactive	65	0	0	0
Gas, Active	7,238	0	0	0
Gas, Inactive	2,569	1	0	1
Gas Storage, Active	270	0	0	0
Gas Storage, Inactive	18	0	0	0
Injection, Active	1,135	0	0	0
Injection, Inactive	757	0	0	0
Oil, Active	7,554	0	0	0
Oil, Inactive	4,579	0	0	0
Oil & Gas, Active	1	0	0	0
Total	25,259	1	0	1

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Board of Oil and Gas, September 2012

#### **Montana Annual Oil and Gas Production (Barrels)**



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, October 2012

#### **Pipelines**

	Montana		Senate District 34		House District 67		House District 68	
	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles
Crude Oil	90	1,970	0	0	0	0	0	0
Natural Gas	360	3,301	3	15	1	9	2	6
Refined Product	47	805	2	69	1	3	1	65
Other	24	402	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	521	6,477	5	83	2	12	3	71

Source: Montana State Library, Pipeline Intregrity Management Mapping Application, December 2006

#### Wildlife and Recreation

Montana is blessed with a wealth of wildlife and habitat diversity. These resources provide exceptional opportunities for recreation and contribute substantially to the state's economy and quality of life. Good information is critical to maintain this valuable heritage as the state grows and develops.

#### **Recreation Area (Acres)**

	Senate District 34
Fishing Access Sites	872
Fishing Conservation Areas	0
State Parks	596
Wildlife Conservation Easements	2,585
Wildlife Management Areas	1,215
Wildlife Protection Areas	0
Total	5,268

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks, September 2012

#### **Big Game Distribution**



#### **Animal Species Diversity**

		Senate District 34	% of Montana
	Montana (Count)	(Count)	Species
<b>Amphibians</b>	13	7	54
Birds	308	270	88
Fish	54	16	30
Mammals	103	79	77
Reptiles	17	9	53

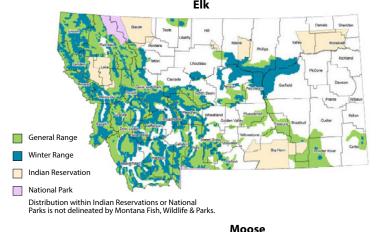
Source: Montana Natural Heritage Program, September 2012

#### **Block Management Acreage**

There are a total of 9,093,377 acres of Block Management land (including Plum Creek\*) in the State of Montana. Senate District 34 contains 54.953 or 1% of those acres.

\*Plum Creek land in FWP's Regions 1 and 2 are included in these statistics. Although they are part of the Block Management Program, they are not traditional BMA's and are managed differently.

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012



#### -Wildlife Highlights-

For more information on animals, plants, and habitats in your Senate District, visit the Montana Natural Heritage Program at <a href="http://mtnhp.org">http://mtnhp.org</a>. Resources include:

- Montana Field Guide an encyclopedia of the distribution, status, and biology of Montana's animals, plants, and biological communities
- MapViewer interactive maps of animals, plants, land cover, and land management

 Land Management Maps – public lands, conservation easements

conservation easements, and special designations

- Wetland and riparian mapping information
- Reports on Montana's Species of Concern

 Quick responses to data requests and answers from expert scientists on Montana's plants, animals, and biological communities.

#### **Common Yellowthroat**

Geothlypis trichas

The Common Yellowthroat occupies thick vegetation, usually in and around wetland and riparian areas, throughout Montana.



# Open Date 10 D

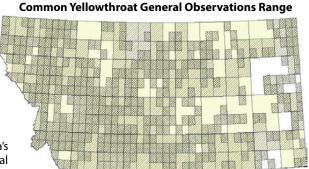
Mule Deer



White-Tailed Deer

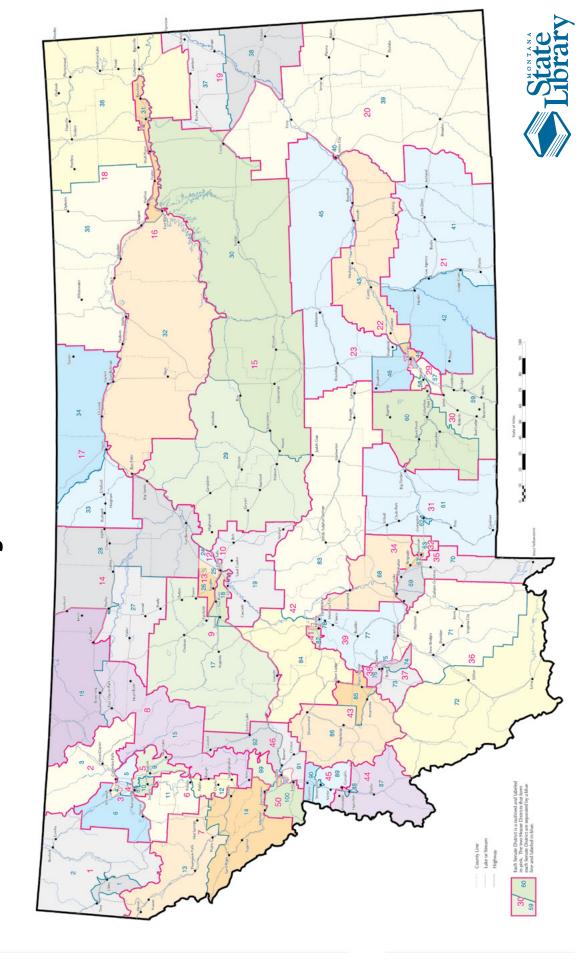


Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012

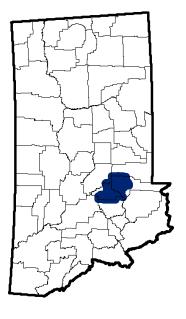


Source: Montana Natural Heritage Program, September 2012

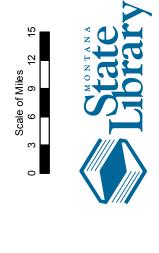
Montana Legislative District 2005 - 2014

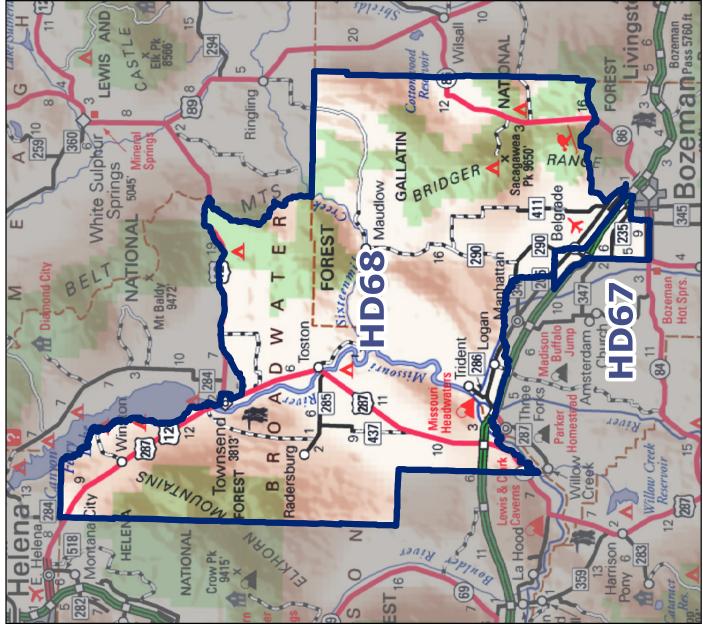


# Montana Senate District 34









#### **Online Resources Directory**

#### **Montana State Library**

1515 East 6th Avenue PO Box 201800 Helena, MT 59620 (406) 444-3115

#### http://msl.mt.gov



#### **Statewide Library Resources**

- · Discover It! Montana State Library Catalog
- · Montana Library Directory

#### http://mymontanalibrary.org

http://mtslr.org

http://msl.mt.gov/For Librarians/Library Directory

#### **Montana State Digital Library**

- Library Information Services
  - MT.GOV Connect
  - · Montana State Publications Online
  - Find Resources Online
- MSL Geographic Information
  - Montana Geographic Information Clearinghouse
  - Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure
  - · Water Information System
- Natural Heritage Program
  - · Montana Field Guide
  - MapViewer
  - Species of Concern Reports Animals
  - Species of Concern Reports Plants

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/connect

http://statepublications.mt.gov

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/Find Resources Online

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/gis

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/msdi

http://msl.msl.gov/geoinfo/water

http://mtnhp.org

http://fieldguide.mt.gov

http://mtnhp.org/mapviewer

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=a

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=p

#### **Montana Talking Book Library**

- Online catalogs and services WebOpac
- BARD Braille and Audio Reading Download

#### http://msl.mt.gov/talking book library

http://www.klasweb.msl.mt.gov

https://nlsbard.loc.gov/mt1a

#### **Montana State Library In-House Partners**

- · Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks
- Natural Resources Conservation Service

http://fwp.mt.gov

http://www.mt.nrcs.usda.gov

#### **Legislative Snapshot**

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative snapshot

# **Legislative Snapshot 2013**

Includes information for the State of Montana, Senate District 35, and House Districts 69 and 70.

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/



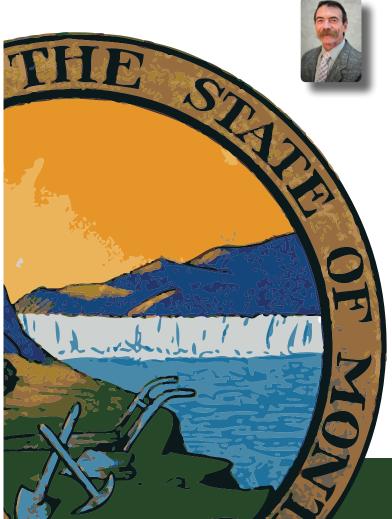


Senate District 35

Senator Art Wittich (R)
3116 Sourdough Road
Bozeman, MT 59715-9260

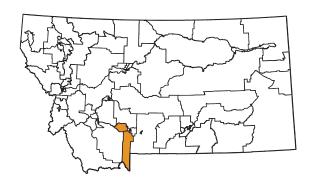


House District 69 **Representative Ted Washburn (R)**612 Candlelight Drive
Bozeman, MT 59718-7255



House District 70

Representative Kerry White (R)
4000 Blackwood Road
Bozeman, MT 59718-7621





#### **Letter from the Montana State Librarian**

On behalf of the Montana State Library, I would like to welcome you to the 2013 legislative session. We appreciate your dedication and hard work on behalf of all Montanans. We hope that this information booklet, compiled by our information experts and full of data on issues of state and national importance, will help inform many of the decisions you have to make in the coming months.

The 2013 Legislative Snapshot includes a wide range of information on issues that affect Montanans. You will find information on our state's economy and the economic impact on your constituents. High-speed, broadband Internet access is essential in this information age and the Snapshot includes a current view of the availability of broadband and Internet services across the state. Education is always an important issue, and you will find relevant information on our state's public schools



and test scores. Throughout Montana, libraries serve as community anchors; we've highlighted the programs and services offered to Montanans through their local libraries. Finally, land, wildlife, and recreation will always be an important part of Montana life, and we've pulled several highlights from our collection that might help guide your decision-making this session. Based on feedback we received from legislators in 2011, we are pleased to make much more of the data available by legislative districts. And we are pleased to provide much of the information in mapped form. Using the Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure, a set of standardized geospatial data, these maps tell powerful stories that will further your understanding of the topics highlighted.

The Montana State Library is a small and very unique agency. We employ librarians, geographers, and natural resource specialists and we partner with botanists, zoologists and ecologists. We work closely with federal and state agencies and local and tribal governments. We manage an enormous collection of state government information in all formats, keeping Montanans informed about the work of their government. And we ensure that Montana's blind and physically disabled citizens have access to reading materials and information.

We also work on behalf of all of Montana's libraries to help them provide the latest and best information, technology and library services to their patrons – your constituents – whether it's downloadable ebooks, public access computers, online information resources, or the latest bestseller. Without the Montana State Library, Montana libraries would not be able to afford these resources and services for their patrons, all of which are being used in record numbers. In this age of information – most of which is only accessed online – the Montana State Library, through libraries across the state, provides a vital link that affects Montanans in a multitude of ways.

We created this booklet for you not only to provide vital information to help you make difficult decisions in the coming months, but to demonstrate the power of what a diverse staff with amazingly diverse skills can do to make information, in many different forms, available to every Montanan. Our work empowers Montanans by providing access to information, enhancing learning in families and communities, and building 21st Century skills. Knowing that our work makes a difference makes us very proud.

We hope that you use this Legislative Snapshot throughout the session. And we hope that you will stop by to see us – in person or virtually. Whether you visit us at our library or online, you will be able to browse our collection of government and natural resource information, get help to research a specific issue, or find a quiet place to work or meet with colleagues. We are located one block east of the Capitol, behind the Montana Historical Society, at the north end of the Justice building. And of course, our services are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week at <a href="http://msl.mt.gov">http://msl.mt.gov</a>.

Sincerely,

#### Senate District 35 House District 69 House District 70

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Find additional Senate and House district data, interactive maps, and even more resources online at http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/.

Jennie Stapp

Juni Stepp

#### The Montana Economy and Theories of Economic Growth

Source: Montana Department of Labor and Industries

It has been an interesting five years for the Montana and U.S. economies, including the deepest and longest U.S. recession since the Great Depression and a slow economic recovery. Montana outperformed the U.S. economy during the recession and recovery, losing only 4.4% of our pre-recession personal income peak compared to 5.6% nationally. Further, since hitting the trough in 2009, Montana's personal income growth has outpaced the U.S. by about 3 percentage points, while the state's payroll job growth has increased by 3.4% compared to 3.1% nationally. Montana's 2012 job growth promises to be strong. From June 2011 to June 2012, Montana added almost 9,800 jobs for an annual growth rate of 2.1% -- above forecasted expectations and above the long-term growth rate of 1.2%. Montana's economy is returning to growth despite the many national and international challenges.

The various forces causing the recession and slow recovery are evident in the quarterly personal income statistics in Figure 1. The national slowdown in the overall economy and particularly in the housing market was first noted in the summer of 2007, but personal income for both the U.S. and Montana continued to expand until the financial crisis in the third and fourth quarters of 2008. Wall Street losses translated into income and job losses on Main Streets in Montana. Although the U.S. recession officially ended in June 2009, Montana continued to lose income until the first quarter of 2010.



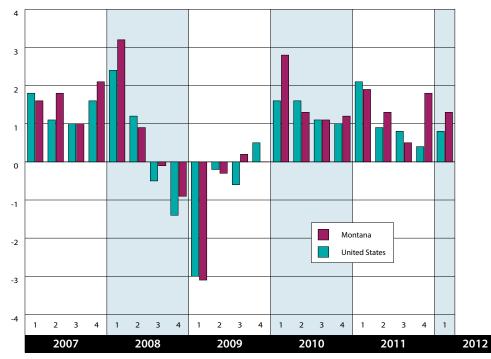
Then, just as the U.S. economy turned upward, global problems came to the forefront. The Eurozone's sovereign debt crisis moderated the U.S. recovery, with the first Greece bailout occurring in the second quarter of 2010. As one of America's largest export customers, Europe's economic slowdown reduced the demand for U.S. goods, in addition to increasing uncertainty and risk in the global financial system. In fact, overall global growth slowed from 5.2% in 2010 to 3.8% in 2011, while the advanced

economies that make up the majority of the U.S. export customers slowed from 3% in 2010 to 1.4% in 2011. The last few years have taught Montanans that our economic fortunes are strongly tied to the performance of global and national economies.

Domestic factors have also played a role in the slow emergence of the economy out of the recession. Throughout the 2007 to 2012 period, oil and gas price spikes caused temporary shocks to the economy. Higher fuel prices reduce the amount of discretionary dollars consumers have to spend in grocery stores, restaurants, and retail stores, thus slowing job growth. Also, during the summer of 2011, the federal debt ceiling increase debate increased the uncertainty about future government spending and the safety of U.S. financial instruments. With government spending equaling roughly 20% of the Gross Domestic Product, any large change to that spending would have an impact on the economy. Businesses are still in the shadow of this fiscal uncertainty. Current national fiscal plans call for spending cuts and tax increases equal to about 3.8% of GDP in January 2013, which would likely send the U.S. economy into a shallow recession.iii Businesses and consumers who are reliant on this spending are less likely to make decisions or take on risk in such an uncertain environment.

Like personal income, Montana's payroll employment was impacted by the financial crises, starting with employment losses in the fourth quarter of 2008. Job losses continued throughout 2009 and 2010 before starting recovery in 2011. Wages recovered earlier than employment growth, with the total amount

Figure 1: Montana and U.S. Personal Income Growth

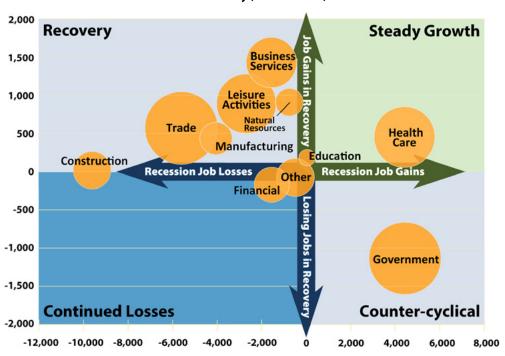


Source: Quarterly Personal Income Data, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

of wages paid to Montana workers starting to increase in the second quarter of 2010. These wage gains translated into job growth in 2011 as the spending of more wages stimulated demand in the high-employment consumer industries. The average annual wage increased by 3.5% in 2011, driving Montana's average annual wage over \$35,000 for the first time.iv

Payroll employment grew at about 0.9% in 2011, but private employment grew much faster at 1.4%. The job growth by industry is illustrated in Figure 2. The job change during the recession years of 2007 to 2010 is shown on the horizontal axis compared to the past year of recovery on the vertical axis. The size of the bubble indicates the size of the industry employment in 2011. Total job growth in recent years has been slower than private job growth because the government sector shed jobs in 2010 and 2011. Figure 2 includes all public employees in the government bubble, even though many public workers are in the education, health care, or construction industries. Public employment represents roughly 20% of total employment in 2011, with 11% of total employment in local government, 6% in state government, and 3% in the federal government. The government share of total employment has been slowly decreasing over time, although it increased a few percentage points during the recession. The government share returned to its downward trend in the last year. Government is placed in the counter-cyclical quadrant in Figure 2, as it added about 4,400 jobs during the recession and then lost about 1,100 jobs in 2011. Counter-cyclical government employment growth helps stabilize the economy during recessionary periods and helps accelerate the return to growth.

Figure 2: Industry Job Change during the Recession (2007 to 2010) and Recovery (2010 to 2011)



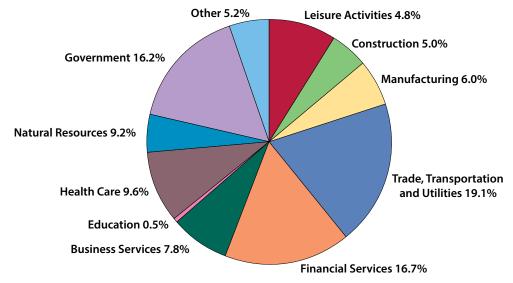
Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

The health care industry has added jobs throughout the recession and recovery, adding almost 5,000 jobs over the last five years. Only the financial services industry (which includes real estate) and other services posted employment losses in 2011, with all other industries in recovery with job gains. Business services, including administration and professional services, added the most jobs in 2011, followed by natural resources (including oil and gas mining) and the leisure activities sector

(which includes restaurants, bars, entertainment, and hotels). Trade, manufacturing, and construction posted the most losses during the recession, but all three industries are back on the recovery path with job gains in 2011. Wood product manufacturing and residential construction have been slow to recover in the aftermath of the national housing downturn, but other manufacturing and commercial and industrial construction posted job gains over the past year.

Figure 2 illustrates the size of each industry by the size of the industry's bubble, with trade, health care, government, and leisure activities employing the most workers. However, employment is only one way to contribute to the economy. Figure 3 illustrates the contribution of each industry to Montana's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Although health care represents 15% of Montana's total workforce, it contributes 10% of Montana's GDP. Similarly, the leisure activities sector comprises 13% of employment, but contributes only 5% of GDP. Other industries contribute more to GDP than to employment. The financial services industry, which includes real estate, contributes 17% of Montana's GDP, but only 5% of Montana's employment. The manufacturing and natural resource sectors also contribute significant GDP (15% combined), but are a small percentage of employment (7%). No industry is more important than another, but each industry has different roles to play in the economy.

Figure 3. Montana Gross Domestic Product by Industry, 2011



Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

Figure 4: Top 10 Exports from Montana to the Rest of the World (millions)

1.	Bulk Wheat	881.8
2.	Mineral Fuel, Oil, etc.	374.2
3.	Inorganic Chemicals	346.4
4.	Industrial Machinery (including computers)	197.9
5.	Vehicles, Parts, etc.	114.9
6.	Cereals	60.5
7.	Ores, Slag & Ash	60.2
8.	Salt, Sulfur, Earth & Stone	57.6
9.	Aircraft, Parts, etc.	40.3
10	Optic, Medical or Surgical Instruments	37.6

Source: Montana Department of Commerce, Office of Trade and International Relations, 2011

The manufacturing and natural resources industries are also important because of the amount of exports they provide for our economy. Exports bring new wealth into our economy, which then drives economic growth in all industries as the money is circulated through our economy. Figure 4 illustrates the top 10 Montana exports. Many are raw natural resources from the agriculture and mining industries, or manufacturing products that add value to the raw commodities. Overall, Montana's exports increased by 14% in 2011. Montana's largest export customers include other states, Canada, Asia, and Europe. Based on data from the first half of 2012, Montana exports may decrease slightly in 2012 because of slower economic growth in many of our non-U.S. global trading partners.v

The western portion of Montana was harder hit by the recession and global slowdown compared to the eastern portion of the state. 2011 unemployment rates by region are shown in Figure 5. The large job losses in wood product manufacturing had a disproportional effect in Northwestern Montana, while the large recessionary job losses in construction had the largest impact in both the Northwest and around the Bozeman region. These two areas continue to have the highest unemployment rates in 2011. In contrast, the Eastern portion of the state was less impacted by the recession because of a heavy reliance on energy, agriculture, health care, and government – all industries that performed relatively well during the recession. The unemployment rate in the East was only 4.7% in 2011. The development of the Bakken oil shale has brought a great deal of development into the

region, both in the primary oil and gas mining industry and in related business services, such as environmental engineering and employment firms. Although unemployment in the western portion of the state continues to be high, job growth has returned to all Montana regions. In fact, the Southwest region of the state (including Butte, Bozeman, Dillon, and Helena) has led the state in job gains as we have exited the recession, leading the Southwest region's unemployment rate to decrease slightly in 2011 to 6.1% from 6.6% in 2010.

All of Montana's regions are expected to post job gains in 2012, with continued growth expected in 2013. However, job growth is expected to remain slower than before the recession for several years. The Montana Department of Labor and Industry's job projections expect 1.4% job growth in 2012 and 2013, compared to the 2.2% annual growth that the state experienced from 2000 to 2007 prior to the recession. In many ways, the rapid economic growth prior to the recession was artificially high because of the low interest rates that caused a growth bubble. Slower expected growth is simply a result of being outside the bubble period.

Growth is also expected to be slower in the future because of cutbacks in government spending and slower growth in consumer spending as Americans save and try to reduce their debt loads. With government spending comprising about 20% and consumption comprising about 70% of aggregate demand, the slowdown in these sectors will translate into slower overall economic growth. Lower domestic demand from consumers and governments will lead many businesses to slow production or look abroad to foreign markets to supplement growth. Both alternatives may lead to slower employment growth domestically. Further, a slowing global economy will likely moderate Montana export growth in 2012 and 2013, although global demand is expected to return in later years.

Despite domestic and global challenges, Montana's economy has proven to be incredibly resilient in the last few years. Montana's economy is now in recovery, adding over 9,800 jobs in the last year, and posting over two years of personal income and wage gains. Although unemployment remains undesirably high, Montana's job growth has re-employed out-of-work Montanans and brought stronger wages back to workers and their families. Future years are expected to bring continued growth to our state as our industries continue recovery from the recession, and the Bakken development provides new opportunities for income growth and entrepreneurialism.

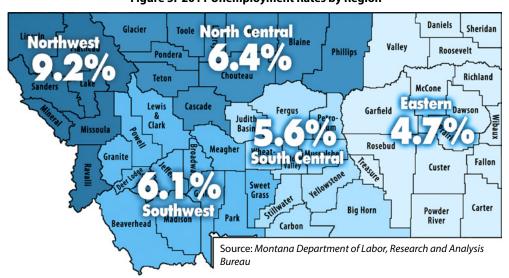


Figure 5: 2011 Unemployment Rates by Region

i The long-term growth rate of 1.2% for Montana's total employment growth is based on employment data from 1976 to 2011 using the Local Area Unemployment Statistics published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Montana Department of Labor and Industry (DLI). Job growth forecasts based on this series by DLI suggested job growth of only 0.9% in 2011.

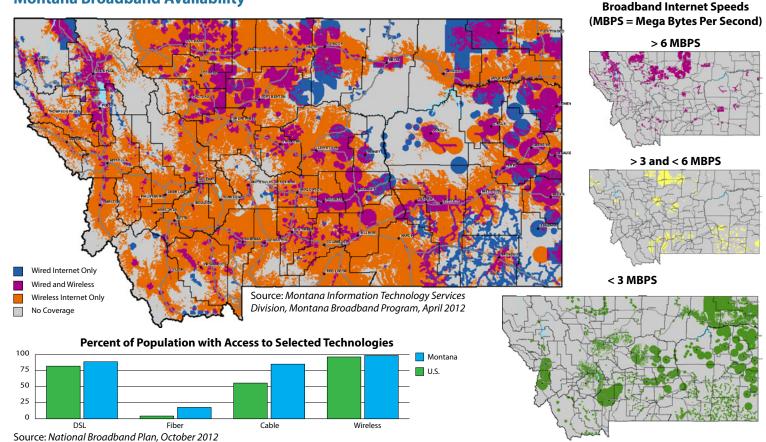
ii International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2012. www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2012/01/weodata/index.aspx.

iii Global Insight, "U.S. Economy: The Fiscal Cliff" June 28, 2012 and Congressional Budget Office, "An Update to the Budget and Economic Outlook: Fiscal Years 2012 to 2022" Aug. 22, 2012.

iv For more information on employment and wage growth, please see the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Labor Day Report 2012, available at <a href="http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913">http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913</a> LDR-12.pdf.

v WiserTrade, U.S. State Exports by NAICS Industry. At <u>www.wisertrade.org</u>. See footnote 2 for growth projections.

#### **Montana Broadband Availability**



#### **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program**

Under the Broadband Technologies Opportunities Program (BTOP) funded by the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA) and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the Montana State Library is partnering with 44 of Montana's public libraries to expand access to free, high-speed Internet to 86% of the state's population by 2013. Funds have supported: increased broadband speeds; decreased patron wait time; improved access by purchasing ADA compliant

software, hardware, and furniture, and through minor renovation projects aimed at increasing accessibility of computing center facilities; digital literacy training; and a mobile computer lab.

#### **Highlights include:**

- Increased average statewide library broadband speeds from 3.55 mbps to 15 mbps
- Added 478 public workstations (212 desktops, 46 children's computers, 200 laptops, 17 touchscreens and 3 iMacs) for a total of 781

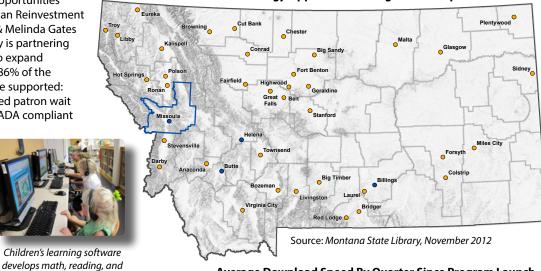
critical-thinking skills

- Decreased average wait time from 20 minutes to less than 5 minutes
- Provided digital literacy training to over 70,000 Montanans and 1,200 librarians on topics such as employment resources, tax filing, self-help law, Internet and email, and computer basics

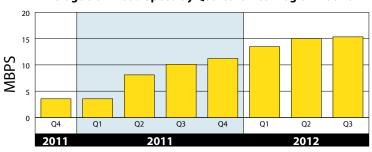
#### **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program Participants**

Source: Montana Information Technology Services Division,

Montana Broadband Program, April 2012



#### Average Download Speed By Quarter Since Program Launch



Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

#### **2010 Poverty and Median Income Estimates**

		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	35	69	70
Median Household Income	43,872	55,446	54,220	56,978
% in Poverty All Ages	15	8	8	7
% in Poverty Ages Under 18	19	10	9	11

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

## Percent of Households With One or More Persons 65 Years and Over

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 35	District 69	District 70
One or More 65 and Over	25	17	16	18
One Person	10	5	6	5
Two Or More Persons	14	12	11	13
Family	14	11	10	13
Nonfamily	1	0	0	0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

#### **Percent of Change in Number of Housing Units**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 35	District 69	District 70
2000 Census	412,633	9,162	3,755	5,407
2010 Census	482,825	13,674	6,263	7,411
Percent of Change	+ 17.0	+ 49.2	+ 66.8	+ 37.1

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Censes

## Montana Historic Population Growth 1890 - 2010 Censes

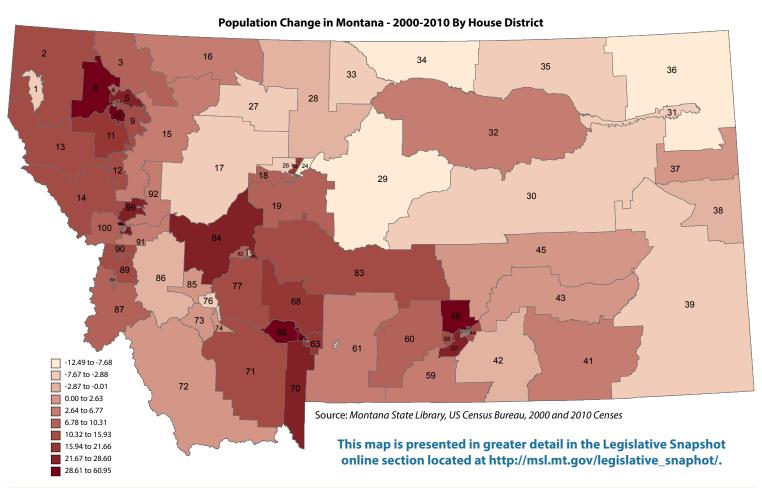


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1890 - 2010 Censes

#### 2010 Census Data

	Total	Male	Female
United States	308,745,538	151,781,326	156,964,212
Under 5 years	20,201,362	10,319,427	9,881,935
Under 18 years	74,181,467	37,945,136	36,236,331
18 to 64 years	194,356,087	96,473,230	97,882,857
65 years and over	40,267,984	17,362,960	22,905,024
Montana	989,415	496,667	492,748
Under 5 years	62,423	32,129	30,294
Under 18 years	223,563	114,909	108,654
18 to 64 years	619,110	313,713	305,397
65 years and over	146,742	68,045	78,697
	•		

Source: US Census Bureau, 2010 Census



#### **Demographics**

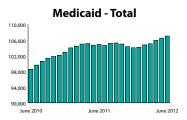
#### **Veteran Population Projections**

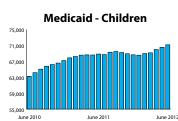
Montana is ranked second among the states for percent of the civilian population 18 years and over who are veterans. (12.3 percent, U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey)

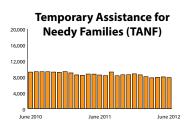
		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	35	69	70
Civilian population (>18)	746,963	18,271	10,114	8,157
Non Veterans	646,089	16,246	8,874	7,372
Veterans	100,874	2,025	1,240	785
% of Gulf War (>9/01)	9.0%	9%	13%	2%
% of Gulf War (8/90-8/01)	15%	15%	18%	9%
Vietnam era	37%	37%	33%	44%
Korean War	13%	9%	10%	8%
World War II	10%	9%	10%	8%

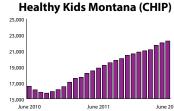
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

# Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services Selected Eligibles - Monthly Enrollment





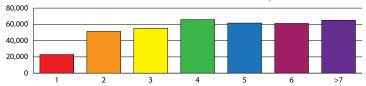




Source: Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services, August 2012

#### **Montana Median Income By Household Size**

Median Income for All Households: 43,872



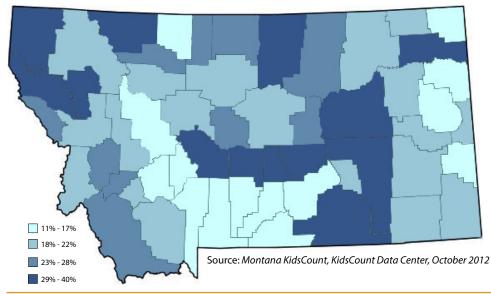
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

# Percent of Individuals Below Poverty Level (12 Month Period)

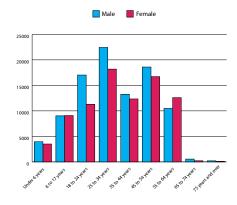
		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 35	District 69	District 70
Total (Count)	138,109	1,990	1,192	798
Males	46.2%	47.1%	48.0%	45.9%
Under 5 years	5.0%	6.0%	5.0%	7.4%
5 years	1.1%	1.2%	1.6%	0.6%
6 to 11 years	4.8%	5.7%	7.6%	2.9%
12 to 14 years	2.1%	2.5%	1.8%	3.5%
15 years	0.9%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	0.9%	1.2%	0.4%
18 to 24 years	8.6%	6.6%	6.4%	6.9%
25 to 34 years	5.5%	2.7%	2.9%	2.3%
35 to 44 years	4.6%	7.6%	9.3%	5.1%
45 to 54 years	5.3%	6.3%	5.7%	7.1%
55 to 64 years	3.8%	4.5%	2.6%	7.3%
65 to 74 years	1.6%	0.7%	0.3%	1.1%
> 75 years	1.4%	2.4%	3.2%	1.3%
Females	53.8%	52.9%	52.0%	54.1%
Under 5 years	5.1%	3.6%	5.4%	0.9%
5 years	0.8%	2.5%	2.3%	2.8%
6 to 11 years	4.7%	7.5%	5.1%	11.0%
12 to 14 years	2.0%	2.0%	1.7%	2.5%
15 years	0.7%	1.1%	0.9%	1.4%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	0.2%	0.0%	0.4%
18 to 24 years	11.0%	10.2%	12.6%	6.6%
25 to 34 years	7.3%	9.3%	9.7%	8.8%
35 to 44 years	5.0%	3.9%	2.7%	5.8%
45 to 54 years	5.5%	4.3%	4.4%	4.3%
55 to 64 years	4.3%	2.6%	1.0%	4.9%
65 to 74 years	2.2%	2.2%	2.3%	1.9%
> 75 years	3.5%	3.6%	3.9%	3.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

#### Montana Child Poverty By County (Percent - 2009)



#### **Montana Health Insurance Coverage Status**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey

# **Indexes**

Danulation				
Population	Montana	Senate District 35	House District 69	House District 70
Total population	989,415	26,667	14,935	11,732
Median age (years)	40	37	35	40
Total population - 65 years and over	146,742	2,750	1,511	1,239
Total population - 18 to 64 years	619,110	17,176 6,741	9,239	7,937
Total population - under 18 years Total population - under 5 years	223,563 62,423	1,978	4,185 1,299	2,556 679
One race	964,439	26,228	14,690	11,538
White	884,961	25,606	14,398	11,208
Black/African American	4,027	62	31	31
American Indian/Alaska Native	62,555	203	118	85
Asian	6,253	148	69	79
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	668	16	5	1.
Some other race	5,975	193	69	124
Two or more races	24,976	439	245	194
Hispanic/Latino	28,565	786	396	390
Social	Montana	Senate District 35	House District 69	House District 7
Total households	401,328	9,981	5,419	4,562
Average household size	401,328	3,961	3,419	4,302
Average flousefiold size  Average family size	3	3	3	
Family households (families)	256,130	7,072	4,040	3,032
Male householder, no wife present, family	15,368	374	260	114
Male householder, no wife present, family - with own children under 18 years	9,016	272	231	4
Female householder, no husband present, family	33,651	735	427	308
Female householder, no husband present, family - with own children under 18 years	21,355	420	248	172
Nonfamily households	145,198	2,909	1,379	1,530
Householder living alone	116,779	2,194	1,007	1,187
Householder living alone - 65 years and over	41,923	515	301	214
Households with one or more people under 18 years	116,926	3,611	2,230	1,381
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	99,541	1,684	884	800
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	235,983	6,035	3,563	2,472
Nursery school, preschool	13,206	447	267	180
Kindergarten	12,085	354	224	130
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	96,195	2,897	1,720	1,177
High school (grades 9-12)	52,304	1,222	683	539
College or graduate school	62,193	1,115	669	446
Economic	Montana	Senate District 35	House District 69	House District 7
Employment status - population 16 years and over	778,518	18,989	10,524	8,465
Civilian labor force - employed	476,195	13,486	7,570	5,916
Civilian labor force - unemployed	28,683	689	375	314
Armed forces	3,737	6	4	2
Not in labor force	269,903	4,808	2,575	2,233
Females 16 years and over in labor force	391,139	9,473	5,257	4,216
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18	20	22	18
Mean earnings (dollars)	55,129	61,998	59,716	64,705
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	15,179	15,657	15,517	15,809
Mean retirement income (dollars)	18,679	23,661	17,500	30,004
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	7,895	10,844	11,947	8,000
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	2,954	3,945	4,410	3,165
Median family income (dollars)	55,725	65,519	62,832	70,233
Mean family income (dollars)	68,016	76,076	68,700	85,903
Housing	Montana	Senate District 35	House District 69	House District 7
Total housing units	471,723	12,463	5,892	6,571
Occupied housing units	401,328	9,981	5,419	4,562
Vacant housing units	70,395	2,482	473	2,009
Homeowner vacancy rate	2	2	2	,
Rental vacancy rate	6	8	3	13
	10.005	904	615	289
Built 2005 or later	18,895	, , ,	013	
	277,023	7,447	4,074	
Owner-occupied				3,373
Built 2005 or later Owner-occupied Renter-occupied Median (dollars)	277,023	7,447	4,074	3,373 1,189 359,800

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census/2006-2010 American Community Survey

Housing units with a mortgage

Housing units without a mortgage

162,090

114,933

5,092

2,355

2,937

1,137

2,155

1,218

# **Accredited Schools**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 35	District 69	District 70
Elementaries	440	10	5	5
Middle Schools	49	1	1	0
Grades 7-8 Schools	164	6	2	4
High Schools	185	6	4	2
Total	838	23	12	11

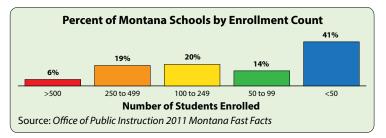
Source: Montana State Library, Montana Office of Public Instruction, September 2012

# **Montana School Libraries**

Per MCA 20-7-202, each school in Montana maintains a school library.

Average circulation per library per year	13,788
Access to Statewide Databases	100%
No summer library hours	83%

Source: 2012 Montana School Library Data Survey



# **Montana Test Scores - Achievement Levels**

## 4th Grade Reading

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	31%	29%	25%	27%	27%
At or above basic	69%	71%	75%	73%	73%
Below proficient	65%	64%	61%	65%	64%
At or above proficient	35%	36%	39%	35%	36%

# 8th Grade Reading

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	18%	18%	15%	16%	14%
At or above basic	82%	82%	85%	84%	86%
Below proficient	63%	63%	61%	62%	58%
At or above proficient	37%	37%	39%	38%	42%

#### 4th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	19%	15%	12%	12%	13%
At or above basic	81%	85%	88%	88%	87%
Below proficient	69%	62%	56%	55%	55%
At or above proficient	31%	38%	44%	45%	45%

#### 8th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	21%	20%	21%	18%	17%
At or above basic	79%	80%	79%	82%	83%
Below proficient	65%	64%	62%	56%	54%
At or above proficient	35%	36%	38%	44%	46%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2012

# 0 - 59% 60 - 69% 70 - 79% 80 - 89% 90 - 100% Source: Montana State Library, Montana Office of Public Instruction, October 2012

**Montana High School Graduation Rates By High School District** 

# 4th Graders Who Scored Below Proficient Reading Level

By Family Income	2011
Eligible for free/reduced school lunch	77%
Not eligible for free/reduced school lunch	55%

By Race and Hispanic Origin	2011
White	61%
Hispanic or Latino	77%
American Indian	86%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2011

# **Early Literacy**

For low-income children in particular, a "readiness gap" fuels much of what has become known as the achievement gap. The readiness gap grows exponentially between birth and kindergarten due to differences in children's resources and opportunities for physical, linguistic, cognitive, social, emotional, and behavioral development. This gap continues to grow as children attend K-12 school.

Nearly 2/3 of Montana's fourth graders cannot read at a proficient level. The fact is that the fourth-graders who cannot meet proficient levels in reading today are all too likely to become our nation's lowest-income, least-skilled, least-productive, and most costly citizens tomorrow. Low achievement in reading, which begins with opportunistic differences starting at birth, has important long-term consequences in terms of individual earning potential, global competitiveness, and general productivity.

Source: MontanaKidsCount, September 2011

# Montana Head Start Locations Lincoln Libby Flothead Railspell Railspell Rosewala Rosewala

There are 769 libraries in the Montana Library Directory. Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries. For more detailed information on Montana's libraries visit http://www.msl.mt.gov/ For\_Librarians/Library\_Directory/. See the Education page for more information about Montana's school libraries.

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 35	District 69	District 70
Public	82	5	4	3
Branches	34	0	0	0
Bookmobiles	3	0	0	0
Academic	26	2	2	2
Institutional	2	0	0	0
School	562	37	36	30
Special	57	2	2	2
Other	3	0	0	0
Total	769	46	44	37

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

# **Montana's Cultural Heritage**

In partnership with the Montana Historical Society and other organizations, the Montana State Library promotes preservation of and online

access to our state's cultural heritage. The Montana Memory Project website makes a variety of historic as well as contemporary resources available in digital format for education, business, pleasure, and lifelong learning.



Fire trucks at Presbyterian Church, Lewistown, MT

http://mtmemory.org/.

# **Connecting to Collections**

The Montana Historical Society and the Montana State Library partnered on a statewide project to assess the preservation needs of collections at Montana's more than 400 cultural organizations. The assessment documented the need for training, environmental monitoring, on-site surveys of collections and facilities,

and disaster preparedness assistance.

# **Montana Talking Book Library**

# Services for Montanans with Visual, Physical and Reading Disabilities

The Montana State Library supports free specialized and direct accessible library services to Montanans with visual and physical disabilities through the Montana Talking Book Library (MTBL). The number of veterans served has increased to 12.4% of all patrons. Overall patrons have increased by 15%. MTBL circulation has increased by 15.16%. The Patron Outreach Project is designed to connect more Montanans with MTBL services.

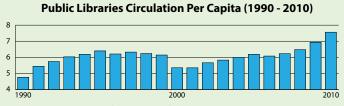
MTBL's local recordings and national digitization projects continue to progress and offer a wider variety of digital

audio books to patrons in both physical delivery and digital BARD (Braille and Audio Reading Download) delivery programs. These are designed to meet patrons' needs at their personal resource and skills level, including homebound patrons.

For more information: http://msl.mt.gov/tbl/ OR 1-800-332-3400

#### **Montana Public Libraries Fast Facts**

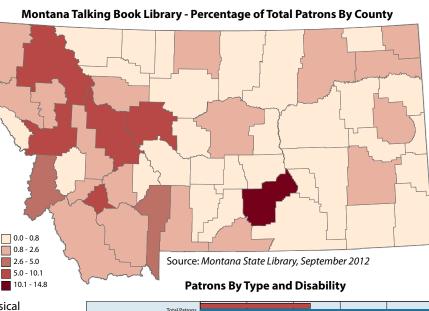
- Montana's public libraries hold 3,719,920 items.
- Montanans visited their public libraries an average of five times throughout the year, for a total of 4,599,660 visits in 2011.
- Montana library patrons checked out 7,519,019 items in 2011, about eight items per person.
- Librarians in Montana's public libraries fielded 465,036 reference questions in SFY 2011, or 8,934 questions per week.
- 100% of all Montana libraries provide Internet access to patrons
- Nearly half of all Montanans (467,303) have a library card.

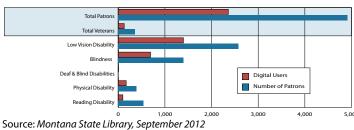


Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

# **Courier Project**

As access to quality information has become a vital part of our lives, the Montana State Library is partnering with libraries on a number of ways to share information and materials affordably and dependably. One of these methods is the Montana Courier Project, which uses a commercial courier service to ship library materials and resources around the state. As participation has grown, libraries are seeing increasingly significant savings in the cost of moving library materials around the state.





The Montana State Library works on behalf of all Montana libraries to help them provide the latest and best information and library services to their patrons - your constituents. We negotiate on behalf of libraries across the state to get the best rate on cutting-edge library products and services, keeping libraries relevant and engaged in their local communities. Our statewide suite of resource sharing tools through our unique group services contract with Online Computing Library Center (OCLC) enables patrons to borrow library materials from anywhere in the world and provides Montana collections to citizens of the world. Discover It, a new statewide search tool for libraries. makes the patron's discovery experience into a one stop, "Google-like" experience. Without statewide library projects, some of which are listed here, many Montanans would be left behind in this age of information.

# **Participating Libraries**

Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries that are participating in the following statewide projects.

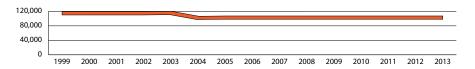
		Senate House		House
	Montana	District 35	District 69	District 70
Statewide Databases	769	46	44	37
OCLC	769	46	44	37
OCLC Group Services	252	8	7	5
Montana Shared Catalog	163	8	6	5
MontanaLibrary2Go	88	5	4	3
Ready2Read	72	5	4	3
Courier Project	46	4	4	2
Montana Memory Project	34	1	1	1

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### State Aid Dollars for Public Libraries

State aid to public libraries is provided through the Information Access Montana Act (IAMA) passed by the Montana Legislature in 1989. The act is designed to broaden access to existing information by strengthening public libraries, augment and extend services provided by public libraries, and permit new types of library services based on local need. For fiscal year 2013, a total of \$102,830 was distributed amongst the state's 82 public libraries.

#### State Aid for Montana Public Libraries (1999 - 2013)



	Per	PerSq	
State Aid for Public Libraries in Senate District 35	Capita \$	Mile \$	Total \$
Belgrade Community Library, Belgrade	1,174	30	1,204
Bozeman Public Library, Bozeman	5,632	143	5,776
Manhattan Community School Library, Manhattan	615	59	674
Three Forks Community Library, Three Forks	371	9	381
West Yellowstone Public Library, West Yellowstone	317	8	325

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

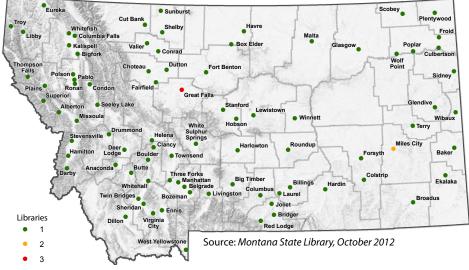
# Statewide Databases and HomeworkMT Thanks to an allocation from to

Thanks to an allocation from the Montana legislature, the Montana State Library offers statewide periodical databases to all Montana library patrons. Access to this completely online collection - accessible in the library, at home, or on a mobile device - includes hundreds of journals and thousands of full text articles on everything from business resources to health information. Montanans performed nearly 6.5 million searches within the "Discover It" statewide search tool last year. Library patrons also have access to live tutors and online homework assistance through HomeworkMT. Montana students engaged in 8,102 live tutoring sessions and 3,715 online sessions to get assistance with math, science, social studies and the GED. Adults accessed the resource for assistance with computer and financial literacy, resumes, and helping children with homework.

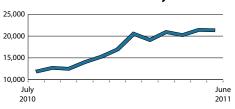
# MontanaLibrary2Go

The ever increasing popularity of downloadable audio and e-books makes MontanaLibrary2Go a favorite of Montana library patrons. Participating libraries deliver a growing collection of downloadable audio and e-book titles to their patrons. Titles are available for download on a wide variety of mobile devices including Kindles, iPods, iPads, iPhones and Androids. Patrons from participating libraries downloaded 206,801 titles between July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012.





# MontanaLibrary2Go Circulation Activity



Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

# **Ready 2 Read**

The Montana State Library's Ready 2 Read program is designed to help parents and caregivers understand the value of sharing language and literacy with their children and the importance these skills play throughout a person's life. The Ready 2 Read program has provided extensive early childhood training for Montana librarians; placed early childhood materials, including age-appropriate books and toys, into libraries throughout the state; and helped Montana libraries become community hubs for healthy child and family development, which provide all parents of young children access to age appropriate reading materials and a 21st Century learning environment that will reap rewards for society far into the future.

http://ready2readmontana.org/

### **Montana GIS Portal**



The Montana GIS Portal serves as Montana's primary online resource to discover geospatial data. The Portal provides online access to hundreds of datasets in a variety of formats for use in maps, web mapping applications and geospatial analyses.

http://gisportal.msl.mt.gov/

# **State Names Authority (SNA)**

The Montana State Library is responsible for representing the State of Montana to the US Board of Geographic Names (BGN). The SNA is notified when the BGN receives proposals for new names or changes to existing names recognized by the federal government for natural features such as streams and mountains in Montana. The SNA solicits opinions on the proposals from state and local agencies and from the public, then forwards these opinions, along with the State's recommendation, to the BGN. The SNA web site at http://msl.mt.gov/ geonames has more information and a database of all proposals made for Montana since 2002.

# **Ready 2 Read Participating Libraries** Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

# **Statewide Library Training**

The Montana State Library's three consultants travel throughout Montana and meet one-on-one with librarians and library trustees across the state, assisting with everything from training and technology to applying Montana library law and fundraising basics. In the last fiscal year, MSL's consultants traveled over 37,505 miles, made over 2,830 contacts and completed over 167 visits with Montana's library community.



Number of trainings 29 450 Number of students at trainings

Source: Montana State Library, October 2011 - September 2012

# **Montana Shared Catalog**

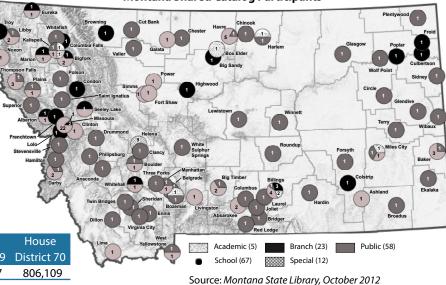
The Montana Shared Catalog helps more than 160 Montana libraries meet today's library users' demands. It gives Montanans a rich and easy-to-use catalog including more than 5 million items that patrons circulated 4,871,174 times from August 2011 to September 2012. Forty-two of the MSC member libraries have joined together in three separate groups to share their collections and patrons among their members. These resource sharing libraries are in the 4-Rivers Group (10 members in Southwestern Montana), BridgerNet Group (5 members in Gallatin County), and the Partners Group (27 members located across the state).

### **Montana Shared Catalog Circulation**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 35	District 69	District 70
Circulation	4,871,174	859,156	842,237	806,109

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

# Montana Shared Catalog Participants



# **State Publications Available Online!**

The Montana State Library is digitizing our legacy print state publications collection of 37,000+ publications dating from 1874. To date, over one million pages have been digitized. These publications are available online in a variety of formats at http://statepublications.mt.gov. Use of these online items is exponentially more frequent than traditional print usage.

# **Geographic Information**

### **Montana Land Information Act**

Montana Governments and Groups Receiving MLIA Grants The Montana Land FY 2008 Through FY 2013 Information Account is funded through document Fort Peck Tribes recording fees as described Chippewa Swan Valley School District LINCOLN in MCA 7-4-2637. The Cree Tribe account supplies funds FLATHEAD for work on statewide datasets, called the Montana Salish TETON **Spatial Data Infrastructure** Kootenai Tribe (MSDI), and provides funding for local, regional, and tribal efforts to build and support GIS capacity. The statewide datasets. such as cadastral (tax parcels), aerial photography, addressed structures, and wetlands are used by local, state, tribal, federal, and private sector GIS STILL-WATER YELLOWSTON practitioners. **Montana Land Information Account Funds to State Account By Year** 750.000 Tribal Governments Grants County Grants Counties with Multiple Grants 500,000 Cities and Other Eligible Entity Grants

# **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure**

\*FY06 does not include a June 06 collection month

FY10

FY08 FY09

Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

The Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure or MSDI contains 14 Framework layers that digitally represent the physical and cultural landscape of Montana. This information is developed with private sector, local, state, and tribal programs and in cooperation with the federal government. The State of Montana partners with all levels of government to create a complete standardized set of data for Montana base maps.

These 14 layers can help improve business inefficiencies; route traffic; study sensitive species after an oil spill; plan for future development; spur economic development; deliver necessary immunization services to children in your community and more.

# MSDI represent cana. This in, local, state, the federal swith all standardized The Montana Cadastral Mapping Application is a robust mapping tool that provides access to selected Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure layers, including information on public and private land ownership.

Montana Cadastral Application http://gis.mt.gov

Source: Montana State Library, August 2012

# **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure Layers**



250.000

Hydrography

























For more information, visit http://giscoordination.mt.gov

# Land

# **Land Ownership**

Senate District 35 ranks number 25 in size and is 1,593.073 square miles, or about 1% of Montana's total land area (146,926 square miles). The average senate district in Montana is 2,938 square miles and the average house district is 1,469 square miles.

	Montana		Senate Distric	enate District 35 House		louse District 69		t 70
	Area		Area		Area		Area	
Owner	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%
Private	95,080	65	567	36	323	90	244	20
Local Government	208	<1	4	<1	2	<1	2	<1
Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks	648	<1	16	<1	2	<1	14	1
State Trust Land	8,092	6	37	2	32	9	5	<1
Other State Land	139	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
US Bureau of Land Management	12,505	9	<1	<1	<1	<1	0	0
US Fish and Wildlife Service	1,448	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
US Forest Service	26,608	18	870	55	0	0	870	71
US National Park Service	1,853	1	99	6	0	0	99	8
Other Federal Land	344	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	146,926		1,593		360		1,233	

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

# **Private Land Agricultural Use**

	Montana		Senate District 35		House District 69		House District 70	
Owner	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%
Continuous Crop	29,162	<1	17	<1	1	<1	15	<1
Fallow Crop	13,497,077	16	47,460	4	40,687	16	6,773	<1
Farmstead	34,343	<1	688	<1	402	<1	286	<1
Grazing	51,274,975	62	413,938	37	154,165	62	259,772	30
Irrigated	1,891,718	2	63,305	6	50,471	20	12,834	1
Timber	15,346,749	18	592,385	53	99	<1	592,287	68
Wild Hay	1,235,624	1	4,507	<1	1,619	<1	2,888	<1
Total	83,309,648		1,122,300		247,445		874,855	

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Department of Revenue, September 2012

# **Conservation Easements (Acres)**

		Senate District	House District	House District
	Montana	35	69	70
Bitter Root Land Trust	2,624	0	0	0
City Government	601	0	0	0
Clark Fork-Pend Oreille Conservancy	208	0	0	0
County Government	528	0	0	0
Ducks Unlimited (Wetlands America Trust)	16,997	0	0	0
Five Valleys Land Trust	47,591	0	0	0
Flathead Land Trust	9,568	0	0	0
Gallatin Valley Land Trust	37,046	10,820	5,596	5,224
Humane Society Wildlife Land Trust	279	0	0	0
Montana Conservation Trust	736	0	0	0
Montana Department of Transportation	999	0	0	0
Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks	417,119	229	0	229
Montana Land Reliance	895,520	8,199	4,438	3,762
Mule Deer Foundation	155	0	0	0
National Wildlife Federation	20	0	0	0
Prickly Pear Land Trust	3,246	0	0	0
Rattlesnake Land Trust	190	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation	50,266	559	0	559
Salish and Kootenai Tribal Lands	222	0	0	0
The Bighorn Institute	1,443	0	0	0
The Conservation Fund	15,061	0	0	0
The Nature Conservancy	316,722	39,002	9,229	29,773
The Vital Ground Foundation	912	0	0	0
US Bureau of Reclamation	42	0	0	0
US Department of Agriculture	26,901	285	285	0
US Fish and Wildlife Service	241,264	0	0	0
US Forest Service	20,038	0	0	0
US Government	9,251	0	0	0
Total	2,115,548	59,093	19,547	39,546

# Montana Land Management Tool

To view more land management and conservation easement information, visit the Natural Heritage MapViewer at <a href="http://">http://</a> mtnhp.org/mapviewer. The MapViewer displays land management information (public lands, managed areas, and conservation easements); wildlife sightings (more than 1,300,000); land cover/land use; and, over 28,000 georeferenced photos from across Montana. It links directly into the Montana Field Guides for more information about Montana's animals, plants and habitats. The Natural Heritage Program is the state's source for reliable, objective information and expertise to support stewardship of our native species and habitats. http://mtnhp.org

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Natural Heritage Program, June 2012

# **Montana Ground Water Investigations Program**

- Investigates critical groundwater challenges such as groundwater/surfacewater interaction, impacts of land use change, development stress, and more.
- Results provide scientific basis for sound, informed, water-management decisions.

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/gwip/gwip.asp

# **Montana Ground Water Assessment Program**

- Maps groundwater quality and the distribution of Montana's aquifers
- Provides long-term groundwater quality and water-level monitoring
- Maintains the central repository for Montana's groundwater information

http://mbmggwic.mtech.edu/

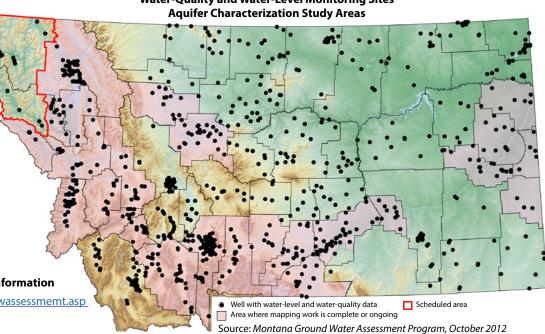
**Ground Water Assessment Program information** 

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/grw/grwassessmemt.asp

# **Ground Water Investigation Program Project Areas Map** Active or completed projects Next scheduled projects Unscheduled projects

Source: Montana Ground Water Investigation Program, September 2012

# **Water-Quality and Water-Level Monitoring Sites**



# **Montana Drought Resources**

The Montana Governor's Drought **Advisory Committee** is charged with monitoring, forecasting, and reporting water supply and moisture conditions, enabling



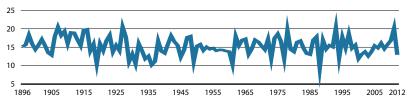
Montanans to make timely and informed decisions to mitigate drought impacts in a proactive manner.

For historic analysis, up-to-date information, and maps on Montana's current drought situation visit http://drought.mt.gov/.

# **Montana Digital Atlas**

Additional mapping and data capabilities are available through the Montana State Library at <a href="http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp">http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp</a>. The Montana Digital Atlas allows users to identify a place of interest and view an atlas of information about that place that includes a broad range of data categories such as land ownership and use, census data, water information and biological data.

# Montana Annual Precipitation in Inches (1895 - 2012)

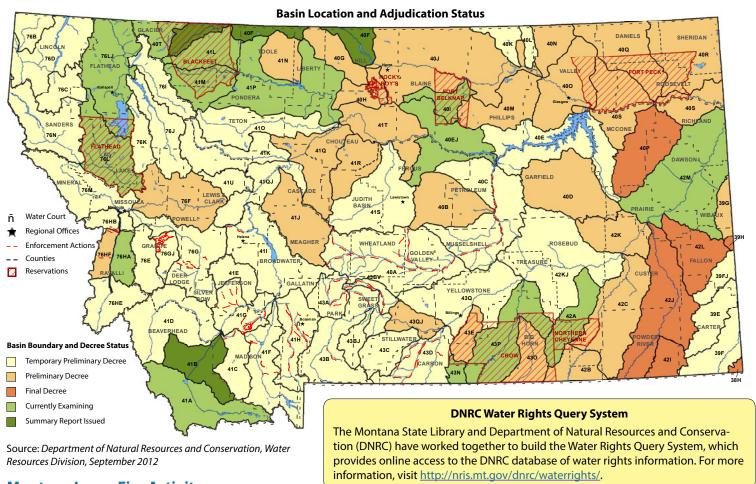


Source: NOAA National Climate Data Center, September 2012

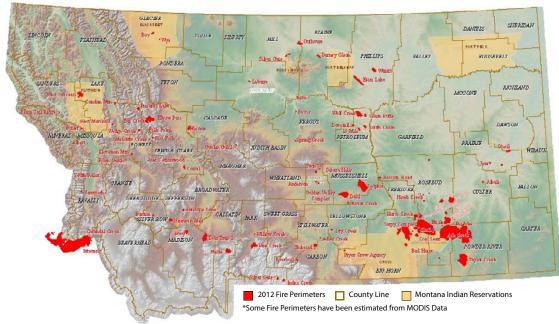
# Water/Fire

# **Water Rights**

The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation Water Adjudication Bureau assists the Montana Water Court in the adjudication of all claims to pre July 1, 1973 water rights. The Bureau examines all claims pursuant to Supreme Court rules and provides a summary report to the Water Court on each of the basins (85) in the state. Pursuant to legislation passed in 2005 the Bureau must complete the examination of the remaining 57,000 claims (as of 2005) by June 30, 2015. The map below shows the current status of the adjudication process. Visit <a href="http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/">http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/</a>.



# **Montana Large Fire Activity**



Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, Forestry Division, September 2012

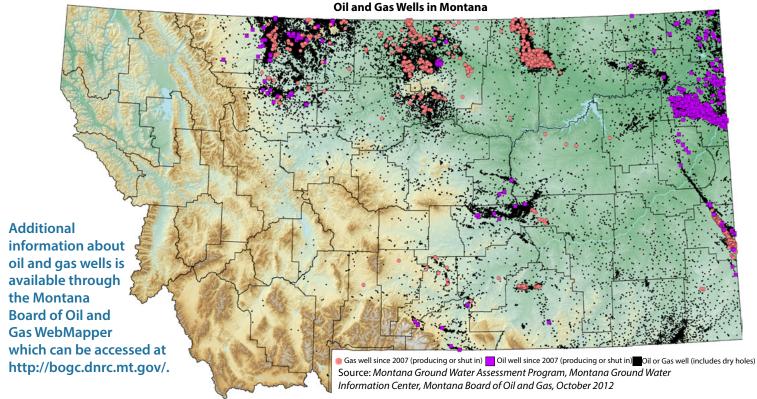
# Montana Fires 2002 - 2011 All Fires As Reported by All Agencies

Year	Count	Acreage
2002	1,372	110,309
2003	2,326	736,809
2004	1,447	18,445
2005	1,316	103,294
2006	2,302	1,047,118
2007	1,875	778,079
2008	1,424	166,842
2009	1,731	48,912
2010	1,050	56,711
2011	1,335	168,010

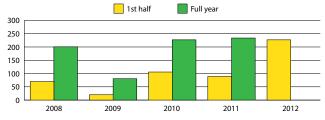
Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, September 2012

For additional information on Montana's fires, visit DNRC's online Fire Map at http://dnrc.mt.gov/gis/fire/.

# **Oil and Gas Wells**



# Montana Oil Well Permits Issued (2008 - 2012)



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, August 2012

# Montana House Heating Fuel Occupied Housing Units

	Count	Percent
Utility gas	226,740	56.5%
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	51,713	12.9%
Electricity	78,582	18.8%
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	7,472	1.9%
Coal or coke	927	0.2%
Wood	33,481	8.3%
Solar energy	321	0.1%
Other fuel	4,234	1.1%
No fuel used	858	0.2%
Total	404,616	100.0%

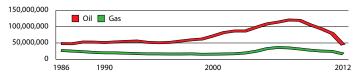
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

# Oil and Gas Wells

	Montana	Senate District 35	House District 69	House District 70
Coal Bed Methane, Active	1,073	0	0	0
Coal Bed Methane, Inactive	65	0	0	0
Gas, Active	7,238	0	0	0
Gas, Inactive	2,569	0	0	0
Gas Storage, Active	270	0	0	0
Gas Storage, Inactive	18	0	0	0
Injection, Active	1,135	0	0	0
Injection, Inactive	757	0	0	0
Oil, Active	7,554	0	0	0
Oil, Inactive	4,579	0	0	0
Oil & Gas, Active	1	0	0	0
Total	25,259	0	0	0

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Board of Oil and Gas, September 2012

# **Montana Annual Oil and Gas Production (Barrels)**



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, October 2012

# **Pipelines**

	Montana		Senate District 35		House Dis	House District 69		House District 70	
	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	
Crude Oil	90	1,970	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Natural Gas	360	3,301	5	30	5	30	0	0	
Refined Product	47	805	1	3	1	3	0	0	
Other	24	402	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	521	6,477	6	34	6	34	0	0	

Source: Montana State Library, Pipeline Intregrity Management Mapping Application, December 2006

# Wildlife and Recreation

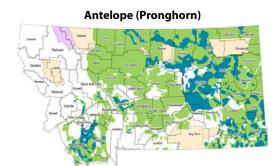
Montana is blessed with a wealth of wildlife and habitat diversity. These resources provide exceptional opportunities for recreation and contribute substantially to the state's economy and quality of life. Good information is critical to maintain this valuable heritage as the state grows and develops.

# **Recreation Area (Acres)**

	Senate District 35
Fishing Access Sites	1,388
Fishing Conservation Areas	0
State Parks	630
Wildlife Conservation Easements	229
Wildlife Management Areas	8,641
Wildlife Protection Areas	0
Total	10,888

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks, September 2012

# **Big Game Distribution**



# **Animal Species Diversity**

		Senate District 35	% of Montana
	Montana (Count)	(Count)	Species
Amphibians	13	6	46
Birds	308	263	85
Fish	54	14	26
Mammals	103	77	75
Reptiles	17	10	59

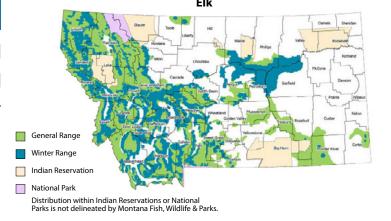
Source: Montana Natural Heritage Program, September 2012

# **Block Management Acreage**

There are a total of 9,093,377 acres of Block Management land (including Plum Creek\*) in the State of Montana. Senate District 35 contains 1.019.567 or 11% of those acres.

\*Plum Creek land in FWP's Regions 1 and 2 are included in these statistics. Although they are part of the Block Management Program, they are not traditional BMA's and are managed differently.

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012



# -Wildlife Highlights-

For more information on animals, plants, and habitats in your Senate District, visit the Montana Natural Heritage Program at http://mtnhp.org. Resources include:

- · Montana Field Guide an encyclopedia of the distribution, status, and biology of Montana's animals, plants, and biological communities
- MapViewer interactive maps of animals, plants, land cover, and land management

· Land Management Maps – public lands,

conservation easements, and special designations

- · Wetland and riparian mapping information
- Reports on Montana's Species of Concern

· Quick responses to data requests and answers from expert scientists on Montana's plants, animals, and biological communities.

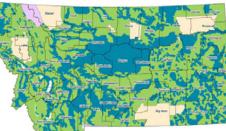
# **Northern Pygmy Owl**

Glaucidium gnoma

Weighing in at just two to three ounces, the Northern Pygmy Owl is a fierce hunter of small birds, mammals and insects.

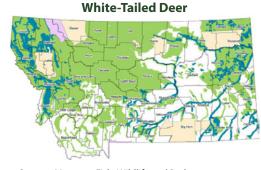


# Moose

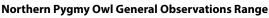


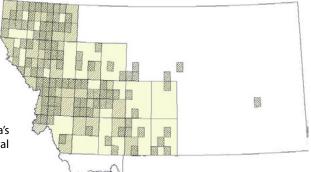
Mule Deer





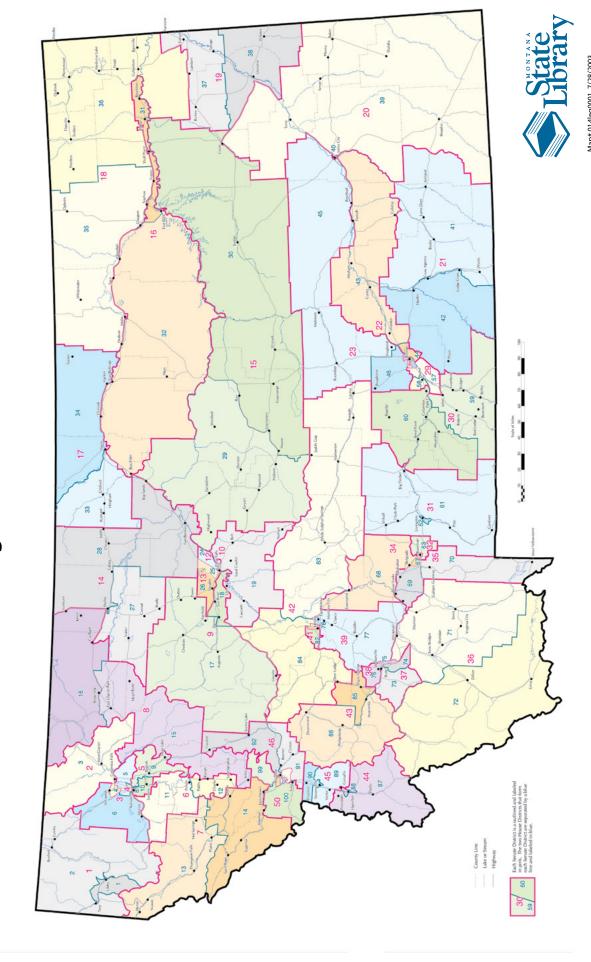
Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012





Source: Montana Natural Heritage Program, September 2012

Montana Legislative District 2005 - 2014

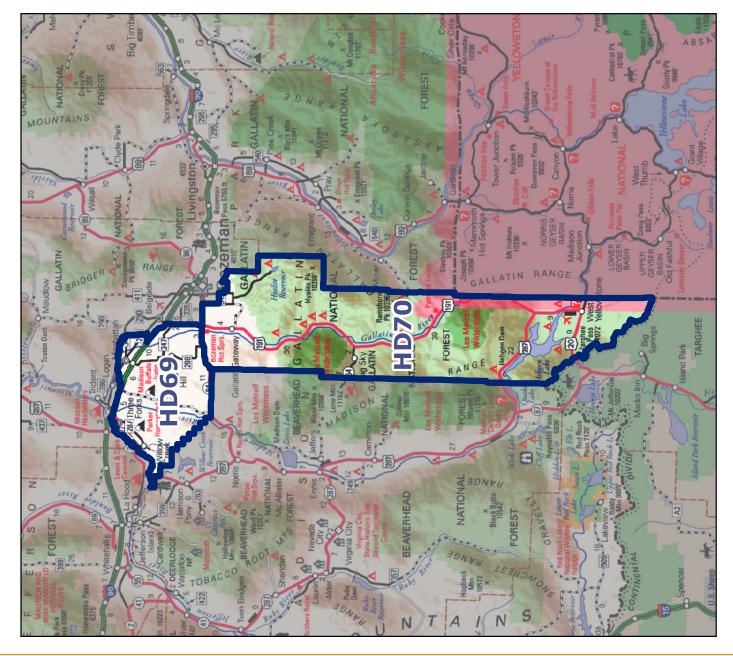


# Montana Senate District 35









# **Online Resources Directory**

# **Montana State Library**

1515 East 6th Avenue PO Box 201800 Helena, MT 59620 (406) 444-3115

# http://msl.mt.gov



# **Statewide Library Resources**

- · Discover It! Montana State Library Catalog
- · Montana Library Directory

# http://mymontanalibrary.org

http://mtslr.org

http://msl.mt.gov/For Librarians/Library Directory

# **Montana State Digital Library**

- Library Information Services
  - MT.GOV Connect
  - · Montana State Publications Online
  - Find Resources Online
- MSL Geographic Information
  - Montana Geographic Information Clearinghouse
  - Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure
  - · Water Information System
- Natural Heritage Program
  - · Montana Field Guide
  - MapViewer
  - Species of Concern Reports Animals
  - Species of Concern Reports Plants

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/connect

http://statepublications.mt.gov

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/Find Resources Online

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/gis

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/msdi

http://msl.msl.gov/geoinfo/water

http://mtnhp.org

http://fieldguide.mt.gov

http://mtnhp.org/mapviewer

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=a

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=p

# **Montana Talking Book Library**

- Online catalogs and services WebOpac
- BARD Braille and Audio Reading Download

# http://msl.mt.gov/talking book library

http://www.klasweb.msl.mt.gov https://nlsbard.loc.gov/mt1a

# **Montana State Library In-House Partners**

- · Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks
- Natural Resources Conservation Service

http://fwp.mt.gov

http://www.mt.nrcs.usda.gov

# **Legislative Snapshot**

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative snapshot

# **Legislative Snapshot 2013**

Includes information for the State of Montana, Senate District 36, and House Districts 71 and 72.

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/

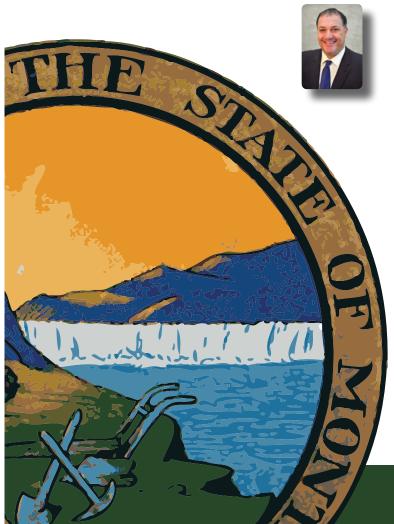




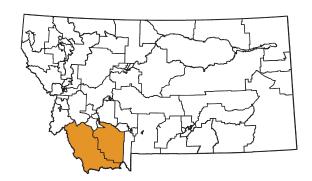
Senate District 36
Senator Debby Barrett (R)
18580 Mt Highway 324
Dillon, MT 59725-8031



House District 71 **Representative Ray Shaw (R)**251 Bivens Creek Road
Sheridan, MT 59749



House District 72 **Representative Jeffrey Welborn (R)**245 Clarks Lookout Road
Dillon, MT 59725-8234





# **Letter from the Montana State Librarian**

On behalf of the Montana State Library, I would like to welcome you to the 2013 legislative session. We appreciate your dedication and hard work on behalf of all Montanans. We hope that this information booklet, compiled by our information experts and full of data on issues of state and national importance, will help inform many of the decisions you have to make in the coming months.

The 2013 Legislative Snapshot includes a wide range of information on issues that affect Montanans. You will find information on our state's economy and the economic impact on your constituents. High-speed, broadband Internet access is essential in this information age and the Snapshot includes a current view of the availability of broadband and Internet services across the state. Education is always an important issue, and you will find relevant information on our state's public schools



and test scores. Throughout Montana, libraries serve as community anchors; we've highlighted the programs and services offered to Montanans through their local libraries. Finally, land, wildlife, and recreation will always be an important part of Montana life, and we've pulled several highlights from our collection that might help guide your decision-making this session. Based on feedback we received from legislators in 2011, we are pleased to make much more of the data available by legislative districts. And we are pleased to provide much of the information in mapped form. Using the Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure, a set of standardized geospatial data, these maps tell powerful stories that will further your understanding of the topics highlighted.

The Montana State Library is a small and very unique agency. We employ librarians, geographers, and natural resource specialists and we partner with botanists, zoologists and ecologists. We work closely with federal and state agencies and local and tribal governments. We manage an enormous collection of state government information in all formats, keeping Montanans informed about the work of their government. And we ensure that Montana's blind and physically disabled citizens have access to reading materials and information.

We also work on behalf of all of Montana's libraries to help them provide the latest and best information, technology and library services to their patrons – your constituents – whether it's downloadable ebooks, public access computers, online information resources, or the latest bestseller. Without the Montana State Library, Montana libraries would not be able to afford these resources and services for their patrons, all of which are being used in record numbers. In this age of information – most of which is only accessed online – the Montana State Library, through libraries across the state, provides a vital link that affects Montanans in a multitude of ways.

We created this booklet for you not only to provide vital information to help you make difficult decisions in the coming months, but to demonstrate the power of what a diverse staff with amazingly diverse skills can do to make information, in many different forms, available to every Montanan. Our work empowers Montanans by providing access to information, enhancing learning in families and communities, and building 21st Century skills. Knowing that our work makes a difference makes us very proud.

We hope that you use this Legislative Snapshot throughout the session. And we hope that you will stop by to see us – in person or virtually. Whether you visit us at our library or online, you will be able to browse our collection of government and natural resource information, get help to research a specific issue, or find a quiet place to work or meet with colleagues. We are located one block east of the Capitol, behind the Montana Historical Society, at the north end of the Justice building. And of course, our services are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week at <a href="http://msl.mt.gov">http://msl.mt.gov</a>.

Sincerely,

# Senate District 36 House District 71 House District 72

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- 17 Energy
- 18 Wildlife and Recreation

# Maps

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- 20 Senate District 36

Find additional Senate and House district data, interactive maps, and even more resources online at http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/.

Jennie Stapp

Juni Stepp

# The Montana Economy and Theories of Economic Growth

Source: Montana Department of Labor and Industries

It has been an interesting five years for the Montana and U.S. economies, including the deepest and longest U.S. recession since the Great Depression and a slow economic recovery. Montana outperformed the U.S. economy during the recession and recovery, losing only 4.4% of our pre-recession personal income peak compared to 5.6% nationally. Further, since hitting the trough in 2009, Montana's personal income growth has outpaced the U.S. by about 3 percentage points, while the state's payroll job growth has increased by 3.4% compared to 3.1% nationally. Montana's 2012 job growth promises to be strong. From June 2011 to June 2012, Montana added almost 9,800 jobs for an annual growth rate of 2.1% -- above forecasted expectations and above the long-term growth rate of 1.2%. Montana's economy is returning to growth despite the many national and international challenges.

The various forces causing the recession and slow recovery are evident in the quarterly personal income statistics in Figure 1. The national slowdown in the overall economy and particularly in the housing market was first noted in the summer of 2007, but personal income for both the U.S. and Montana continued to expand until the financial crisis in the third and fourth quarters of 2008. Wall Street losses translated into income and job losses on Main Streets in Montana. Although the U.S. recession officially ended in June 2009, Montana continued to lose income until the first quarter of 2010.



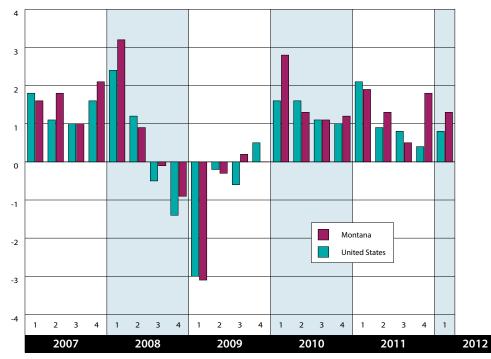
Then, just as the U.S. economy turned upward, global problems came to the forefront. The Eurozone's sovereign debt crisis moderated the U.S. recovery, with the first Greece bailout occurring in the second quarter of 2010. As one of America's largest export customers, Europe's economic slowdown reduced the demand for U.S. goods, in addition to increasing uncertainty and risk in the global financial system. In fact, overall global growth slowed from 5.2% in 2010 to 3.8% in 2011, while the advanced

economies that make up the majority of the U.S. export customers slowed from 3% in 2010 to 1.4% in 2011. The last few years have taught Montanans that our economic fortunes are strongly tied to the performance of global and national economies.

Domestic factors have also played a role in the slow emergence of the economy out of the recession. Throughout the 2007 to 2012 period, oil and gas price spikes caused temporary shocks to the economy. Higher fuel prices reduce the amount of discretionary dollars consumers have to spend in grocery stores, restaurants, and retail stores, thus slowing job growth. Also, during the summer of 2011, the federal debt ceiling increase debate increased the uncertainty about future government spending and the safety of U.S. financial instruments. With government spending equaling roughly 20% of the Gross Domestic Product, any large change to that spending would have an impact on the economy. Businesses are still in the shadow of this fiscal uncertainty. Current national fiscal plans call for spending cuts and tax increases equal to about 3.8% of GDP in January 2013, which would likely send the U.S. economy into a shallow recession.iii Businesses and consumers who are reliant on this spending are less likely to make decisions or take on risk in such an uncertain environment.

Like personal income, Montana's payroll employment was impacted by the financial crises, starting with employment losses in the fourth quarter of 2008. Job losses continued throughout 2009 and 2010 before starting recovery in 2011. Wages recovered earlier than employment growth, with the total amount

Figure 1: Montana and U.S. Personal Income Growth

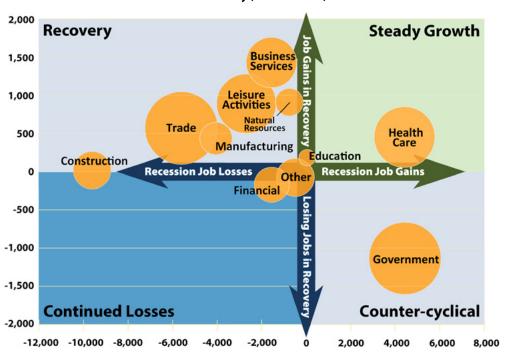


Source: Quarterly Personal Income Data, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

of wages paid to Montana workers starting to increase in the second quarter of 2010. These wage gains translated into job growth in 2011 as the spending of more wages stimulated demand in the high-employment consumer industries. The average annual wage increased by 3.5% in 2011, driving Montana's average annual wage over \$35,000 for the first time.iv

Payroll employment grew at about 0.9% in 2011, but private employment grew much faster at 1.4%. The job growth by industry is illustrated in Figure 2. The job change during the recession years of 2007 to 2010 is shown on the horizontal axis compared to the past year of recovery on the vertical axis. The size of the bubble indicates the size of the industry employment in 2011. Total job growth in recent years has been slower than private job growth because the government sector shed jobs in 2010 and 2011. Figure 2 includes all public employees in the government bubble, even though many public workers are in the education, health care, or construction industries. Public employment represents roughly 20% of total employment in 2011, with 11% of total employment in local government, 6% in state government, and 3% in the federal government. The government share of total employment has been slowly decreasing over time, although it increased a few percentage points during the recession. The government share returned to its downward trend in the last year. Government is placed in the counter-cyclical quadrant in Figure 2, as it added about 4,400 jobs during the recession and then lost about 1,100 jobs in 2011. Counter-cyclical government employment growth helps stabilize the economy during recessionary periods and helps accelerate the return to growth.

Figure 2: Industry Job Change during the Recession (2007 to 2010) and Recovery (2010 to 2011)



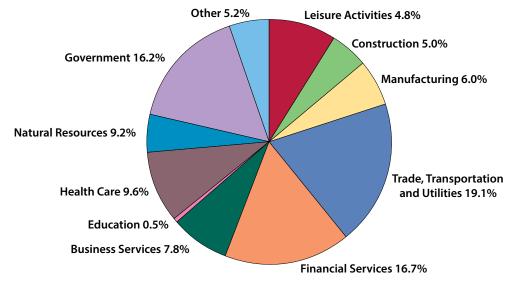
Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

The health care industry has added jobs throughout the recession and recovery, adding almost 5,000 jobs over the last five years. Only the financial services industry (which includes real estate) and other services posted employment losses in 2011, with all other industries in recovery with job gains. Business services, including administration and professional services, added the most jobs in 2011, followed by natural resources (including oil and gas mining) and the leisure activities sector

(which includes restaurants, bars, entertainment, and hotels). Trade, manufacturing, and construction posted the most losses during the recession, but all three industries are back on the recovery path with job gains in 2011. Wood product manufacturing and residential construction have been slow to recover in the aftermath of the national housing downturn, but other manufacturing and commercial and industrial construction posted job gains over the past year.

Figure 2 illustrates the size of each industry by the size of the industry's bubble, with trade, health care, government, and leisure activities employing the most workers. However, employment is only one way to contribute to the economy. Figure 3 illustrates the contribution of each industry to Montana's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Although health care represents 15% of Montana's total workforce, it contributes 10% of Montana's GDP. Similarly, the leisure activities sector comprises 13% of employment, but contributes only 5% of GDP. Other industries contribute more to GDP than to employment. The financial services industry, which includes real estate, contributes 17% of Montana's GDP, but only 5% of Montana's employment. The manufacturing and natural resource sectors also contribute significant GDP (15% combined), but are a small percentage of employment (7%). No industry is more important than another, but each industry has different roles to play in the economy.

Figure 3. Montana Gross Domestic Product by Industry, 2011



Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

Figure 4: Top 10 Exports from Montana to the Rest of the World (millions)

1.	Bulk Wheat	881.8
2.	Mineral Fuel, Oil, etc.	374.2
3.	Inorganic Chemicals	346.4
4.	Industrial Machinery (including computers)	197.9
5.	Vehicles, Parts, etc.	114.9
6.	Cereals	60.5
7.	Ores, Slag & Ash	60.2
8.	Salt, Sulfur, Earth & Stone	57.6
9.	Aircraft, Parts, etc.	40.3
10	Optic, Medical or Surgical Instruments	37.6

Source: Montana Department of Commerce, Office of Trade and International Relations, 2011

The manufacturing and natural resources industries are also important because of the amount of exports they provide for our economy. Exports bring new wealth into our economy, which then drives economic growth in all industries as the money is circulated through our economy. Figure 4 illustrates the top 10 Montana exports. Many are raw natural resources from the agriculture and mining industries, or manufacturing products that add value to the raw commodities. Overall, Montana's exports increased by 14% in 2011. Montana's largest export customers include other states, Canada, Asia, and Europe. Based on data from the first half of 2012, Montana exports may decrease slightly in 2012 because of slower economic growth in many of our non-U.S. global trading partners.v

The western portion of Montana was harder hit by the recession and global slowdown compared to the eastern portion of the state. 2011 unemployment rates by region are shown in Figure 5. The large job losses in wood product manufacturing had a disproportional effect in Northwestern Montana, while the large recessionary job losses in construction had the largest impact in both the Northwest and around the Bozeman region. These two areas continue to have the highest unemployment rates in 2011. In contrast, the Eastern portion of the state was less impacted by the recession because of a heavy reliance on energy, agriculture, health care, and government – all industries that performed relatively well during the recession. The unemployment rate in the East was only 4.7% in 2011. The development of the Bakken oil shale has brought a great deal of development into the

region, both in the primary oil and gas mining industry and in related business services, such as environmental engineering and employment firms. Although unemployment in the western portion of the state continues to be high, job growth has returned to all Montana regions. In fact, the Southwest region of the state (including Butte, Bozeman, Dillon, and Helena) has led the state in job gains as we have exited the recession, leading the Southwest region's unemployment rate to decrease slightly in 2011 to 6.1% from 6.6% in 2010.

All of Montana's regions are expected to post job gains in 2012, with continued growth expected in 2013. However, job growth is expected to remain slower than before the recession for several years. The Montana Department of Labor and Industry's job projections expect 1.4% job growth in 2012 and 2013, compared to the 2.2% annual growth that the state experienced from 2000 to 2007 prior to the recession. In many ways, the rapid economic growth prior to the recession was artificially high because of the low interest rates that caused a growth bubble. Slower expected growth is simply a result of being outside the bubble period.

Growth is also expected to be slower in the future because of cutbacks in government spending and slower growth in consumer spending as Americans save and try to reduce their debt loads. With government spending comprising about 20% and consumption comprising about 70% of aggregate demand, the slowdown in these sectors will translate into slower overall economic growth. Lower domestic demand from consumers and governments will lead many businesses to slow production or look abroad to foreign markets to supplement growth. Both alternatives may lead to slower employment growth domestically. Further, a slowing global economy will likely moderate Montana export growth in 2012 and 2013, although global demand is expected to return in later years.

Despite domestic and global challenges, Montana's economy has proven to be incredibly resilient in the last few years. Montana's economy is now in recovery, adding over 9,800 jobs in the last year, and posting over two years of personal income and wage gains. Although unemployment remains undesirably high, Montana's job growth has re-employed out-of-work Montanans and brought stronger wages back to workers and their families. Future years are expected to bring continued growth to our state as our industries continue recovery from the recession, and the Bakken development provides new opportunities for income growth and entrepreneurialism.

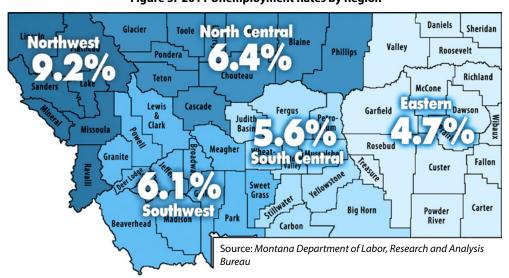


Figure 5: 2011 Unemployment Rates by Region

i The long-term growth rate of 1.2% for Montana's total employment growth is based on employment data from 1976 to 2011 using the Local Area Unemployment Statistics published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Montana Department of Labor and Industry (DLI). Job growth forecasts based on this series by DLI suggested job growth of only 0.9% in 2011.

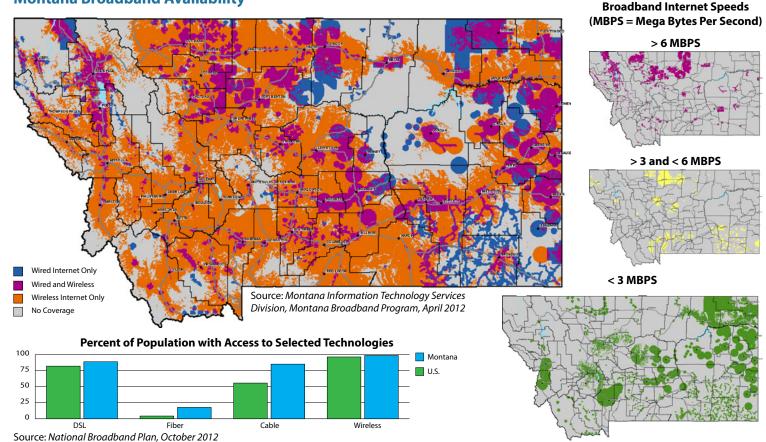
ii International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2012. www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2012/01/weodata/index.aspx.

iii Global Insight, "U.S. Economy: The Fiscal Cliff" June 28, 2012 and Congressional Budget Office, "An Update to the Budget and Economic Outlook: Fiscal Years 2012 to 2022" Aug. 22, 2012.

iv For more information on employment and wage growth, please see the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Labor Day Report 2012, available at <a href="http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913">http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913</a> LDR-12.pdf.

v WiserTrade, U.S. State Exports by NAICS Industry. At <u>www.wisertrade.org</u>. See footnote 2 for growth projections.

# **Montana Broadband Availability**



# **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program**

Under the Broadband Technologies Opportunities Program (BTOP) funded by the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA) and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the Montana State Library is partnering with 44 of Montana's public libraries to expand access to free, high-speed Internet to 86% of the state's population by 2013. Funds have supported: increased broadband speeds; decreased patron wait time; improved access by purchasing ADA compliant

software, hardware, and furniture, and through minor renovation projects aimed at increasing accessibility of computing center facilities; digital literacy training; and a mobile computer lab.

### **Highlights include:**

- Increased average statewide library broadband speeds from 3.55 mbps to 15 mbps
- Added 478 public workstations (212 desktops, 46 children's computers, 200 laptops, 17 touchscreens and 3 iMacs) for a total of 781

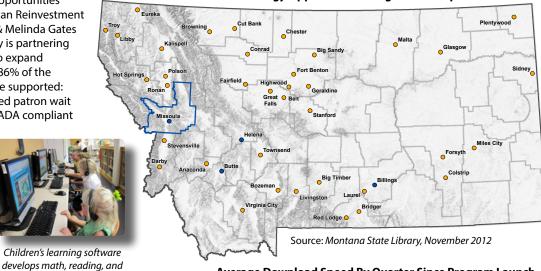
critical-thinking skills

- Decreased average wait time from 20 minutes to less than 5 minutes
- Provided digital literacy training to over 70,000 Montanans and 1,200 librarians on topics such as employment resources, tax filing, self-help law, Internet and email, and computer basics

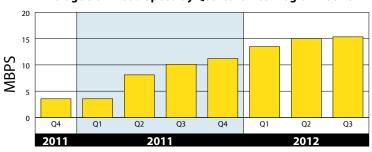
# **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program Participants**

Source: Montana Information Technology Services Division,

Montana Broadband Program, April 2012



# Average Download Speed By Quarter Since Program Launch



Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

# **Demographics**

# **2010 Poverty and Median Income Estimates**

		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	36	71	72
Median Household Income	43,872	40,141	41,713	38,264
% in Poverty All Ages	15	14	12	15
% in Poverty Ages Under 18	19	15	16	14

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

# Percent of Households With One or More Persons 65 Years and Over

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 36	District 71	District 72
One or More 65 and Over	25	28	30	26
One Person	10	11	11	10
Two Or More Persons	14	18	19	16
Family	14	17	18	15
Nonfamily	1	1	1	1

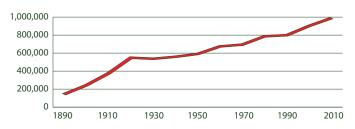
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

# **Percent of Change in Number of Housing Units**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 36	District 71	District 72
2000 Census	412,633	10,415	5,844	4,571
2010 Census	482,825	13,627	8,354	5,273
Percent of Change	+ 17.0	+ 30.8	+ 43.0	+ 15.4

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Censes

# Montana Historic Population Growth 1890 - 2010 Censes

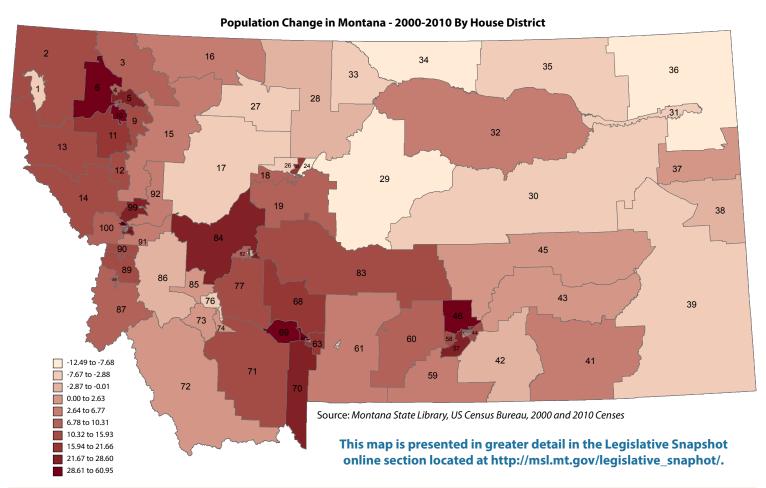


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1890 - 2010 Censes

## 2010 Census Data

6,964,212 9,881,935
6,236,331
7,882,857
2,905,024
492,748
30,294
108,654
305,397
78,697

Source: US Census Bureau, 2010 Census



# **Demographics**

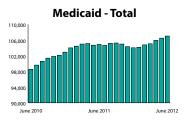
# **Veteran Population Projections**

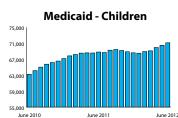
Montana is ranked second among the states for percent of the civilian population 18 years and over who are veterans. (12.3 percent, U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey)

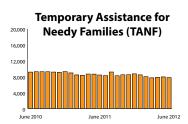
		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	36	71	72
Civilian population (>18)	746,963	15,611	8,359	7,252
Non Veterans	646,089	13,207	7,065	6,142
Veterans	100,874	2,404	1,294	1,110
% of Gulf War (>9/01)	9.0%	5%	3%	8%
% of Gulf War (8/90-8/01)	15%	8%	7%	9%
Vietnam era	37%	37%	38%	36%
Korean War	13%	12%	13%	10%
World War II	10%	11%	12%	10%

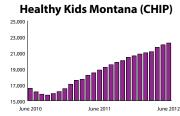
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

# Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services Selected Eligibles - Monthly Enrollment





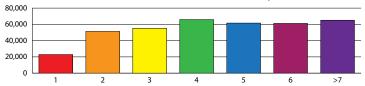




Source: Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services, August 2012

# **Montana Median Income By Household Size**

Median Income for All Households: 43,872



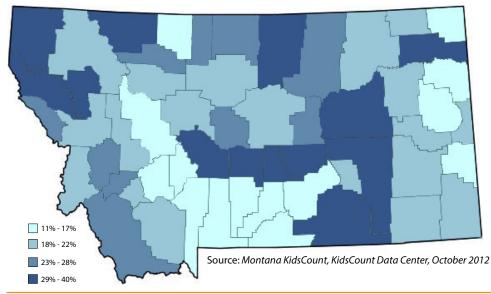
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

# Percent of Individuals Below Poverty Level (12 Month Period)

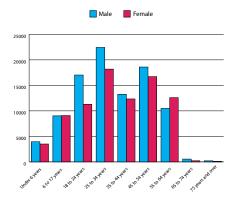
		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 36	District 71	District 72
Total (Count)	138,109	2,601	1,271	1,330
Males	46.2%	45.3%	43.0%	47.4%
Under 5 years	5.0%	2.5%	2.4%	2.6%
5 years	1.1%	0.3%	0.7%	0.0%
6 to 11 years	4.8%	4.5%	4.0%	5.0%
12 to 14 years	2.1%	1.0%	1.7%	0.4%
15 years	0.9%	1.4%	1.9%	1.0%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	2.8%	2.7%	3.0%
18 to 24 years	8.6%	12.0%	3.0%	20.7%
25 to 34 years	5.5%	2.6%	3.1%	2.1%
35 to 44 years	4.6%	3.1%	4.1%	2.2%
45 to 54 years	5.3%	5.6%	6.9%	4.3%
55 to 64 years	3.8%	5.6%	6.4%	4.8%
65 to 74 years	1.6%	1.8%	2.5%	1.2%
> 75 years	1.4%	1.8%	3.5%	0.2%
Females	53.8%	54.7%	57.0%	52.6%
Under 5 years	5.1%	2.1%	2.9%	1.3%
5 years	0.8%	0.3%	0.0%	0.5%
6 to 11 years	4.7%	3.4%	3.9%	3.0%
12 to 14 years	2.0%	1.1%	0.4%	1.7%
15 years	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	2.3%	3.4%	1.4%
18 to 24 years	11.0%	12.8%	8.9%	16.5%
25 to 34 years	7.3%	6.3%	7.4%	5.2%
35 to 44 years	5.0%	7.2%	8.0%	6.3%
45 to 54 years	5.5%	8.9%	11.3%	6.5%
55 to 64 years	4.3%	3.4%	2.0%	4.8%
65 to 74 years	2.2%	2.9%	4.2%	1.7%
> 75 years	3.5%	4.1%	4.6%	3.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

# **Montana Child Poverty By County (Percent - 2009)**



## **Montana Health Insurance Coverage Status**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey

# **Indexes**

Population	Monton	Sanata District 26	House District 71	House District 73
•	Montana	Senate District 36		House District 72
Total population	989,415	19,819	10,573	9,246
Median age (years) Total population - 65 years and over	40 146,742	47 2.725	50	1 565
Total population - 05 years and over Total population - 18 to 64 years	619,110	3,725 12,281	2,160 6,460	1,565 5,821
Total population - 10 to 04 years  Total population - under 18 years	223,563	3,813	1,953	1,860
Total population - under 5 years	62,423	1,008	515	493
One race	964,439	19,498	10,402	9,096
White	884,961	18,953	10,188	8,765
Black/African American	4,027	41	18	23
American Indian/Alaska Native	62,555	214	87	127
Asian	6,253	72	36	36
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	668	40	2	38
Some other race	5,975	178	71	107
Two or more races	24,976	321	171	150
Hispanic/Latino	28,565	574	236	338
Social	Montana	Senate District 36	House District 71	House District 72
Total households Average household size	401,328	8,992 2	5,074 2	3,918 2
Average family size	3	3	3	3
Family households (families)	256,130	5,616	3,078	2,538
Male householder, no wife present, family	15,368	299	149	150
Male householder, no wife present, family - with own children under 18 years	9,016	197	93	104
Female householder, no husband present, family	33,651	578	243	335
Female householder, no husband present, family - with own children under 18 years	21,355	395	180	215
Nonfamily households	145,198	3,376	1,996	1,380
Householder living alone	116,779	2,746	1,647	1,099
Householder living alone - 65 years and over	41,923	950	563	387
Households with one or more people under 18 years	116,926	2,181	1,103	1,078
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	99,541	2,535	1,533	1,002
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	235,983	4,414	1,828	2,586
Nursery school, preschool	13,206	176	59	117
Kindergarten	12,085	207	60	147
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	96,195	1,692	906	786
High school (grades 9-12)	52,304	1,057	583	474
College or graduate school	62,193	1,282	220	1,062
Economic	Montono	Senate District 36	House District 71	Hausa District 7
	Montana			House District 7
Employment status - population 16 years and over	778,518	16,323	8,744	7,579
Civilian labor force - employed	476,195	9,582	5,003	4,579
Civilian labor force - unemployed	28,683	463	238	225
Armed forces	3,737	24	5	19
Not in labor force	269,903	6,254	3,498	2,756
Females 16 years and over in labor force	391,139	8,206	4,364	3,842
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18	17	21	14
Mean earnings (dollars)	55,129	46,185	46,749	45,478
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	15,179	15,203	15,411	14,919
Mean retirement income (dollars)	18,679	19,285	20,338	17,828
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	7,895	7,167 3,029	6,884	7,738
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)  Median family income (dollars)	2,954	·	2,802	3,684
Mean family income (dollars)	55,725 68,016	52,066 63,406	51,476 66,960	53,036 59,095
		·	·	·
Housing	Montana	Senate District 36	House District 71	House District 72
Total housing units	471,723	13,001	7,845	5,156
Occupied housing units	401,328	8,992	5,074	3,918
Vacant housing units	70,395	4,009	2,771	1,238
Homogymoryacancy rate	2	3	2	4
·		8	8	8
Rental vacancy rate	6			
Rental vacancy rate  Built 2005 or later	18,895	415	259	
Homeowner vacancy rate Rental vacancy rate Built 2005 or later Owner-occupied	18,895 277,023	415 6,146	259 3,610	2,536
Rental vacancy rate  Built 2005 or later  Owner-occupied  Renter-occupied	18,895 277,023 124,305	415 6,146 2,846	259 3,610 1,464	2,536 1,382
Rental vacancy rate  Built 2005 or later  Owner-occupied	18,895 277,023	415 6,146	259 3,610	156 2,536 1,382 169,700 1.395

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census/2006-2010 American Community Survey

Housing units with a mortgage

Housing units without a mortgage

162,090

114,933

3,122

3,024

1,727

1,883

1,395

1,141

# **Accredited Schools**

	Senate Hou		House	House
	Montana	District 36	District 71	District 72
Elementaries	440	15	7	8
Middle Schools	49	1	0	1
Grades 7-8 Schools	164	6	5	1
High Schools	185	7	5	2
Total	838	29	17	12

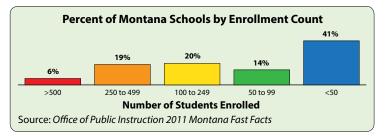
Source: Montana State Library, Montana Office of Public Instruction, September 2012

# **Montana School Libraries**

Per MCA 20-7-202, each school in Montana maintains a school library.

Average circulation per library per year	13,788
Access to Statewide Databases	100%
No summer library hours	83%

Source: 2012 Montana School Library Data Survey



# **Montana Test Scores - Achievement Levels**

## 4th Grade Reading

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	31%	29%	25%	27%	27%
At or above basic	69%	71%	75%	73%	73%
Below proficient	65%	64%	61%	65%	64%
At or above proficient	35%	36%	39%	35%	36%

# 8th Grade Reading

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	18%	18%	15%	16%	14%
At or above basic	82%	82%	85%	84%	86%
Below proficient	63%	63%	61%	62%	58%
At or above proficient	37%	37%	39%	38%	42%

#### 4th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	19%	15%	12%	12%	13%
At or above basic	81%	85%	88%	88%	87%
Below proficient	69%	62%	56%	55%	55%
At or above proficient	31%	38%	44%	45%	45%

#### 8th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	21%	20%	21%	18%	17%
At or above basic	79%	80%	79%	82%	83%
Below proficient	65%	64%	62%	56%	54%
At or above proficient	35%	36%	38%	44%	46%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2012

# Montana High School Graduation Rates By High School District 0 - 59% 60 - 69% 70 - 79% 80 - 89% 90 - 100% Notation Rates By High School District Market By High School District Notation Rates By High Scho

# 4th Graders Who Scored Below Proficient Reading Level

By Family Income	2011
Eligible for free/reduced school lunch	77%
Not eligible for free/reduced school lunch	55%

By Race and Hispanic Origin	2011
White	61%
Hispanic or Latino	77%
American Indian	86%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2011

# **Early Literacy**

For low-income children in particular, a "readiness gap" fuels much of what has become known as the achievement gap. The readiness gap grows exponentially between birth and kindergarten due to differences in children's resources and opportunities for physical, linguistic, cognitive, social, emotional, and behavioral development. This gap continues to grow as children attend K-12 school.

Nearly 2/3 of Montana's fourth graders cannot read at a proficient level. The fact is that the fourth-graders who cannot meet proficient levels in reading today are all too likely to become our nation's lowest-income, least-skilled, least-productive, and most costly citizens tomorrow. Low achievement in reading, which begins with opportunistic differences starting at birth, has important long-term consequences in terms of individual earning potential, global competitiveness, and general productivity.

Source: MontanaKidsCount, September 2011

# Montana Head Start Locations Lincoln Libby Flathead Roaning Toole Roaning Roa

There are 769 libraries in the Montana Library Directory. Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries. For more detailed information on Montana's libraries visit http://www.msl.mt.gov/For\_Librarians/Library\_Directory/. See the Education page for more information about Montana's school libraries.

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 36	District 71	District 72
Public	82	6	6	1
Branches	34	2	2	0
Bookmobiles	3	0	0	0
Academic	26	2	2	1
Institutional	2	0	0	0
School	562	33	28	12
Special	57	7	7	1
Other	3	0	0	0
Total	769	50	45	15

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

# **Montana's Cultural Heritage**

In partnership with the Montana Historical Society and other organizations, the Montana State Library promotes preservation of and online

access to our state's cultural heritage. The Montana Memory Project website makes a variety of historic as well as contemporary resources available in digital format for education, business, pleasure, and lifelong learning.



Fire trucks at Presbyterian Church, Lewistown, MT

http://mtmemory.org/.

# **Connecting to Collections**

The Montana Historical Society and the Montana State Library partnered on a statewide project to assess the preservation needs of collections at Montana's more than 400 cultural organizations. The assessment documented the need for training, environmental

monitoring, on-site surveys of collections and facilities, and disaster preparedness assistance.

# **Montana Talking Book Library**

# Services for Montanans with Visual, Physical and Reading Disabilities

The Montana State Library supports free specialized and direct accessible library services to Montanans with visual and physical disabilities through the Montana Talking Book Library (MTBL). The number of veterans served has increased to 12.4% of all patrons. Overall patrons have increased by 15%. MTBL circulation has increased by 15.16%. The Patron Outreach Project is designed to connect more Montanans with MTBL services.



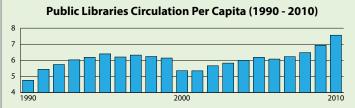
MTBL's local recordings and national digitization projects continue to progress and offer a wider variety of digital

audio books to patrons in both physical delivery and digital BARD (Braille and Audio Reading Download) delivery programs. These are designed to meet patrons' needs at their personal resource and skills level, including homebound patrons.

For more information: http://msl.mt.gov/tbl/ OR 1-800-332-3400

#### **Montana Public Libraries Fast Facts**

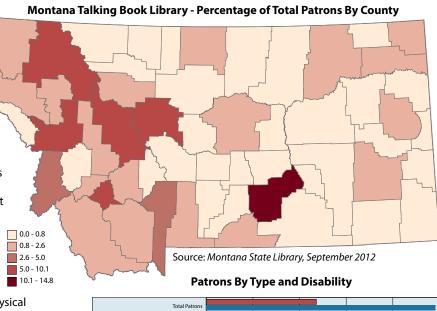
- Montana's public libraries hold 3,719,920 items.
- Montanans visited their public libraries an average of five times throughout the year, for a total of 4,599,660 visits in 2011.
- Montana library patrons checked out 7,519,019 items in 2011, about eight items per person.
- Librarians in Montana's public libraries fielded 465,036 reference questions in SFY 2011, or 8,934 questions per week.
- 100% of all Montana libraries provide Internet access to patrons
- Nearly half of all Montanans (467,303) have a library card.



Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

# **Courier Project**

As access to quality information has become a vital part of our lives, the Montana State Library is partnering with libraries on a number of ways to share information and materials affordably and dependably. One of these methods is the Montana Courier Project, which uses a commercial courier service to ship library materials and resources around the state. As participation has grown, libraries are seeing increasingly significant savings in the cost of moving library materials around the state.



The Montana State Library works on behalf of all Montana libraries to help them provide the latest and best information and library services to their patrons - your constituents. We negotiate on behalf of libraries across the state to get the best rate on cutting-edge library products and services, keeping libraries relevant and engaged in their local communities. Our statewide suite of resource sharing tools through our unique group services contract with Online Computing Library Center (OCLC) enables patrons to borrow library materials from anywhere in the world and provides Montana collections to citizens of the world. Discover It, a new statewide search tool for libraries. makes the patron's discovery experience into a one stop, "Google-like" experience. Without statewide library projects, some of which are listed here, many Montanans would be left behind in this age of information.

# **Participating Libraries**

Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries that are participating in the following statewide projects.

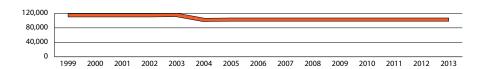
		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 36	District 71	District 72
Statewide Databases	769	50	45	15
OCLC	769	50	45	15
OCLC Group Services	252	12	11	4
Montana Shared Catalog	163	8	7	2
MontanaLibrary2Go	88	7	7	1
Ready2Read	72	6	6	1
Courier Project	46	7	7	1
Montana Memory Project	34	4	4	1

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

# State Aid Dollars for Public Libraries

State aid to public libraries is provided through the Information Access Montana Act (IAMA) passed by the Montana Legislature in 1989. The act is designed to broaden access to existing information by strengthening public libraries, augment and extend services provided by public libraries, and permit new types of library services based on local need. For fiscal year 2013, a total of \$102,830 was distributed amongst the state's 82 public libraries.

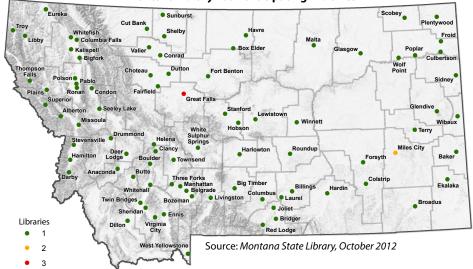
#### State Aid for Montana Public Libraries (1999 - 2013)



	Per	PerSq	
State Aid for Public Libraries in Senate District 36	Capita \$	Mile \$	Total \$
Butte-Silver Bow Public Library, Butte	3,099	65	3,164
Dillon Public Library, Dillon	838	502	1,340
Madison Valley Public Library, Ennis	107	50	156
Sheridan Public Library, Sheridan	89	41	130
Thompson-Hickman County Library, Virginia City	437	204	640
Twin Bridges Public Library, Twin Bridges	65	30	95

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

#### MontanaLibrary2Go Participating Libraries



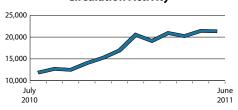
# Statewide Databases and HomeworkMT

Thanks to an allocation from the Montana legislature, the Montana State Library offers statewide periodical databases to all Montana library patrons. Access to this completely online collection - accessible in the library, at home, or on a mobile device - includes hundreds of journals and thousands of full text articles on everything from business resources to health information. Montanans performed nearly 6.5 million searches within the "Discover It" statewide search tool last year. Library patrons also have access to live tutors and online homework assistance through HomeworkMT. Montana students engaged in 8,102 live tutoring sessions and 3,715 online sessions to get assistance with math, science, social studies and the GED. Adults accessed the resource for assistance with computer and financial literacy, resumes, and helping children with homework.

# MontanaLibrary2Go

The ever increasing popularity of downloadable audio and e-books makes MontanaLibrary2Go a favorite of Montana library patrons. Participating libraries deliver a growing collection of downloadable audio and e-book titles to their patrons. Titles are available for download on a wide variety of mobile devices including Kindles, iPods, iPads, iPhones and Androids. Patrons from participating libraries downloaded 206,801 titles between July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012.

# MontanaLibrary2Go Circulation Activity



Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

# **Ready 2 Read**

The Montana State Library's Ready 2 Read program is designed to help parents and caregivers understand the value of sharing language and literacy with their children and the importance these skills play throughout a person's life. The Ready 2 Read program has provided extensive early childhood training for Montana librarians; placed early childhood materials, including age-appropriate books and toys, into libraries throughout the state; and helped Montana libraries become community hubs for healthy child and family development, which provide all parents of young children access to age appropriate reading materials and a 21st Century learning environment that will reap rewards for society far into the future.

http://ready2readmontana.org/

# **Montana GIS Portal**



The Montana GIS Portal serves as Montana's primary online resource to discover geospatial data. The Portal provides online access to hundreds of datasets in a variety of formats for use in maps, web mapping applications and geospatial analyses.

http://gisportal.msl.mt.gov/

# **State Names Authority (SNA)**

The Montana State Library is responsible for representing the State of Montana to the US Board of Geographic Names (BGN). The SNA is notified when the BGN receives proposals for new names or changes to existing names recognized by the federal government for natural features such as streams and mountains in Montana. The SNA solicits opinions on the proposals from state and local agencies and from the public, then forwards these opinions, along with the State's recommendation, to the BGN. The SNA web site at http://msl.mt.gov/ geonames has more information and a database of all proposals made for Montana since 2002.

# **Ready 2 Read Participating Libraries** Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

# **Statewide Library Training**

The Montana State Library's three consultants travel throughout Montana and meet one-on-one with librarians and library trustees across the state, assisting with everything from training and technology to applying Montana library law and fundraising basics. In the last fiscal year, MSL's consultants traveled over 37,505 miles, made over 2,830 contacts and completed over 167 visits with Montana's library community.



Number of trainings 29 450 Number of students at trainings

Source: Montana State Library, October 2011 - September 2012

# **Montana Shared Catalog**

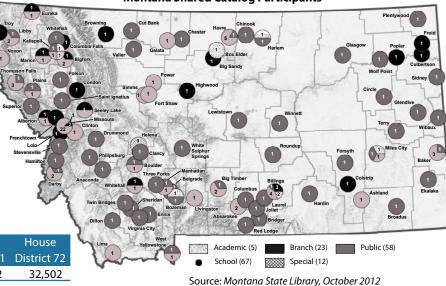
The Montana Shared Catalog helps more than 160 Montana libraries meet today's library users' demands. It gives Montanans a rich and easy-to-use catalog including more than 5 million items that patrons circulated 4,871,174 times from August 2011 to September 2012. Forty-two of the MSC member libraries have joined together in three separate groups to share their collections and patrons among their members. These resource sharing libraries are in the 4-Rivers Group (10 members in Southwestern Montana), BridgerNet Group (5 members in Gallatin County), and the Partners Group (27 members located across the state).

### **Montana Shared Catalog Circulation**

		Senate	House	House	5
	Montana	District 36	District 71	District 72	
Circulation	4,871,174	135,127	133,762	32,502	

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

# Montana Shared Catalog Participants



## **State Publications Available Online!**

The Montana State Library is digitizing our legacy print state publications collection of 37,000+ publications dating from 1874. To date, over one million pages have been digitized. These publications are available online in a variety of formats at http://statepublications.mt.gov. Use of these online items is exponentially more frequent than traditional print usage.

# **Geographic Information**

### **Montana Land Information Act**

Montana Governments and Groups Receiving MLIA Grants The Montana Land FY 2008 Through FY 2013 Information Account is funded through document Fort Peck Tribes recording fees as described Chippewa Swan Valley School District LINCOLN in MCA 7-4-2637. The Cree Tribe account supplies funds FLATHEAD for work on statewide datasets, called the Montana Salish TETON **Spatial Data Infrastructure** Kootenai Tribe (MSDI), and provides funding for local, regional, and tribal efforts to build and support GIS capacity. The statewide datasets. such as cadastral (tax parcels), aerial photography, addressed structures, and wetlands are used by local, state, tribal, federal, and private sector GIS STILL-WATER YELLOWSTON practitioners. **Montana Land Information Account Funds to State Account By Year** 750.000 Tribal Governments Grants County Grants Counties with Multiple Grants 500,000 Cities and Other Eligible Entity Grants

# **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure**

\*FY06 does not include a June 06 collection month

FY10

FY08 FY09

Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

The Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure or MSDI contains 14 Framework layers that digitally represent the physical and cultural landscape of Montana. This information is developed with private sector, local, state, and tribal programs and in cooperation with the federal government. The State of Montana partners with all levels of government to create a complete standardized set of data for Montana base maps.

These 14 layers can help improve business inefficiencies; route traffic; study sensitive species after an oil spill; plan for future development; spur economic development; deliver necessary immunization services to children in your community and more.

# MSDI represent cana. This in, local, state, the federal swith all standardized The Montana Cadastral Mapping Application is a robust mapping tool that provides access to selected Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure layers, including information on public and private land ownership.

Montana Cadastral Application http://gis.mt.gov

Source: Montana State Library, August 2012

# **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure Layers**



250.000

Hydrography

























For more information, visit http://giscoordination.mt.gov

# Land

# **Land Ownership**

Senate District 36 ranks number 4 in size and is 9,303.686 square miles, or about 6% of Montana's total land area (146,926 square miles). The average senate district in Montana is 2,938 square miles and the average house district is 1,469 square miles.

	Montana Senate Dis		Senate Distric	tt 36 House District 71			House District 72	
	Area		Area		Area		Area	
Owner	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%
Private	95,080	65	3,510	38	1,781	48	1,728	31
Local Government	208	<1	3	<1	1	<1	2	<1
Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks	648	<1	66	<1	34	<1	32	<1
State Trust Land	8,092	6	741	8	218	6	522	9
Other State Land	139	<1	16	<1	16	<1	<1	<1
US Bureau of Land Management	12,505	9	1,438	15	399	11	1,039	19
US Fish and Wildlife Service	1,448	<1	69	<1	1	<1	68	1
US Forest Service	26,608	18	3,429	37	1,282	34	2,146	39
US National Park Service	1,853	1	1	<1	0	0	1	<1
Other Federal Land	344	<1	31	<1	0	0	31	<1
Total	146,926		9,304		3,732		5,571	

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

# **Private Land Agricultural Use**

	Montana		Senate District 36 House D		House District	71	House District 7	72
Owner	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%
Continuous Crop	29,162	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fallow Crop	13,497,077	16	22,867	<1	22,569	<1	297	<1
Farmstead	34,343	<1	1,721	<1	985	<1	736	<1
Grazing	51,274,975	62	4,107,852	67	1,702,401	68	2,405,451	65
Irrigated	1,891,718	2	230,786	4	100,321	4	130,465	4
Timber	15,346,749	18	1,806,738	29	661,368	27	1,145,370	31
Wild Hay	1,235,624	1	4,783	<1	2,469	<1	2,314	<1
Total	83,309,648		6,174,748		2,490,114		3,684,634	

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Department of Revenue, September 2012

# **Conservation Easements (Acres)**

		Senate District	House District	House District
	Montana	36	71	72
Bitter Root Land Trust	2,624	0	0	0
City Government	601	0	0	0
Clark Fork-Pend Oreille Conservancy	208	0	0	0
County Government	528	0	0	0
Ducks Unlimited (Wetlands America Trust)	16,997	4,179	4,179	0
Five Valleys Land Trust	47,591	0	0	0
Flathead Land Trust	9,568	0	0	0
Gallatin Valley Land Trust	37,046	1,175	1,175	0
Humane Society Wildlife Land Trust	279	279	0	279
Montana Conservation Trust	736	0	0	0
Montana Department of Transportation	999	95	0	95
Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks	417,119	35,765	9,729	26,036
Montana Land Reliance	895,520	149,730	127,149	22,582
Mule Deer Foundation	155	0	0	0
National Wildlife Federation	20	0	0	0
Prickly Pear Land Trust	3,246	0	0	0
Rattlesnake Land Trust	190	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation	50,266	8,890	8,890	0
Salish and Kootenai Tribal Lands	222	0	0	0
The Bighorn Institute	1,443	1,443	1,443	0
The Conservation Fund	15,061	0	0	0
The Nature Conservancy	316,722	137,718	94,166	43,551
The Vital Ground Foundation	912	0	0	0
US Bureau of Reclamation	42	0	0	0
US Department of Agriculture	26,901	288	288	0
US Fish and Wildlife Service	241,264	21,982	2,355	19,627
US Forest Service	20,038	11,172	11,172	0
US Government	9,251	0	0	0
Total	2,115,548	372,716	260,545	112,171

# Montana Land Management Tool

To view more land management and conservation easement information, visit the Natural Heritage MapViewer at <a href="http://">http://</a> mtnhp.org/mapviewer. The MapViewer displays land management information (public lands, managed areas, and conservation easements); wildlife sightings (more than 1,300,000); land cover/land use; and, over 28,000 georeferenced photos from across Montana. It links directly into the Montana Field Guides for more information about Montana's animals, plants and habitats. The Natural Heritage Program is the state's source for reliable, objective information and expertise to support stewardship of our native species and habitats. http://mtnhp.org

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Natural Heritage Program, June 2012

# **Montana Ground Water Investigations Program**

- Investigates critical groundwater challenges such as groundwater/surfacewater interaction, impacts of land use change, development stress, and more.
- Results provide scientific basis for sound, informed, water-management decisions.

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/gwip/gwip.asp

# **Montana Ground Water Assessment Program**

- Maps groundwater quality and the distribution of Montana's aquifers
- Provides long-term groundwater quality and water-level monitoring
- Maintains the central repository for Montana's groundwater information

http://mbmggwic.mtech.edu/

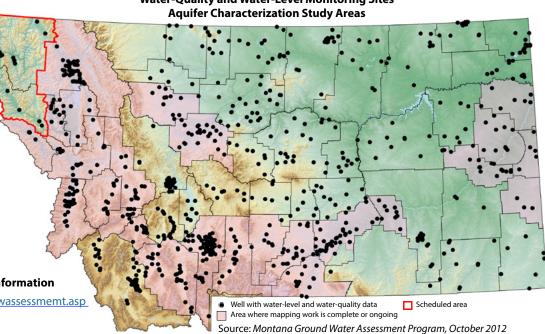
**Ground Water Assessment Program information** 

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/grw/grwassessmemt.asp

# **Ground Water Investigation Program Project Areas Map** Active or completed projects Next scheduled projects Unscheduled projects

Source: Montana Ground Water Investigation Program, September 2012

# **Water-Quality and Water-Level Monitoring Sites**



# **Montana Drought Resources**

The Montana Governor's Drought **Advisory Committee** is charged with monitoring, forecasting, and reporting water supply and moisture conditions, enabling



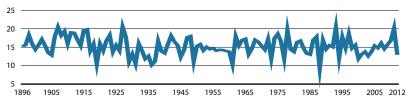
Montanans to make timely and informed decisions to mitigate drought impacts in a proactive manner.

For historic analysis, up-to-date information, and maps on Montana's current drought situation visit http://drought.mt.gov/.

# **Montana Digital Atlas**

Additional mapping and data capabilities are available through the Montana State Library at <a href="http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp">http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp</a>. The Montana Digital Atlas allows users to identify a place of interest and view an atlas of information about that place that includes a broad range of data categories such as land ownership and use, census data, water information and biological data.

# Montana Annual Precipitation in Inches (1895 - 2012)

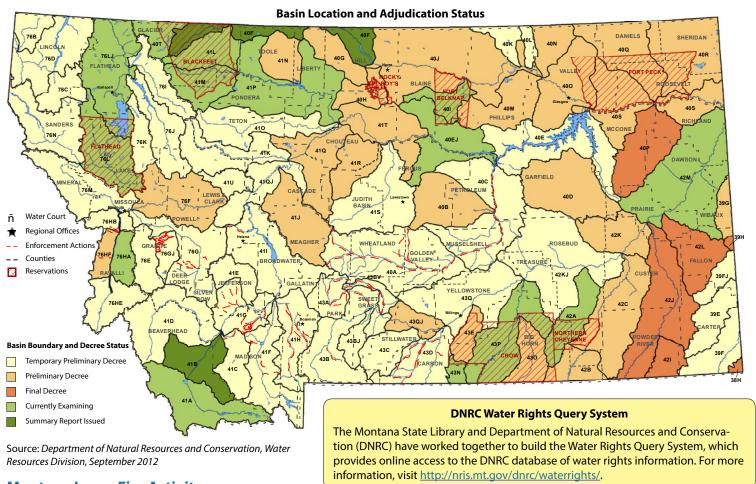


Source: NOAA National Climate Data Center, September 2012

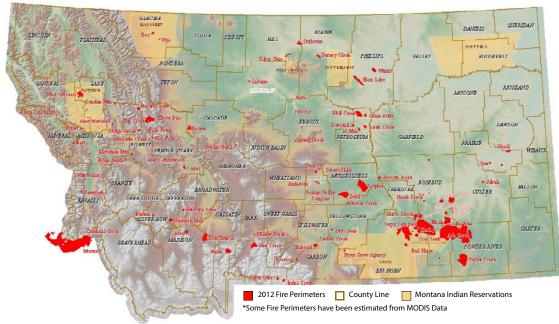
# Water/Fire

# **Water Rights**

The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation Water Adjudication Bureau assists the Montana Water Court in the adjudication of all claims to pre July 1, 1973 water rights. The Bureau examines all claims pursuant to Supreme Court rules and provides a summary report to the Water Court on each of the basins (85) in the state. Pursuant to legislation passed in 2005 the Bureau must complete the examination of the remaining 57,000 claims (as of 2005) by June 30, 2015. The map below shows the current status of the adjudication process. Visit <a href="http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/">http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/</a>.



# **Montana Large Fire Activity**



Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, Forestry Division, September 2012

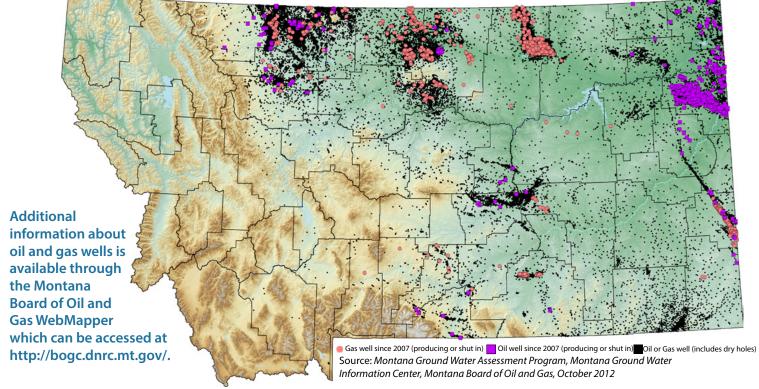
# Montana Fires 2002 - 2011 All Fires As Reported by All Agencies

Year	Count	Acreage
2002	1,372	110,309
2003	2,326	736,809
2004	1,447	18,445
2005	1,316	103,294
2006	2,302	1,047,118
2007	1,875	778,079
2008	1,424	166,842
2009	1,731	48,912
2010	1,050	56,711
2011	1,335	168,010

Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, September 2012

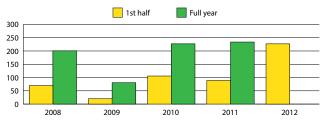
For additional information on Montana's fires, visit DNRC's online Fire Map at http://dnrc.mt.gov/gis/fire/.

# **Oil and Gas Wells**



Oil and Gas Wells in Montana

Montana Oil Well Permits Issued (2008 - 2012)



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, August 2012

# Montana House Heating Fuel Occupied Housing Units

	Count	Percent
Utility gas	226,740	56.5%
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	51,713	12.9%
Electricity	78,582	18.8%
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	7,472	1.9%
Coal or coke	927	0.2%
Wood	33,481	8.3%
Solar energy	321	0.1%
Other fuel	4,234	1.1%
No fuel used	858	0.2%
Total	404,616	100.0%

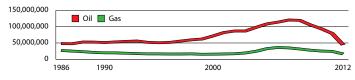
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

# Oil and Gas Wells

		Senate District	House District	House District
	Montana	36	71	72
Coal Bed Methane, Active	1,073	0	0	0
Coal Bed Methane, Inactive	65	0	0	0
Gas, Active	7,238	0	0	0
Gas, Inactive	2,569	0	0	0
Gas Storage, Active	270	0	0	0
Gas Storage, Inactive	18	0	0	0
Injection, Active	1,135	0	0	0
Injection, Inactive	757	0	0	0
Oil, Active	7,554	0	0	0
Oil, Inactive	4,579	0	0	0
Oil & Gas, Active	1	0	0	0
Total	25,259	0	0	0

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Board of Oil and Gas, September 2012

# **Montana Annual Oil and Gas Production (Barrels)**



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, October 2012

# **Pipelines**

	Montana		Senate District 36		House District 71		House District 72	
	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles
Crude Oil	90	1,970	0	0	0	0	0	0
Natural Gas	360	3,301	8	72	5	51	3	22
Refined Product	47	805	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	24	402	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	521	6,477	8	72	5	51	3	22

Source: Montana State Library, Pipeline Intregrity Management Mapping Application, December 2006

# Wildlife and Recreation

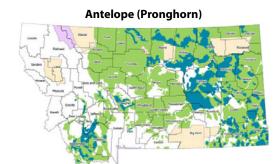
Montana is blessed with a wealth of wildlife and habitat diversity. These resources provide exceptional opportunities for recreation and contribute substantially to the state's economy and quality of life. Good information is critical to maintain this valuable heritage as the state grows and develops.

# **Recreation Area (Acres)**

	Senate District 36
Fishing Access Sites	2,238
Fishing Conservation Areas	0
State Parks	1,765
Wildlife Conservation Easements	35,738
Wildlife Management Areas	56,779
Wildlife Protection Areas	0
Total	96,520

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks, September 2012

# **Big Game Distribution**



# **Animal Species Diversity**

		Senate District 36	% of Montana
	Montana (Count)	(Count)	Species
Amphibians	13	8	62
Birds	308	266	86
Fish	54	17	31
Mammals	103	82	80
Reptiles	17	11	65

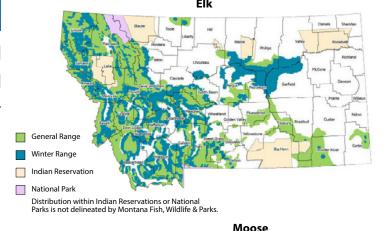
Source: Montana Natural Heritage Program, September 2012

# **Block Management Acreage**

There are a total of 9,093,377 acres of Block Management land (including Plum Creek\*) in the State of Montana. Senate District 36 contains 205,178 or 2% of those acres.

\*Plum Creek land in FWP's Regions 1 and 2 are included in these statistics. Although they are part of the Block Management Program, they are not traditional BMA's and are managed differently.

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012



# -Wildlife Highlights-

For more information on animals, plants, and habitats in your Senate District, visit the Montana Natural Heritage Program at <a href="http://mtnhp.org">http://mtnhp.org</a>. Resources include:

- Montana Field Guide an encyclopedia of the distribution, status, and biology of Montana's animals, plants, and biological communities
- MapViewer interactive maps of animals, plants, land cover, and land management

 Land Management Maps – public lands, conservation easements

conservation easements, and special designations

- Wetland and riparian mapping information
- Reports on Montana's Species of Concern

 Quick responses to data requests and answers from expert scientists on Montana's plants, animals, and biological communities.

# **Common Yellowthroat**

Geothlypis trichas

The Common Yellowthroat occupies thick vegetation, usually in and around wetland and riparian areas, throughout Montana.



# Open To See Long Control of See Long Control o

Mule Deer

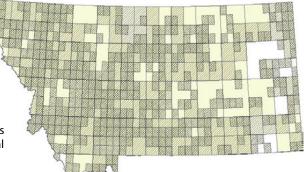


White-Tailed Deer



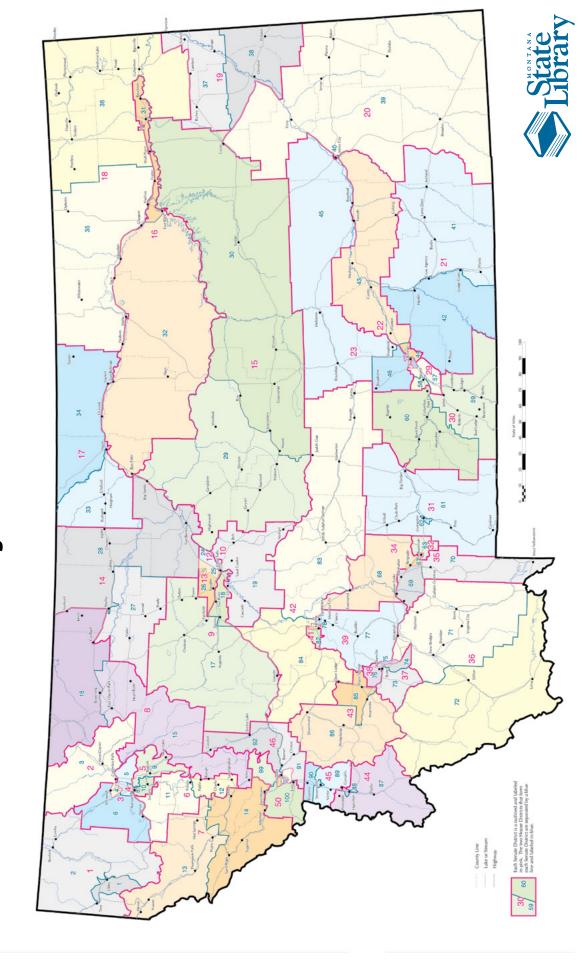
Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012





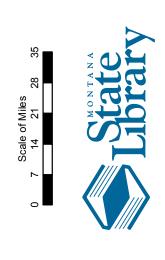
Source: Montana Natural Heritage Program, September 2012

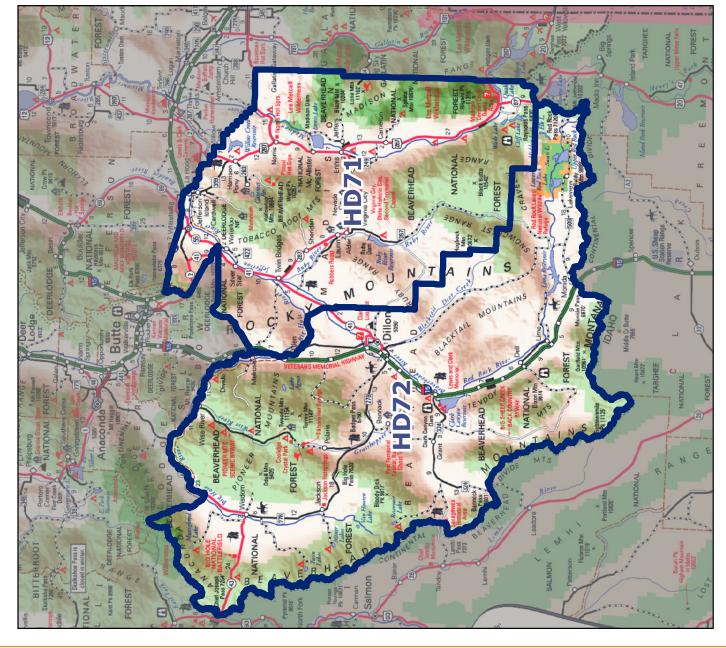
Montana Legislative District 2005 - 2014



# Montana Senate District 36







# **Online Resources Directory**

# **Montana State Library**

1515 East 6th Avenue PO Box 201800 Helena, MT 59620 (406) 444-3115

# http://msl.mt.gov



# **Statewide Library Resources**

- · Discover It! Montana State Library Catalog
- · Montana Library Directory

# http://mymontanalibrary.org

http://mtslr.org

http://msl.mt.gov/For Librarians/Library Directory

# **Montana State Digital Library**

- Library Information Services
  - MT.GOV Connect
  - · Montana State Publications Online
  - Find Resources Online
- MSL Geographic Information
  - Montana Geographic Information Clearinghouse
  - Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure
  - · Water Information System
- Natural Heritage Program
  - · Montana Field Guide
  - MapViewer
  - Species of Concern Reports Animals
  - Species of Concern Reports Plants

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/connect

http://statepublications.mt.gov

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/Find Resources Online

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/gis

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/msdi

http://msl.msl.gov/geoinfo/water

http://mtnhp.org

http://fieldguide.mt.gov

http://mtnhp.org/mapviewer

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=a

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=p

# **Montana Talking Book Library**

- Online catalogs and services WebOpac
- BARD Braille and Audio Reading Download

# http://msl.mt.gov/talking book library

http://www.klasweb.msl.mt.gov

https://nlsbard.loc.gov/mt1a

# **Montana State Library In-House Partners**

- · Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks
- Natural Resources Conservation Service

http://fwp.mt.gov

http://www.mt.nrcs.usda.gov

# **Legislative Snapshot**

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative snapshot

# **Legislative Snapshot 2013**

Includes information for the State of Montana, Senate District 37, and House Districts 73 and 74.

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/



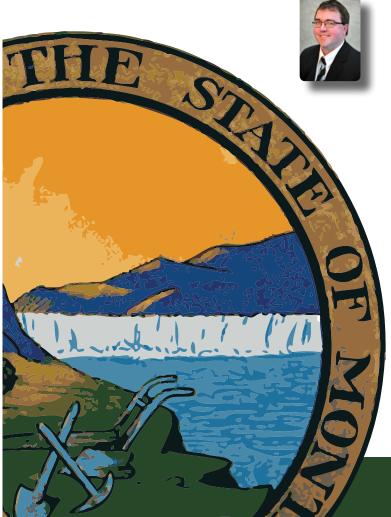


Senate District 37
Senator Jon Sesso (D)
811 West Galena Street
Butte, MT 59701-1540



House District 73 **Representative Pat Noonan (D)**PO Box 90

Ramsay, MT 59748-0090



House District 74

Representative Ryan Lynch (D)
PO Box 934
Butte, MT 59703





### **Letter from the Montana State Librarian**

On behalf of the Montana State Library, I would like to welcome you to the 2013 legislative session. We appreciate your dedication and hard work on behalf of all Montanans. We hope that this information booklet, compiled by our information experts and full of data on issues of state and national importance, will help inform many of the decisions you have to make in the coming months.

The 2013 Legislative Snapshot includes a wide range of information on issues that affect Montanans. You will find information on our state's economy and the economic impact on your constituents. High-speed, broadband Internet access is essential in this information age and the Snapshot includes a current view of the availability of broadband and Internet services across the state. Education is always an important issue, and you will find relevant information on our state's public schools



and test scores. Throughout Montana, libraries serve as community anchors; we've highlighted the programs and services offered to Montanans through their local libraries. Finally, land, wildlife, and recreation will always be an important part of Montana life, and we've pulled several highlights from our collection that might help guide your decision-making this session. Based on feedback we received from legislators in 2011, we are pleased to make much more of the data available by legislative districts. And we are pleased to provide much of the information in mapped form. Using the Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure, a set of standardized geospatial data, these maps tell powerful stories that will further your understanding of the topics highlighted.

The Montana State Library is a small and very unique agency. We employ librarians, geographers, and natural resource specialists and we partner with botanists, zoologists and ecologists. We work closely with federal and state agencies and local and tribal governments. We manage an enormous collection of state government information in all formats, keeping Montanans informed about the work of their government. And we ensure that Montana's blind and physically disabled citizens have access to reading materials and information.

We also work on behalf of all of Montana's libraries to help them provide the latest and best information, technology and library services to their patrons – your constituents – whether it's downloadable ebooks, public access computers, online information resources, or the latest bestseller. Without the Montana State Library, Montana libraries would not be able to afford these resources and services for their patrons, all of which are being used in record numbers. In this age of information – most of which is only accessed online – the Montana State Library, through libraries across the state, provides a vital link that affects Montanans in a multitude of ways.

We created this booklet for you not only to provide vital information to help you make difficult decisions in the coming months, but to demonstrate the power of what a diverse staff with amazingly diverse skills can do to make information, in many different forms, available to every Montanan. Our work empowers Montanans by providing access to information, enhancing learning in families and communities, and building 21st Century skills. Knowing that our work makes a difference makes us very proud.

We hope that you use this Legislative Snapshot throughout the session. And we hope that you will stop by to see us – in person or virtually. Whether you visit us at our library or online, you will be able to browse our collection of government and natural resource information, get help to research a specific issue, or find a quiet place to work or meet with colleagues. We are located one block east of the Capitol, behind the Montana Historical Society, at the north end of the Justice building. And of course, our services are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week at <a href="http://msl.mt.gov">http://msl.mt.gov</a>.

Sincerely,

Jennie Stapp

### Senate District 37 House District 73 House District 74

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Find additional Senate and House district data, interactive maps, and even more resources online at http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/.

Juni Stepp

### The Montana Economy and Theories of Economic Growth

Source: Montana Department of Labor and Industries

It has been an interesting five years for the Montana and U.S. economies, including the deepest and longest U.S. recession since the Great Depression and a slow economic recovery. Montana outperformed the U.S. economy during the recession and recovery, losing only 4.4% of our pre-recession personal income peak compared to 5.6% nationally. Further, since hitting the trough in 2009, Montana's personal income growth has outpaced the U.S. by about 3 percentage points, while the state's payroll job growth has increased by 3.4% compared to 3.1% nationally. Montana's 2012 job growth promises to be strong. From June 2011 to June 2012, Montana added almost 9,800 jobs for an annual growth rate of 2.1% -- above forecasted expectations and above the long-term growth rate of 1.2%. Montana's economy is returning to growth despite the many national and international challenges.

The various forces causing the recession and slow recovery are evident in the quarterly personal income statistics in Figure 1. The national slowdown in the overall economy and particularly in the housing market was first noted in the summer of 2007, but personal income for both the U.S. and Montana continued to expand until the financial crisis in the third and fourth quarters of 2008. Wall Street losses translated into income and job losses on Main Streets in Montana. Although the U.S. recession officially ended in June 2009, Montana continued to lose income until the first quarter of 2010.



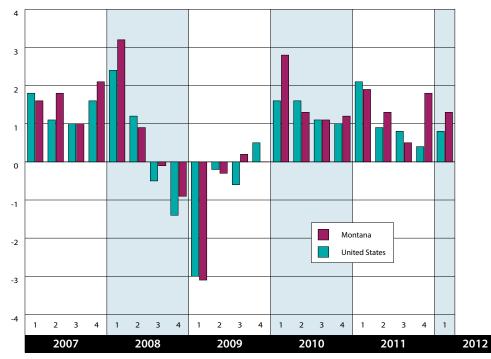
Then, just as the U.S. economy turned upward, global problems came to the forefront. The Eurozone's sovereign debt crisis moderated the U.S. recovery, with the first Greece bailout occurring in the second quarter of 2010. As one of America's largest export customers, Europe's economic slowdown reduced the demand for U.S. goods, in addition to increasing uncertainty and risk in the global financial system. In fact, overall global growth slowed from 5.2% in 2010 to 3.8% in 2011, while the advanced

economies that make up the majority of the U.S. export customers slowed from 3% in 2010 to 1.4% in 2011. The last few years have taught Montanans that our economic fortunes are strongly tied to the performance of global and national economies.

Domestic factors have also played a role in the slow emergence of the economy out of the recession. Throughout the 2007 to 2012 period, oil and gas price spikes caused temporary shocks to the economy. Higher fuel prices reduce the amount of discretionary dollars consumers have to spend in grocery stores, restaurants, and retail stores, thus slowing job growth. Also, during the summer of 2011, the federal debt ceiling increase debate increased the uncertainty about future government spending and the safety of U.S. financial instruments. With government spending equaling roughly 20% of the Gross Domestic Product, any large change to that spending would have an impact on the economy. Businesses are still in the shadow of this fiscal uncertainty. Current national fiscal plans call for spending cuts and tax increases equal to about 3.8% of GDP in January 2013, which would likely send the U.S. economy into a shallow recession.iii Businesses and consumers who are reliant on this spending are less likely to make decisions or take on risk in such an uncertain environment.

Like personal income, Montana's payroll employment was impacted by the financial crises, starting with employment losses in the fourth quarter of 2008. Job losses continued throughout 2009 and 2010 before starting recovery in 2011. Wages recovered earlier than employment growth, with the total amount

Figure 1: Montana and U.S. Personal Income Growth

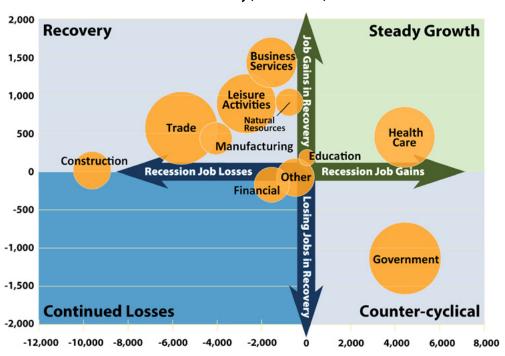


Source: Quarterly Personal Income Data, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

of wages paid to Montana workers starting to increase in the second quarter of 2010. These wage gains translated into job growth in 2011 as the spending of more wages stimulated demand in the high-employment consumer industries. The average annual wage increased by 3.5% in 2011, driving Montana's average annual wage over \$35,000 for the first time.

Payroll employment grew at about 0.9% in 2011, but private employment grew much faster at 1.4%. The job growth by industry is illustrated in Figure 2. The job change during the recession years of 2007 to 2010 is shown on the horizontal axis compared to the past year of recovery on the vertical axis. The size of the bubble indicates the size of the industry employment in 2011. Total job growth in recent years has been slower than private job growth because the government sector shed jobs in 2010 and 2011. Figure 2 includes all public employees in the government bubble, even though many public workers are in the education, health care, or construction industries. Public employment represents roughly 20% of total employment in 2011, with 11% of total employment in local government, 6% in state government, and 3% in the federal government. The government share of total employment has been slowly decreasing over time, although it increased a few percentage points during the recession. The government share returned to its downward trend in the last year. Government is placed in the counter-cyclical quadrant in Figure 2, as it added about 4,400 jobs during the recession and then lost about 1,100 jobs in 2011. Counter-cyclical government employment growth helps stabilize the economy during recessionary periods and helps accelerate the return to growth.

Figure 2: Industry Job Change during the Recession (2007 to 2010) and Recovery (2010 to 2011)



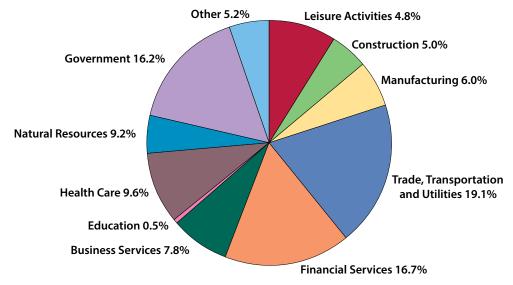
Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

The health care industry has added jobs throughout the recession and recovery, adding almost 5,000 jobs over the last five years. Only the financial services industry (which includes real estate) and other services posted employment losses in 2011, with all other industries in recovery with job gains. Business services, including administration and professional services, added the most jobs in 2011, followed by natural resources (including oil and gas mining) and the leisure activities sector

(which includes restaurants, bars, entertainment, and hotels). Trade, manufacturing, and construction posted the most losses during the recession, but all three industries are back on the recovery path with job gains in 2011. Wood product manufacturing and residential construction have been slow to recover in the aftermath of the national housing downturn, but other manufacturing and commercial and industrial construction posted job gains over the past year.

Figure 2 illustrates the size of each industry by the size of the industry's bubble, with trade, health care, government, and leisure activities employing the most workers. However, employment is only one way to contribute to the economy. Figure 3 illustrates the contribution of each industry to Montana's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Although health care represents 15% of Montana's total workforce, it contributes 10% of Montana's GDP. Similarly, the leisure activities sector comprises 13% of employment, but contributes only 5% of GDP. Other industries contribute more to GDP than to employment. The financial services industry, which includes real estate, contributes 17% of Montana's GDP, but only 5% of Montana's employment. The manufacturing and natural resource sectors also contribute significant GDP (15% combined), but are a small percentage of employment (7%). No industry is more important than another, but each industry has different roles to play in the economy.

Figure 3. Montana Gross Domestic Product by Industry, 2011



Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

Figure 4: Top 10 Exports from Montana to the Rest of the World (millions)

1.	Bulk Wheat	881.8
2.	Mineral Fuel, Oil, etc.	374.2
3.	Inorganic Chemicals	346.4
4.	Industrial Machinery (including computers)	197.9
5.	Vehicles, Parts, etc.	114.9
6.	Cereals	60.5
7.	Ores, Slag & Ash	60.2
8.	Salt, Sulfur, Earth & Stone	57.6
9.	Aircraft, Parts, etc.	40.3
10	Optic, Medical or Surgical Instruments	37.6

Source: Montana Department of Commerce, Office of Trade and International Relations, 2011

The manufacturing and natural resources industries are also important because of the amount of exports they provide for our economy. Exports bring new wealth into our economy, which then drives economic growth in all industries as the money is circulated through our economy. Figure 4 illustrates the top 10 Montana exports. Many are raw natural resources from the agriculture and mining industries, or manufacturing products that add value to the raw commodities. Overall, Montana's exports increased by 14% in 2011. Montana's largest export customers include other states, Canada, Asia, and Europe. Based on data from the first half of 2012, Montana exports may decrease slightly in 2012 because of slower economic growth in many of our non-U.S. global trading partners.v

The western portion of Montana was harder hit by the recession and global slowdown compared to the eastern portion of the state. 2011 unemployment rates by region are shown in Figure 5. The large job losses in wood product manufacturing had a disproportional effect in Northwestern Montana, while the large recessionary job losses in construction had the largest impact in both the Northwest and around the Bozeman region. These two areas continue to have the highest unemployment rates in 2011. In contrast, the Eastern portion of the state was less impacted by the recession because of a heavy reliance on energy, agriculture, health care, and government – all industries that performed relatively well during the recession. The unemployment rate in the East was only 4.7% in 2011. The development of the Bakken oil shale has brought a great deal of development into the

region, both in the primary oil and gas mining industry and in related business services, such as environmental engineering and employment firms. Although unemployment in the western portion of the state continues to be high, job growth has returned to all Montana regions. In fact, the Southwest region of the state (including Butte, Bozeman, Dillon, and Helena) has led the state in job gains as we have exited the recession, leading the Southwest region's unemployment rate to decrease slightly in 2011 to 6.1% from 6.6% in 2010.

All of Montana's regions are expected to post job gains in 2012, with continued growth expected in 2013. However, job growth is expected to remain slower than before the recession for several years. The Montana Department of Labor and Industry's job projections expect 1.4% job growth in 2012 and 2013, compared to the 2.2% annual growth that the state experienced from 2000 to 2007 prior to the recession. In many ways, the rapid economic growth prior to the recession was artificially high because of the low interest rates that caused a growth bubble. Slower expected growth is simply a result of being outside the bubble period.

Growth is also expected to be slower in the future because of cutbacks in government spending and slower growth in consumer spending as Americans save and try to reduce their debt loads. With government spending comprising about 20% and consumption comprising about 70% of aggregate demand, the slowdown in these sectors will translate into slower overall economic growth. Lower domestic demand from consumers and governments will lead many businesses to slow production or look abroad to foreign markets to supplement growth. Both alternatives may lead to slower employment growth domestically. Further, a slowing global economy will likely moderate Montana export growth in 2012 and 2013, although global demand is expected to return in later years.

Despite domestic and global challenges, Montana's economy has proven to be incredibly resilient in the last few years. Montana's economy is now in recovery, adding over 9,800 jobs in the last year, and posting over two years of personal income and wage gains. Although unemployment remains undesirably high, Montana's job growth has re-employed out-of-work Montanans and brought stronger wages back to workers and their families. Future years are expected to bring continued growth to our state as our industries continue recovery from the recession, and the Bakken development provides new opportunities for income growth and entrepreneurialism.

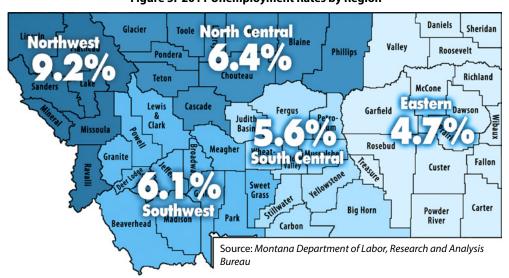


Figure 5: 2011 Unemployment Rates by Region

i The long-term growth rate of 1.2% for Montana's total employment growth is based on employment data from 1976 to 2011 using the Local Area Unemployment Statistics published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Montana Department of Labor and Industry (DLI). Job growth forecasts based on this series by DLI suggested job growth of only 0.9% in 2011.

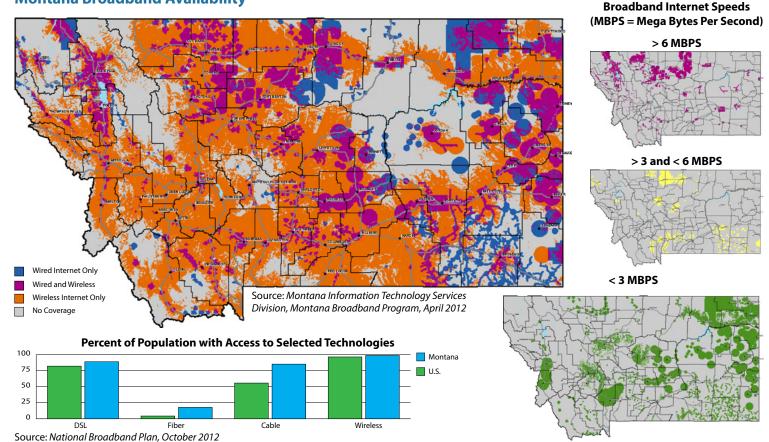
ii International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2012. www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2012/01/weodata/index.aspx.

iii Global Insight, "U.S. Economy: The Fiscal Cliff" June 28, 2012 and Congressional Budget Office, "An Update to the Budget and Economic Outlook: Fiscal Years 2012 to 2022" Aug. 22, 2012.

iv For more information on employment and wage growth, please see the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Labor Day Report 2012, available at <a href="http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913">http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913</a> LDR-12.pdf.

v WiserTrade, U.S. State Exports by NAICS Industry. At <u>www.wisertrade.org</u>. See footnote 2 for growth projections.

### **Montana Broadband Availability**



### **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program**

Under the Broadband Technologies Opportunities Program (BTOP) funded by the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA) and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the Montana State Library is partnering with 44 of Montana's public libraries to expand access to free, high-speed Internet to 86% of the state's population by 2013. Funds have supported: increased broadband speeds; decreased patron wait time; improved access by purchasing ADA compliant

software, hardware, and furniture, and through minor renovation projects aimed at increasing accessibility of computing center facilities; digital literacy training; and a mobile computer lab.

### **Highlights include:**

- Increased average statewide library broadband speeds from 3.55 mbps to 15 mbps
- Added 478 public workstations (212 desktops, 46 children's computers, 200 laptops, 17 touchscreens and 3 iMacs) for a total of 781

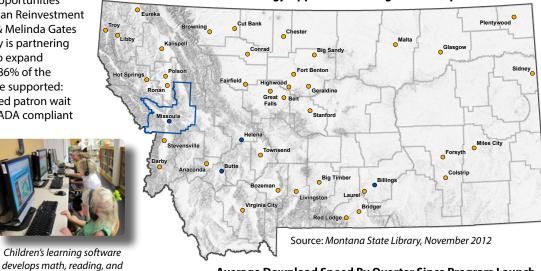
critical-thinking skills

- Decreased average wait time from 20 minutes to less than 5 minutes
- Provided digital literacy training to over 70,000 Montanans and 1,200 librarians on topics such as employment resources, tax filing, self-help law, Internet and email, and computer basics

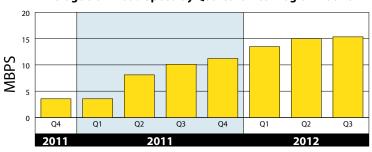
### **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program Participants**

Source: Montana Information Technology Services Division,

Montana Broadband Program, April 2012



### Average Download Speed By Quarter Since Program Launch



Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

### **Demographics**

### **2010 Poverty and Median Income Estimates**

		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	37	73	74
Median Household Income	43,872	46,358	39,574	52,685
% in Poverty All Ages	15	12	16	8
% in Poverty Ages Under 18	19	17	26	8

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

## Percent of Households With One or More Persons 65 Years and Over

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 37	District 73	District 74
One or More 65 and Over	25	27	21	34
One Person	10	12	9	15
Two Or More Persons	14	15	12	19
Family	14	15	11	19
Nonfamily	1	0	1	0

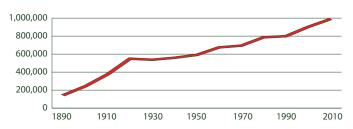
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### **Percent of Change in Number of Housing Units**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 37	District 73	District 74
2000 Census	412,633	7,594	4,076	3,518
2010 Census	482,825	8,269	4,253	4,016
Percent of Change	+ 17.0	+ 8.9	+ 4.3	+ 14.2

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Censes

## Montana Historic Population Growth 1890 - 2010 Censes

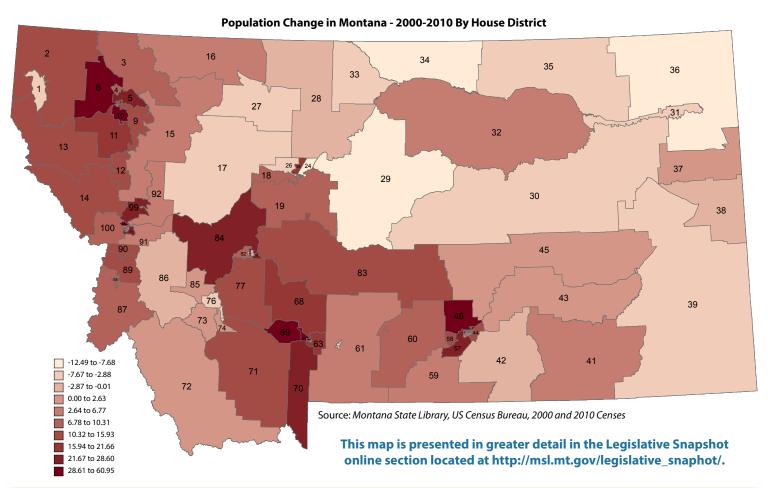


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1890 - 2010 Censes

### 2010 Census Data

	Total	Male	Female
United States	308,745,538	151,781,326	156,964,212
Under 5 years	20,201,362	10,319,427	9,881,935
Under 18 years	74,181,467	37,945,136	36,236,331
18 to 64 years	194,356,087	96,473,230	97,882,857
65 years and over	40,267,984	17,362,960	22,905,024
Montana	989,415	496,667	492,748
Under 5 years	62,423	32,129	30,294
Under 18 years	223,563	114,909	108,654
18 to 64 years	619,110	313,713	305,397
65 years and over	146,742	68,045	78,697

Source: US Census Bureau, 2010 Census



### **Demographics**

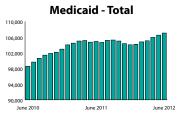
### **Veteran Population Projections**

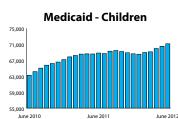
Montana is ranked second among the states for percent of the civilian population 18 years and over who are veterans. (12.3 percent, U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey)

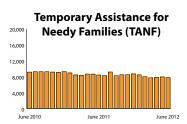
		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	37	73	74
Civilian population (>18)	746,963	12,809	6,470	6,339
Non Veterans	646,089	11,061	5,711	5,350
Veterans	100,874	1,748	759	989
% of Gulf War (>9/01)	9.0%	2%	3%	1%
% of Gulf War (8/90-8/01)	15%	15%	19%	11%
Vietnam era	37%	30%	32%	29%
Korean War	13%	13%	9%	16%
World War II	10%	19%	11%	26%

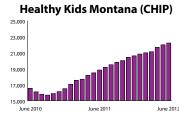
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

# Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services Selected Eligibles - Monthly Enrollment





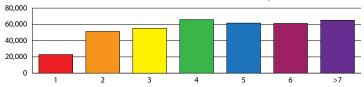




Source: Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services, August 2012

### **Montana Median Income By Household Size**

Median Income for All Households: 43,872



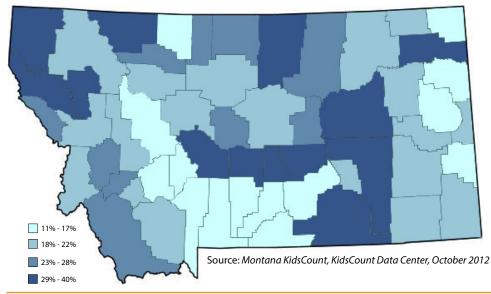
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

# Percent of Individuals Below Poverty Level (12 Month Period)

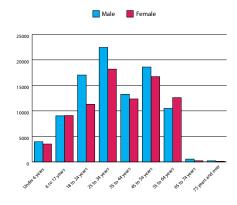
		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 37	District 73	District 74
Total (Count)	138,109	1,944	1,285	659
Males	46.2%	39.0%	39.2%	38.5%
Under 5 years	5.0%	9.8%	12.7%	4.1%
5 years	1.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
6 to 11 years	4.8%	2.5%	2.6%	2.1%
12 to 14 years	2.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.8%
15 years	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	1.2%	1.9%	0.0%
18 to 24 years	8.6%	3.9%	1.7%	8.0%
25 to 34 years	5.5%	5.6%	8.5%	0.0%
35 to 44 years	4.6%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%
45 to 54 years	5.3%	2.2%	1.3%	3.9%
55 to 64 years	3.8%	5.9%	6.4%	5.0%
65 to 74 years	1.6%	2.6%	1.5%	4.9%
> 75 years	1.4%	2.6%	0.2%	7.3%
Females	53.8%	61.0%	60.8%	61.5%
Under 5 years	5.1%	2.9%	3.5%	1.7%
5 years	0.8%	0.8%	0.3%	1.7%
6 to 11 years	4.7%	5.5%	5.4%	5.5%
12 to 14 years	2.0%	4.2%	4.3%	3.9%
15 years	0.7%	1.1%	1.7%	0.0%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	1.4%	1.7%	0.9%
18 to 24 years	11.0%	10.0%	8.3%	13.2%
25 to 34 years	7.3%	7.5%	8.4%	5.8%
35 to 44 years	5.0%	5.1%	6.5%	2.3%
45 to 54 years	5.5%	5.1%	5.3%	4.9%
55 to 64 years	4.3%	8.2%	7.0%	10.5%
65 to 74 years	2.2%	4.5%	4.7%	4.2%
> 75 years	3.5%	4.7%	3.6%	7.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### Montana Child Poverty By County (Percent - 2009)



### **Montana Health Insurance Coverage Status**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey

### **Indexes**

Population	Montana	Senate District 37	House District 73	House District 7
Total population	989,415	17,497	8,827	8,670
Median age (years)	40	44	41	46
Total population - 65 years and over	146,742	3,166	1,438	1,728
Total population - 18 to 64 years	619,110	10,382	5,393	4,989
Total population - under 18 years	223,563	3,949	1,996	1,95
Total population - under 5 years	62,423	1,052	599	453
One race	964,439	17,162	8,632	8,530
White	884,961	16,717	8,385	8,332
Black/African American	4,027	28	15	1.
American Indian/Alaska Native	62,555	219	138	8
Asian	6,253	115	47	6
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	668	4	3	
Some other race	5,975	79	44	3.
Two or more races	24,976	335	195	140
Hispanic/Latino	28,565	505	288	217
Social	Montana	Senate District 37	House District 73	House District 7
Total households	401,328	7,114	3,689	3,42
Average household size	2	2	2	:
Average family size	3	3	3	
Family households (families)	256,130	4,622	2,235	2,38
Male householder, no wife present, family	15,368	366	191	17
Male householder, no wife present, family - with own children under 18 years	9,016	200	114	8
Female householder, no husband present, family	33,651	721	482	23
Female householder, no husband present, family - with own children under 18 years	21,355	464	279	18
Nonfamily households	145,198	2,492	1,454	1,03
Householder living alone	116,779	2,062	1,137	92
Householder living alone - 65 years and over	41,923	865	341	52
Households with one or more people under 18 years	116,926	1,945	972	97
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	99,541	1,945	771	1,17
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	235,983	3,829	2,057	1,77
Nursery school, preschool	13,206	244	51	19
Kindergarten	12,085	298	161	13
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	96,195	1,508	758	75
High school (grades 9-12)	52,304	859	427 660	43
College or graduate school	62,193	920	000	26
Economic	Montana	Senate District 37	House District 73	House District 7
Employment status - population 16 years and over	778,518	13,195	6,649	6,54
Civilian labor force - employed	476,195	8,327	4,294	4,03
Civilian labor force - unemployed	28,683	273	186	8
Armed forces	3,737	0	0	
Not in labor force	269,903	4,595	2,169	2,42
Females 16 years and over in labor force	391,139	6,700	3,366	3,33
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18	16	17	1
Mean earnings (dollars)	55,129	54,158	47,628	61,54
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	15,179	15,958	15,741	16,14
Mean retirement income (dollars)	18,679	14,995	12,645	16,66
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars) Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	7,895 2,954	7,591 2,983	5,682	12,45
Median family income (dollars)	55,725	59,208	2,614 53,271	3,50 65,32
Mean family income (dollars)	68,016	64,668	58,043	70,87
, , ,	·	Senate District 37	House District 73	House District 7
Housing	Montana			House District
	Montana			2 (2
Total housing units	471,723	7,770	4,150	
Total housing units Occupied housing units	471,723 401,328	7,770 7,114	4,150 3,689	3,42
Total housing units Occupied housing units Vacant housing units	471,723 401,328 70,395	7,770 7,114 656	4,150 3,689 461	3,42 19
Total housing units Occupied housing units Vacant housing units Homeowner vacancy rate	471,723 401,328 70,395 2	7,770 7,114 656 2	4,150 3,689 461 4	3,42 19
Total housing units  Occupied housing units  Vacant housing units  Homeowner vacancy rate  Rental vacancy rate	471,723 401,328 70,395 2 6	7,770 7,114 656 2 7	4,150 3,689 461 4 5	3,42 19
Total housing units Occupied housing units Vacant housing units Homeowner vacancy rate Rental vacancy rate Built 2005 or later	471,723 401,328 70,395 2 6 18,895	7,770 7,114 656 2 7 101	4,150 3,689 461 4 5	3,42 19 1 5
Total housing units Occupied housing units Vacant housing units Homeowner vacancy rate Rental vacancy rate Built 2005 or later Owner-occupied	471,723 401,328 70,395 2 6 18,895 277,023	7,770 7,114 656 2 7 101 5,181	4,150 3,689 461 4 5 47 2,495	3,42 19 1 5 2,68
Housing Total housing units Occupied housing units Vacant housing units Homeowner vacancy rate Rental vacancy rate Built 2005 or later Owner-occupied Renter-occupied Median (dollars)	471,723 401,328 70,395 2 6 18,895	7,770 7,114 656 2 7 101	4,150 3,689 461 4 5	3,620 3,42! 19! 11 5- 2,688 73! 170,600

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census/2006-2010 American Community Survey

Housing units with a mortgage

Housing units without a mortgage

162,090

114,933

1,403

1,092

1,570

1,116

2,973

2,208

### **Accredited Schools**

		Senate House		House
	Montana	District 37	District 73	District 74
Elementaries	440	8	6	2
Middle Schools	49	0	0	0
Grades 7-8 Schools	164	1	1	0
High Schools	185	0	0	0
Total	838	9	7	2

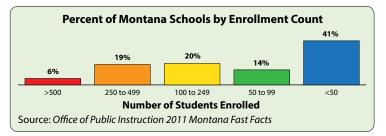
Source: Montana State Library, Montana Office of Public Instruction, September 2012

### **Montana School Libraries**

Per MCA 20-7-202, each school in Montana maintains a school library.

Average circulation per library per year	13,788
Access to Statewide Databases	100%
No summer library hours	83%

Source: 2012 Montana School Library Data Survey



### **Montana Test Scores - Achievement Levels**

### 4th Grade Reading

2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
31%	29%	25%	27%	27%
69%	71%	75%	73%	73%
65%	64%	61%	65%	64%
35%	36%	39%	35%	36%
	31% 69% 65%	31% 29% 69% 71% 65% 64%	31% 29% 25% 69% 71% 75% 65% 64% 61%	31% 29% 25% 27% 69% 71% 75% 73% 65% 64% 61% 65%

### 8th Grade Reading

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	18%	18%	15%	16%	14%
At or above basic	82%	82%	85%	84%	86%
Below proficient	63%	63%	61%	62%	58%
At or above proficient	37%	37%	39%	38%	42%

### 4th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	19%	15%	12%	12%	13%
At or above basic	81%	85%	88%	88%	87%
Below proficient	69%	62%	56%	55%	55%
At or above proficient	31%	38%	44%	45%	45%

### 8th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	21%	20%	21%	18%	17%
At or above basic	79%	80%	79%	82%	83%
Below proficient	65%	64%	62%	56%	54%
At or above proficient	35%	36%	38%	44%	46%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2012

# Montana High School Graduation Rates By High School District 0 - 59% 60 - 69% 70 - 79% 80 - 89% 90 - 100% Montana State Library, Montana Office of Public Instruction, October 2012

### 4th Graders Who Scored Below Proficient Reading Level

By Family Income	2011
Eligible for free/reduced school lunch	77%
Not eligible for free/reduced school lunch	55%

By Race and Hispanic Origin	2011
White	61%
Hispanic or Latino	77%
American Indian	86%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2011

### **Early Literacy**

For low-income children in particular, a "readiness gap" fuels much of what has become known as the achievement gap. The readiness gap grows exponentially between birth and kindergarten due to differences in children's resources and opportunities for physical, linguistic, cognitive, social, emotional, and behavioral development. This gap continues to grow as children attend K-12 school.

Nearly 2/3 of Montana's fourth graders cannot read at a proficient level. The fact is that the fourth-graders who cannot meet proficient levels in reading today are all too likely to become our nation's lowest-income, least-skilled, least-productive, and most costly citizens tomorrow. Low achievement in reading, which begins with opportunistic differences starting at birth, has important long-term consequences in terms of individual earning potential, global competitiveness, and general productivity.

Source: MontanaKidsCount, September 2011

# 

There are 769 libraries in the Montana Library Directory. Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries. For more detailed information on Montana's libraries visit http://www.msl.mt.gov/For\_Librarians/Library\_Directory/. See the Education page for more information about Montana's school libraries.

	Montana	Senate District 37	House District 73	House District 74
Public	82	2	2	1
Branches	34	2	1	2
Bookmobiles	3	0	0	0
Academic	26	1	1	1
Institutional	2	1	1	0
School	562	19	18	12
Special	57	6	6	6
Other	3	0	0	0
Total	769	31	29	22

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### **Montana's Cultural Heritage**

In partnership with the Montana Historical Society and other organizations, the Montana State Library promotes preservation of and online

access to our state's cultural heritage. The Montana Memory Project website makes a variety of historic as well as contemporary resources available in digital format for education, business, pleasure, and lifelong learning.



Fire trucks at Presbyterian Church, Lewistown, MT

http://mtmemory.org/.

### **Connecting to Collections**

The Montana Historical Society and the Montana State Library partnered on a statewide project to assess the preservation needs of collections at Montana's more than 400 cultural organizations. The assessment documented the need for training, environmental monitoring, on-site surveys of collections and facilities,

Montar

and disaster preparedness assistance.

### **Montana Talking Book Library**

## Services for Montanans with Visual, Physical and Reading Disabilities

The Montana State Library supports free specialized and direct accessible library services to Montanans with visual and physical disabilities through the Montana Talking Book Library (MTBL). The number of veterans served has increased to 12.4% of all patrons. Overall patrons have increased by 15%. MTBL circulation has increased by 15.16%. The Patron Outreach Project is designed to connect more Montanans with MTBL services.

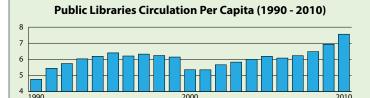
MTBL's local recordings and national digitization projects continue to progress and offer a wider variety of digital

audio books to patrons in both physical delivery and digital BARD (Braille and Audio Reading Download) delivery programs. These are designed to meet patrons' needs at their personal resource and skills level, including homebound patrons.

For more information: http://msl.mt.gov/tbl/ OR 1-800-332-3400

### **Montana Public Libraries Fast Facts**

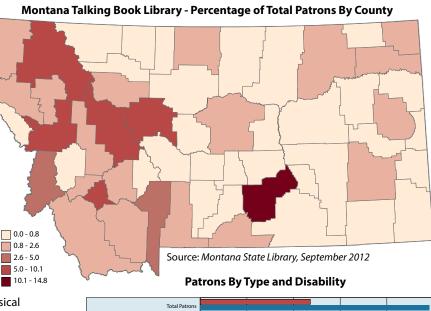
- Montana's public libraries hold 3,719,920 items.
- Montanans visited their public libraries an average of five times throughout the year, for a total of 4,599,660 visits in 2011.
- Montana library patrons checked out 7,519,019 items in 2011, about eight items per person.
- Librarians in Montana's public libraries fielded 465,036 reference questions in SFY 2011, or 8,934 questions per week.
- 100% of all Montana libraries provide Internet access to patrons
- Nearly half of all Montanans (467,303) have a library card.

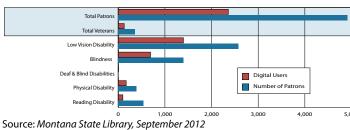


Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### **Courier Project**

As access to quality information has become a vital part of our lives, the Montana State Library is partnering with libraries on a number of ways to share information and materials affordably and dependably. One of these methods is the Montana Courier Project, which uses a commercial courier service to ship library materials and resources around the state. As participation has grown, libraries are seeing increasingly significant savings in the cost of moving library materials around the state.





The Montana State Library works on behalf of all Montana libraries to help them provide the latest and best information and library services to their patrons – your constituents. We negotiate on behalf of libraries across the state to get the best rate on cuttingedge library products and services, keeping libraries relevant and engaged in their local communities. Our statewide suite of resource sharing tools through our unique group services contract with Online Computing Library Center (OCLC) enables patrons to borrow library materials from anywhere in the world and provides Montana collections to citizens of the world. Discover It, a new statewide search tool for libraries, makes the patron's discovery experience into a one stop, "Googlelike" experience. Without statewide library projects, some of which are listed here, many Montanans would be left behind in this age of information.

### **Participating Libraries**

Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries that are participating in the following statewide projects.

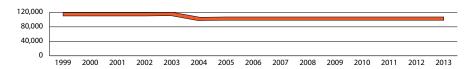
		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 37	District 73	District 74
Statewide Databases	769	31	29	22
OCLC	769	31	29	22
OCLC Group Services	252	6	4	4
Montana Shared Catalog	163	3	1	2
MontanaLibrary2Go	88	3	2	2
Ready2Read	72	3	2	2
Courier Project	46	3	2	2
Montana Memory Project	34	3	3	3

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### -State Aid Dollars for Public Libraries-

State aid to public libraries is provided through the Information Access Montana Act (IAMA) passed by the Montana Legislature in 1989. The act is designed to broaden access to existing information by strengthening public libraries, augment and extend services provided by public libraries, and permit new types of library services based on local need. For fiscal year 2013, a total of \$102,830 was distributed amongst the state's 82 public libraries.

### State Aid for Montana Public Libraries (1999 - 2013)



	Per	PerSq	
State Aid for Public Libraries in Senate District 37	Capita \$	Mile \$	Total \$
Butte-Silver Bow Public Library, Butte	3,099	65	3,164
Hearst Free Library, Anaconda	842	67	909

MontanaLibrary2Go Participating Libraries

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

# Miles City

Red Lodge

Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

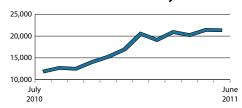
### Statewide Databases and HomeworkMT

Thanks to an allocation from the Montana legislature, the Montana State Library offers statewide periodical databases to all Montana library patrons. Access to this completely online collection - accessible in the library, at home, or on a mobile device - includes hundreds of journals and thousands of full text articles on everything from business resources to health information. Montanans performed nearly 6.5 million searches within the "Discover It" statewide search tool last year. Library patrons also have access to live tutors and online homework assistance through HomeworkMT. Montana students engaged in 8,102 live tutoring sessions and 3,715 online sessions to get assistance with math, science, social studies and the GED. Adults accessed the resource for assistance with computer and financial literacy, resumes, and helping children with homework.

### MontanaLibrary2Go

The ever increasing popularity of downloadable audio and e-books makes MontanaLibrary2Go a favorite of Montana library patrons. Participating libraries deliver a growing collection of downloadable audio and e-book titles to their patrons. Titles are available for download on a wide variety of mobile devices including Kindles, iPods, iPads, iPhones and Androids, Patrons from participating libraries downloaded 206,801 titles between July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012.

### MontanaLibrary2Go **Circulation Activity**



Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

Libraries

### **Ready 2 Read**

The Montana State Library's Ready 2 Read program is designed to help parents and caregivers understand the value of sharing language and literacy with their children and the importance these skills play throughout a person's life. The Ready 2 Read program has provided extensive early childhood training for Montana librarians; placed early childhood materials, including age-appropriate books and toys, into libraries throughout the state; and helped Montana libraries become community hubs for healthy child and family development, which provide all parents of young children access to age appropriate reading materials and a 21st Century learning environment that will reap rewards for society far into the future.

http://ready2readmontana.org/

### **Montana GIS Portal**



The Montana GIS Portal serves as Montana's primary online resource to discover geospatial data. The Portal provides online access to hundreds of datasets in a variety of formats for use in maps, web mapping applications and geospatial analyses.

http://gisportal.msl.mt.gov/

### **State Names Authority (SNA)**

The Montana State Library is responsible for representing the State of Montana to the US Board of Geographic Names (BGN). The SNA is notified when the BGN receives proposals for new names or changes to existing names recognized by the federal government for natural features such as streams and mountains in Montana. The SNA solicits opinions on the proposals from state and local agencies and from the public, then forwards these opinions, along with the State's recommendation, to the BGN. The SNA web site at http://msl.mt.gov/ geonames has more information and a database of all proposals made for Montana since 2002.

# **Ready 2 Read Participating Libraries** Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

### **Statewide Library Training**

The Montana State Library's three consultants travel throughout Montana and meet one-on-one with librarians and library trustees across the state, assisting with everything from training and technology to applying Montana library law and fundraising basics. In the last fiscal year, MSL's consultants traveled over 37,505 miles, made over 2,830 contacts and completed over 167 visits with Montana's library community.



Number of trainings 29 450 Number of students at trainings

Source: Montana State Library, October 2011 - September 2012

### **Montana Shared Catalog**

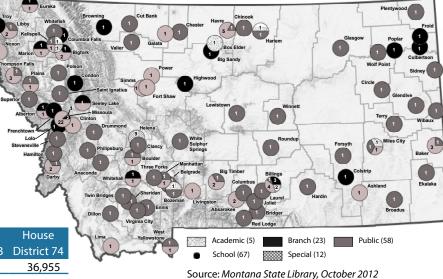
The Montana Shared Catalog helps more than 160 Montana libraries meet today's library users' demands. It gives Montanans a rich and easy-to-use catalog including more than 5 million items that patrons circulated 4,871,174 times from August 2011 to September 2012. Forty-two of the MSC member libraries have joined together in three separate groups to share their collections and patrons among their members. These resource sharing libraries are in the 4-Rivers Group (10 members in Southwestern Montana), BridgerNet Group (5 members in Gallatin County), and the Partners Group (27 members located across the state).

### **Montana Shared Catalog Circulation**

		Senate	House	House	ţ
	Montana	District 37	District 73	District 74	
Circulation	4,871,174	70,355	33,400	36,955	

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

# Montana Shared Catalog Participants



### **State Publications Available Online!**

The Montana State Library is digitizing our legacy print state publications collection of 37,000+ publications dating from 1874. To date, over one million pages have been digitized. These publications are available online in a variety of formats at http://statepublications.mt.gov. Use of these online items is exponentially more frequent than traditional print usage.

### **Geographic Information**

### **Montana Land Information Act**

Montana Governments and Groups Receiving MLIA Grants The Montana Land FY 2008 Through FY 2013 Information Account is funded through document Fort Peck Tribes recording fees as described Chippewa Swan Valley School District LINCOLN in MCA 7-4-2637. The Cree Tribe account supplies funds FLATHEAD for work on statewide datasets, called the Montana Salish TETON **Spatial Data Infrastructure** Kootenai Tribe (MSDI), and provides funding for local, regional, and tribal efforts to build and support GIS capacity. The statewide datasets. such as cadastral (tax parcels), aerial photography, addressed structures, and wetlands are used by local, state, tribal, federal, and private sector GIS STILL-WATER YELLOWSTON practitioners. **Montana Land Information Account Funds to State Account By Year** 750.000 Tribal Governments Grants County Grants Counties with Multiple Grants 500,000 Cities and Other Eligible Entity Grants

### **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure**

\*FY06 does not include a June 06 collection month

FY10

FY08 FY09

Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

The Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure or MSDI contains 14 Framework layers that digitally represent the physical and cultural landscape of Montana. This information is developed with private sector, local, state, and tribal programs and in cooperation with the federal government. The State of Montana partners with all levels of government to create a complete standardized set of data for Montana base maps.

These 14 layers can help improve business inefficiencies; route traffic; study sensitive species after an oil spill; plan for future development; spur economic development; deliver necessary immunization services to children in your community and more.

# MSDI represent cana. This in, local, state, the federal swith all standardized The Montana Cadastral Mapping Application is a robust mapping tool that provides access to selected Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure layers, including information on public and private land ownership.

Montana Cadastral Application http://gis.mt.gov

Source: Montana State Library, August 2012

### **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure Layers**



250.000

Hydrography

























For more information, visit http://giscoordination.mt.gov

### Land

### **Land Ownership**

Senate District 37 ranks number 31 in size and is 554.056 square miles, or about 0% of Montana's total land area (146,926 square miles). The average senate district in Montana is 2,938 square miles and the average house district is 1,469 square miles.

	Montana		Senate Distric	t 37	House Distric	t 73	House District	74
	Area		Area		Area		Area	
Owner	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%
Private	95,080	65	200	36	148	33	53	48
Local Government	208	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	0	0
Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks	648	<1	25	4	25	6	0	0
State Trust Land	8,092	6	18	3	16	4	2	2
Other State Land	139	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
US Bureau of Land Management	12,505	9	71	13	67	15	3	3
US Fish and Wildlife Service	1,448	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
US Forest Service	26,608	18	240	43	188	42	52	47
US National Park Service	1,853	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Federal Land	344	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	0	0
Total	146,926		554		444		110	

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

### **Private Land Agricultural Use**

	Montana		Senate District	37	House District 7	73	House District 7	74
Owner	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%
Continuous Crop	29,162	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fallow Crop	13,497,077	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
Farmstead	34,343	<1	211	<1	163	<1	48	<1
Grazing	51,274,975	62	321,034	86	255,660	86	65,375	87
Irrigated	1,891,718	2	6,866	2	6,160	2	707	<1
Timber	15,346,749	18	42,612	11	33,815	11	8,797	12
Wild Hay	1,235,624	1	901	<1	721	<1	180	<1
Total	83,309,648		371,624		296,518		75,106	

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Department of Revenue, September 2012

### **Conservation Easements (Acres)**

		Senate District	House District	House District
	Montana	37	73	74
Bitter Root Land Trust	2,624	0	0	0
City Government	601	0	0	0
Clark Fork-Pend Oreille Conservancy	208	0	0	0
County Government	528	0	0	0
Ducks Unlimited (Wetlands America Trust)	16,997	0	0	0
Five Valleys Land Trust	47,591	0	0	0
Flathead Land Trust	9,568	0	0	0
Gallatin Valley Land Trust	37,046	0	0	0
Humane Society Wildlife Land Trust	279	0	0	0
Montana Conservation Trust	736	0	0	0
Montana Department of Transportation	999	0	0	0
Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks	417,119	0	0	0
Montana Land Reliance	895,520	1,670	0	1,668
Mule Deer Foundation	155	0	0	0
National Wildlife Federation	20	0	0	0
Prickly Pear Land Trust	3,246	0	0	0
Rattlesnake Land Trust	190	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation	50,266	0	0	0
Salish and Kootenai Tribal Lands	222	0	0	0
The Bighorn Institute	1,443	0	0	0
The Conservation Fund	15,061	0	0	0
The Nature Conservancy	316,722	307	307	0
The Vital Ground Foundation	912	0	0	0
US Bureau of Reclamation	42	0	0	0
US Department of Agriculture	26,901	0	0	0
US Fish and Wildlife Service	241,264	0	0	0
US Forest Service	20,038	0	0	0
US Government	9,251	0	0	0
Total	2,115,548	1,976	307	1,668

### Montana Land Management Tool

To view more land management and conservation easement information, visit the Natural Heritage MapViewer at <a href="http://">http://</a> mtnhp.org/mapviewer. The MapViewer displays land management information (public lands, managed areas, and conservation easements); wildlife sightings (more than 1,300,000); land cover/land use; and, over 28,000 georeferenced photos from across Montana. It links directly into the Montana Field Guides for more information about Montana's animals, plants and habitats. The Natural Heritage Program is the state's source for reliable, objective information and expertise to support stewardship of our native species and habitats. http://mtnhp.org

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Natural Heritage Program, June 2012

### **Montana Ground Water Investigations Program**

- Investigates critical groundwater challenges such as groundwater/surfacewater interaction, impacts of land use change, development stress, and more.
- Results provide scientific basis for sound, informed, water-management decisions.

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/gwip/gwip.asp

### **Montana Ground Water Assessment Program**

- Maps groundwater quality and the distribution of Montana's aquifers
- Provides long-term groundwater quality and water-level monitoring
- Maintains the central repository for Montana's groundwater information

http://mbmggwic.mtech.edu/

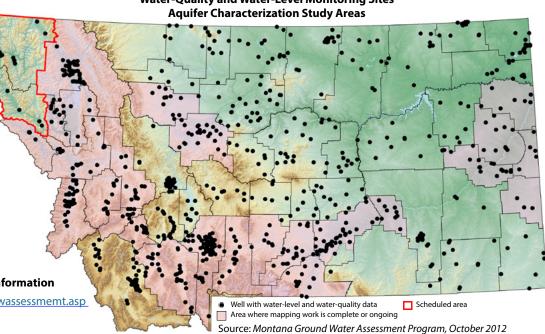
**Ground Water Assessment Program information** 

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/grw/grwassessmemt.asp

# **Ground Water Investigation Program Project Areas Map** Active or completed projects Next scheduled projects Unscheduled projects

Source: Montana Ground Water Investigation Program, September 2012

### **Water-Quality and Water-Level Monitoring Sites**



### **Montana Drought Resources**

The Montana Governor's Drought **Advisory Committee** is charged with monitoring, forecasting, and reporting water supply and moisture conditions, enabling



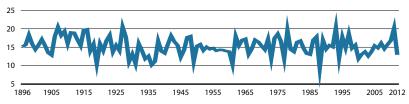
Montanans to make timely and informed decisions to mitigate drought impacts in a proactive manner.

For historic analysis, up-to-date information, and maps on Montana's current drought situation visit http://drought.mt.gov/.

### **Montana Digital Atlas**

Additional mapping and data capabilities are available through the Montana State Library at <a href="http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp">http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp</a>. The Montana Digital Atlas allows users to identify a place of interest and view an atlas of information about that place that includes a broad range of data categories such as land ownership and use, census data, water information and biological data.

### Montana Annual Precipitation in Inches (1895 - 2012)

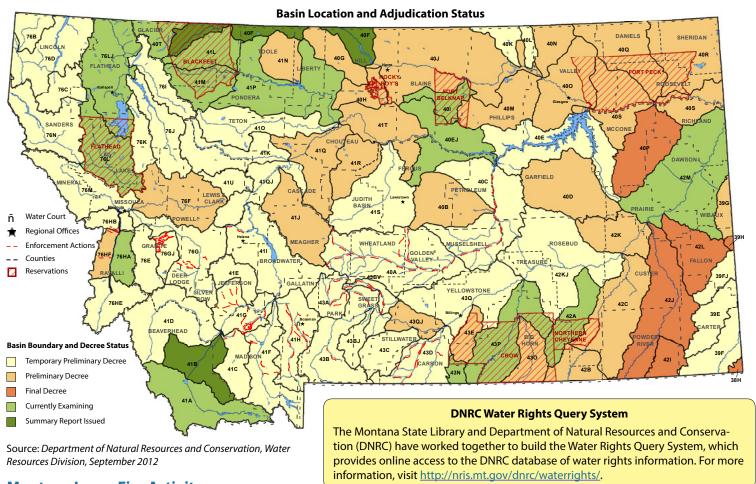


Source: NOAA National Climate Data Center, September 2012

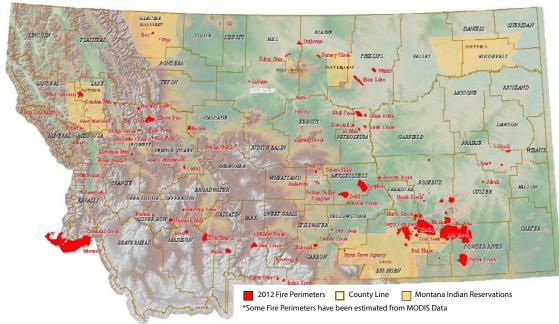
### Water/Fire

### **Water Rights**

The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation Water Adjudication Bureau assists the Montana Water Court in the adjudication of all claims to pre July 1, 1973 water rights. The Bureau examines all claims pursuant to Supreme Court rules and provides a summary report to the Water Court on each of the basins (85) in the state. Pursuant to legislation passed in 2005 the Bureau must complete the examination of the remaining 57,000 claims (as of 2005) by June 30, 2015. The map below shows the current status of the adjudication process. Visit <a href="http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/">http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/</a>.



### **Montana Large Fire Activity**



Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, Forestry Division, September 2012

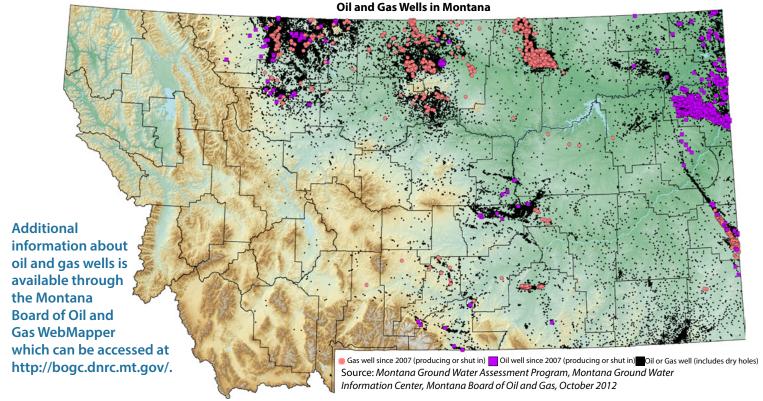
### Montana Fires 2002 - 2011 All Fires As Reported by All Agencies

Year	Count	Acreage
2002	1,372	110,309
2003	2,326	736,809
2004	1,447	18,445
2005	1,316	103,294
2006	2,302	1,047,118
2007	1,875	778,079
2008	1,424	166,842
2009	1,731	48,912
2010	1,050	56,711
2011	1,335	168,010

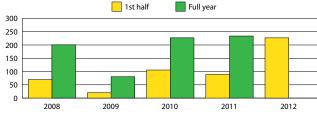
Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, September 2012

For additional information on Montana's fires, visit DNRC's online Fire Map at http://dnrc.mt.gov/gis/fire/.

### **Oil and Gas Wells**



### Montana Oil Well Permits Issued (2008 - 2012)



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, August 2012

# Montana House Heating Fuel Occupied Housing Units

	<u> </u>	
	Count	Percent
Utility gas	226,740	56.5%
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	51,713	12.9%
Electricity	78,582	18.8%
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	7,472	1.9%
Coal or coke	927	0.2%
Wood	33,481	8.3%
Solar energy	321	0.1%
Other fuel	4,234	1.1%
No fuel used	858	0.2%
Total	404,616	100.0%

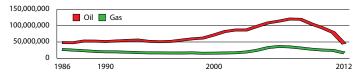
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### Oil and Gas Wells

	Montana	Senate District 37	House District 73	House District 74
Coal Bed Methane, Active	1,073	0	, ,	0
Coal Bed Methane, Inactive	65	0	0	0
Gas, Active	7,238	0	0	0
Gas, Inactive	2,569	0	0	0
Gas Storage, Active	270	0	0	0
Gas Storage, Inactive	18	0	0	0
Injection, Active	1,135	0	0	0
Injection, Inactive	757	0	0	0
Oil, Active	7,554	0	0	0
Oil, Inactive	4,579	0	0	0
Oil & Gas, Active	1	0	0	0
Total	25,259	0	0	0

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Board of Oil and Gas, September 2012

### **Montana Annual Oil and Gas Production (Barrels)**



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, October 2012

### **Pipelines**

	Montana		Senate District 37		House Dis	House District 73		House District 74	
	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	
Crude Oil	90	1,970	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Natural Gas	360	3,301	3	9	1	3	2	7	
Refined Product	47	805	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	24	402	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	521	6,477	3	9	1	3	2	7	

Source: Montana State Library, Pipeline Intregrity Management Mapping Application, December 2006

### Wildlife and Recreation

Montana is blessed with a wealth of wildlife and habitat diversity. These resources provide exceptional opportunities for recreation and contribute substantially to the state's economy and quality of life. Good information is critical to maintain this valuable heritage as the state grows and develops.

### **Recreation Area (Acres)**

	Senate District 37
Fishing Access Sites	93
Fishing Conservation Areas	0
State Parks	0
Wildlife Conservation Easements	0
Wildlife Management Areas	16,872
Wildlife Protection Areas	0
Total	16,965

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks, September 2012

### **Big Game Distribution**





### **Animal Species Diversity**

		Senate District 37	% of Montana
	Montana (Count)	(Count)	Species
Amphibians	13	6	46
Birds	308	258	84
Fish	54	15	28
Mammals	103	77	75
Reptiles	17	7	41

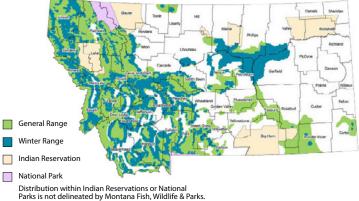
Source: Montana Natural Heritage Program, September 2012

### **Block Management Acreage**

There are a total of 9,093,377 acres of Block Management land (including Plum Creek\*) in the State of Montana. Senate District 37 contains 13,787 or 0% of those acres.

\*Plum Creek land in FWP's Regions 1 and 2 are included in these statistics. Although they are part of the Block Management Program, they are not traditional BMA's and are managed differently.

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012



### -Wildlife Highlights-

For more information on animals, plants, and habitats in your Senate District, visit the Montana Natural Heritage Program at http://mtnhp.org. Resources include:

- · Montana Field Guide an encyclopedia of the distribution, status, and biology of Montana's animals, plants, and biological communities
- MapViewer interactive maps of animals, plants, land cover, and land management

· Land Management Maps – public lands,

conservation easements, and special designations

- · Wetland and riparian mapping information
- Reports on Montana's Species of Concern

· Quick responses to data requests and answers from expert scientists on Montana's plants, animals, and biological communities.

### **Northern Pygmy Owl**

Glaucidium gnoma

Weighing in at just two to three ounces, the Northern Pygmy Owl is a fierce hunter of small birds, mammals and insects.



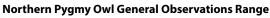
Mule Deer

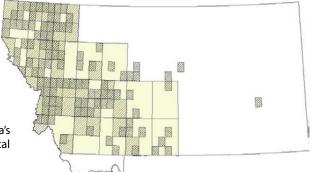
Moose





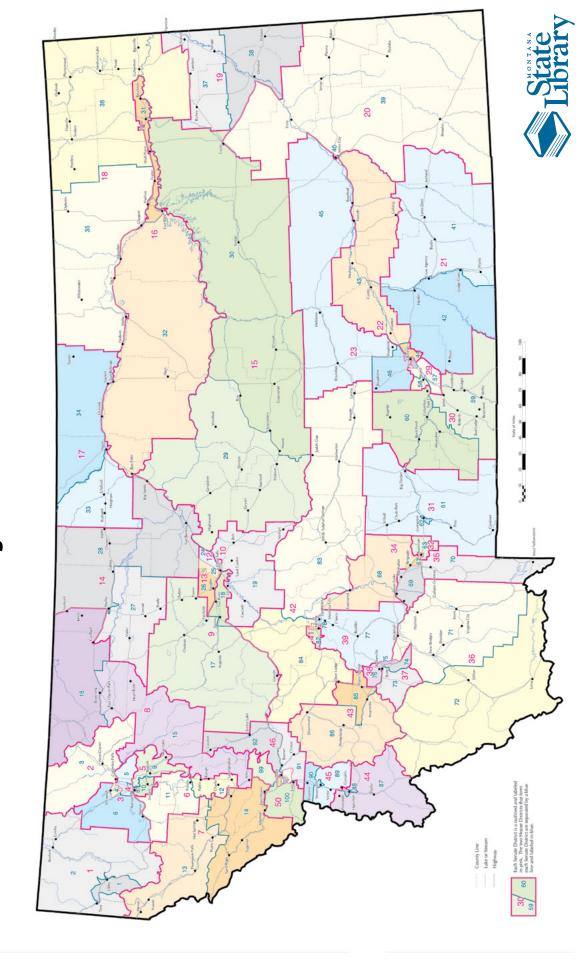
Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012



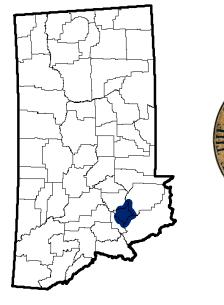


Source: Montana Natural Heritage Program, September 2012

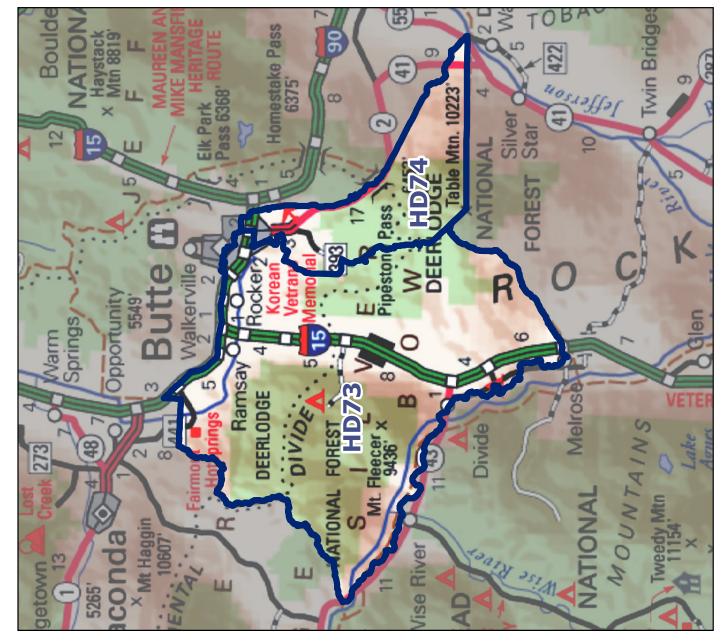
Montana Legislative District 2005 - 2014



# Montana Senate District 37







### **Online Resources Directory**

### **Montana State Library**

1515 East 6th Avenue PO Box 201800 Helena, MT 59620 (406) 444-3115

### http://msl.mt.gov



### **Statewide Library Resources**

- · Discover It! Montana State Library Catalog
- · Montana Library Directory

### http://mymontanalibrary.org

http://mtslr.org

http://msl.mt.gov/For Librarians/Library Directory

### **Montana State Digital Library**

- Library Information Services
  - MT.GOV Connect
  - · Montana State Publications Online
  - Find Resources Online
- MSL Geographic Information
  - Montana Geographic Information Clearinghouse
  - Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure
  - · Water Information System
- Natural Heritage Program
  - · Montana Field Guide
  - MapViewer
  - Species of Concern Reports Animals
  - Species of Concern Reports Plants

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/connect

http://statepublications.mt.gov

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/Find Resources Online

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/gis

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/msdi

http://msl.msl.gov/geoinfo/water

http://mtnhp.org

http://fieldguide.mt.gov

http://mtnhp.org/mapviewer

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=a

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=p

### **Montana Talking Book Library**

- Online catalogs and services WebOpac
- BARD Braille and Audio Reading Download

### http://msl.mt.gov/talking book library

http://www.klasweb.msl.mt.gov https://nlsbard.loc.gov/mt1a

### **Montana State Library In-House Partners**

- · Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks
- Natural Resources Conservation Service

http://fwp.mt.gov

http://www.mt.nrcs.usda.gov

### **Legislative Snapshot**

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative snapshot

# **Legislative Snapshot 2013**

Includes information for the State of Montana, Senate District 38, and House Districts 75 and 76.

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/





Senate District 38

Senator Jim Keane (D)

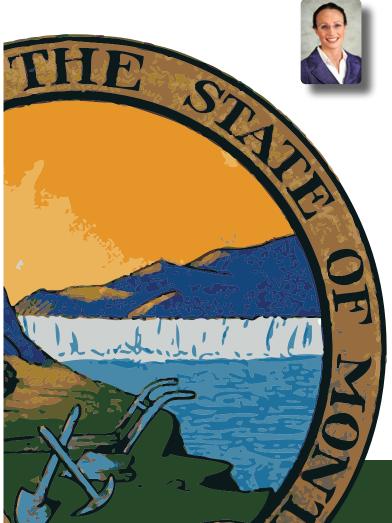
2131 Wall Street

Butte, MT 59701-5527



House District 75

Representative Edith (Edie) McClafferty (D)
1311 Stuart Avenue
Butte, MT 59701-5014

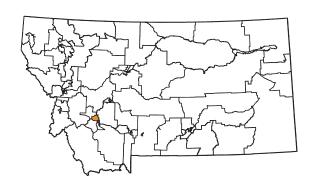


House District 76

Representative Amanda Curtis (D)

1117 N Emmett Avenue

Butte, MT 59701-8514





### **Letter from the Montana State Librarian**

On behalf of the Montana State Library, I would like to welcome you to the 2013 legislative session. We appreciate your dedication and hard work on behalf of all Montanans. We hope that this information booklet, compiled by our information experts and full of data on issues of state and national importance, will help inform many of the decisions you have to make in the coming months.

The 2013 Legislative Snapshot includes a wide range of information on issues that affect Montanans. You will find information on our state's economy and the economic impact on your constituents. High-speed, broadband Internet access is essential in this information age and the Snapshot includes a current view of the availability of broadband and Internet services across the state. Education is always an important issue, and you will find relevant information on our state's public schools



and test scores. Throughout Montana, libraries serve as community anchors; we've highlighted the programs and services offered to Montanans through their local libraries. Finally, land, wildlife, and recreation will always be an important part of Montana life, and we've pulled several highlights from our collection that might help guide your decision-making this session. Based on feedback we received from legislators in 2011, we are pleased to make much more of the data available by legislative districts. And we are pleased to provide much of the information in mapped form. Using the Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure, a set of standardized geospatial data, these maps tell powerful stories that will further your understanding of the topics highlighted.

The Montana State Library is a small and very unique agency. We employ librarians, geographers, and natural resource specialists and we partner with botanists, zoologists and ecologists. We work closely with federal and state agencies and local and tribal governments. We manage an enormous collection of state government information in all formats, keeping Montanans informed about the work of their government. And we ensure that Montana's blind and physically disabled citizens have access to reading materials and information.

We also work on behalf of all of Montana's libraries to help them provide the latest and best information, technology and library services to their patrons – your constituents – whether it's downloadable ebooks, public access computers, online information resources, or the latest bestseller. Without the Montana State Library, Montana libraries would not be able to afford these resources and services for their patrons, all of which are being used in record numbers. In this age of information – most of which is only accessed online – the Montana State Library, through libraries across the state, provides a vital link that affects Montanans in a multitude of ways.

We created this booklet for you not only to provide vital information to help you make difficult decisions in the coming months, but to demonstrate the power of what a diverse staff with amazingly diverse skills can do to make information, in many different forms, available to every Montanan. Our work empowers Montanans by providing access to information, enhancing learning in families and communities, and building 21st Century skills. Knowing that our work makes a difference makes us very proud.

We hope that you use this Legislative Snapshot throughout the session. And we hope that you will stop by to see us – in person or virtually. Whether you visit us at our library or online, you will be able to browse our collection of government and natural resource information, get help to research a specific issue, or find a quiet place to work or meet with colleagues. We are located one block east of the Capitol, behind the Montana Historical Society, at the north end of the Justice building. And of course, our services are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week at <a href="http://msl.mt.gov">http://msl.mt.gov</a>.

Sincerely,

Jennie Stapp

### Senate District 38 House District 75 House District 76

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Find additional Senate and House district data, interactive maps, and even more resources online at http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/.

Juni Stepp

### The Montana Economy and Theories of Economic Growth

Source: Montana Department of Labor and Industries

It has been an interesting five years for the Montana and U.S. economies, including the deepest and longest U.S. recession since the Great Depression and a slow economic recovery. Montana outperformed the U.S. economy during the recession and recovery, losing only 4.4% of our pre-recession personal income peak compared to 5.6% nationally. Further, since hitting the trough in 2009, Montana's personal income growth has outpaced the U.S. by about 3 percentage points, while the state's payroll job growth has increased by 3.4% compared to 3.1% nationally. Montana's 2012 job growth promises to be strong. From June 2011 to June 2012, Montana added almost 9,800 jobs for an annual growth rate of 2.1% -- above forecasted expectations and above the long-term growth rate of 1.2%. Montana's economy is returning to growth despite the many national and international challenges.

The various forces causing the recession and slow recovery are evident in the quarterly personal income statistics in Figure 1. The national slowdown in the overall economy and particularly in the housing market was first noted in the summer of 2007, but personal income for both the U.S. and Montana continued to expand until the financial crisis in the third and fourth quarters of 2008. Wall Street losses translated into income and job losses on Main Streets in Montana. Although the U.S. recession officially ended in June 2009, Montana continued to lose income until the first quarter of 2010.



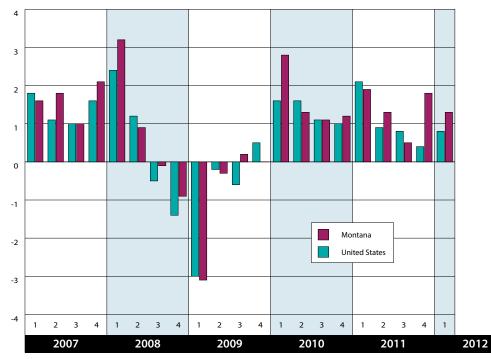
Then, just as the U.S. economy turned upward, global problems came to the forefront. The Eurozone's sovereign debt crisis moderated the U.S. recovery, with the first Greece bailout occurring in the second quarter of 2010. As one of America's largest export customers, Europe's economic slowdown reduced the demand for U.S. goods, in addition to increasing uncertainty and risk in the global financial system. In fact, overall global growth slowed from 5.2% in 2010 to 3.8% in 2011, while the advanced

economies that make up the majority of the U.S. export customers slowed from 3% in 2010 to 1.4% in 2011. The last few years have taught Montanans that our economic fortunes are strongly tied to the performance of global and national economies.

Domestic factors have also played a role in the slow emergence of the economy out of the recession. Throughout the 2007 to 2012 period, oil and gas price spikes caused temporary shocks to the economy. Higher fuel prices reduce the amount of discretionary dollars consumers have to spend in grocery stores, restaurants, and retail stores, thus slowing job growth. Also, during the summer of 2011, the federal debt ceiling increase debate increased the uncertainty about future government spending and the safety of U.S. financial instruments. With government spending equaling roughly 20% of the Gross Domestic Product, any large change to that spending would have an impact on the economy. Businesses are still in the shadow of this fiscal uncertainty. Current national fiscal plans call for spending cuts and tax increases equal to about 3.8% of GDP in January 2013, which would likely send the U.S. economy into a shallow recession.iii Businesses and consumers who are reliant on this spending are less likely to make decisions or take on risk in such an uncertain environment.

Like personal income, Montana's payroll employment was impacted by the financial crises, starting with employment losses in the fourth quarter of 2008. Job losses continued throughout 2009 and 2010 before starting recovery in 2011. Wages recovered earlier than employment growth, with the total amount

Figure 1: Montana and U.S. Personal Income Growth

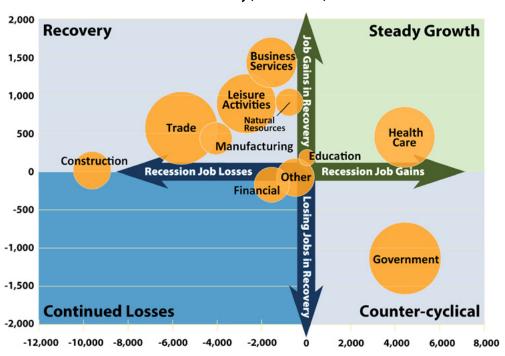


Source: Quarterly Personal Income Data, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

of wages paid to Montana workers starting to increase in the second quarter of 2010. These wage gains translated into job growth in 2011 as the spending of more wages stimulated demand in the high-employment consumer industries. The average annual wage increased by 3.5% in 2011, driving Montana's average annual wage over \$35,000 for the first time.iv

Payroll employment grew at about 0.9% in 2011, but private employment grew much faster at 1.4%. The job growth by industry is illustrated in Figure 2. The job change during the recession years of 2007 to 2010 is shown on the horizontal axis compared to the past year of recovery on the vertical axis. The size of the bubble indicates the size of the industry employment in 2011. Total job growth in recent years has been slower than private job growth because the government sector shed jobs in 2010 and 2011. Figure 2 includes all public employees in the government bubble, even though many public workers are in the education, health care, or construction industries. Public employment represents roughly 20% of total employment in 2011, with 11% of total employment in local government, 6% in state government, and 3% in the federal government. The government share of total employment has been slowly decreasing over time, although it increased a few percentage points during the recession. The government share returned to its downward trend in the last year. Government is placed in the counter-cyclical quadrant in Figure 2, as it added about 4,400 jobs during the recession and then lost about 1,100 jobs in 2011. Counter-cyclical government employment growth helps stabilize the economy during recessionary periods and helps accelerate the return to growth.

Figure 2: Industry Job Change during the Recession (2007 to 2010) and Recovery (2010 to 2011)



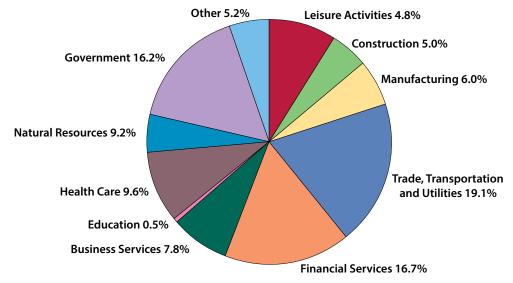
Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

The health care industry has added jobs throughout the recession and recovery, adding almost 5,000 jobs over the last five years. Only the financial services industry (which includes real estate) and other services posted employment losses in 2011, with all other industries in recovery with job gains. Business services, including administration and professional services, added the most jobs in 2011, followed by natural resources (including oil and gas mining) and the leisure activities sector

(which includes restaurants, bars, entertainment, and hotels). Trade, manufacturing, and construction posted the most losses during the recession, but all three industries are back on the recovery path with job gains in 2011. Wood product manufacturing and residential construction have been slow to recover in the aftermath of the national housing downturn, but other manufacturing and commercial and industrial construction posted job gains over the past year.

Figure 2 illustrates the size of each industry by the size of the industry's bubble, with trade, health care, government, and leisure activities employing the most workers. However, employment is only one way to contribute to the economy. Figure 3 illustrates the contribution of each industry to Montana's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Although health care represents 15% of Montana's total workforce, it contributes 10% of Montana's GDP. Similarly, the leisure activities sector comprises 13% of employment, but contributes only 5% of GDP. Other industries contribute more to GDP than to employment. The financial services industry, which includes real estate, contributes 17% of Montana's GDP, but only 5% of Montana's employment. The manufacturing and natural resource sectors also contribute significant GDP (15% combined), but are a small percentage of employment (7%). No industry is more important than another, but each industry has different roles to play in the economy.

Figure 3. Montana Gross Domestic Product by Industry, 2011



Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

Figure 4: Top 10 Exports from Montana to the Rest of the World (millions)

1.	Bulk Wheat	881.8
2.	Mineral Fuel, Oil, etc.	374.2
3.	Inorganic Chemicals	346.4
4.	Industrial Machinery (including computers)	197.9
5.	Vehicles, Parts, etc.	114.9
6.	Cereals	60.5
7.	Ores, Slag & Ash	60.2
8.	Salt, Sulfur, Earth & Stone	57.6
9.	Aircraft, Parts, etc.	40.3
10	Optic, Medical or Surgical Instruments	37.6

Source: Montana Department of Commerce, Office of Trade and International Relations, 2011

The manufacturing and natural resources industries are also important because of the amount of exports they provide for our economy. Exports bring new wealth into our economy, which then drives economic growth in all industries as the money is circulated through our economy. Figure 4 illustrates the top 10 Montana exports. Many are raw natural resources from the agriculture and mining industries, or manufacturing products that add value to the raw commodities. Overall, Montana's exports increased by 14% in 2011. Montana's largest export customers include other states, Canada, Asia, and Europe. Based on data from the first half of 2012, Montana exports may decrease slightly in 2012 because of slower economic growth in many of our non-U.S. global trading partners.v

The western portion of Montana was harder hit by the recession and global slowdown compared to the eastern portion of the state. 2011 unemployment rates by region are shown in Figure 5. The large job losses in wood product manufacturing had a disproportional effect in Northwestern Montana, while the large recessionary job losses in construction had the largest impact in both the Northwest and around the Bozeman region. These two areas continue to have the highest unemployment rates in 2011. In contrast, the Eastern portion of the state was less impacted by the recession because of a heavy reliance on energy, agriculture, health care, and government – all industries that performed relatively well during the recession. The unemployment rate in the East was only 4.7% in 2011. The development of the Bakken oil shale has brought a great deal of development into the

region, both in the primary oil and gas mining industry and in related business services, such as environmental engineering and employment firms. Although unemployment in the western portion of the state continues to be high, job growth has returned to all Montana regions. In fact, the Southwest region of the state (including Butte, Bozeman, Dillon, and Helena) has led the state in job gains as we have exited the recession, leading the Southwest region's unemployment rate to decrease slightly in 2011 to 6.1% from 6.6% in 2010.

All of Montana's regions are expected to post job gains in 2012, with continued growth expected in 2013. However, job growth is expected to remain slower than before the recession for several years. The Montana Department of Labor and Industry's job projections expect 1.4% job growth in 2012 and 2013, compared to the 2.2% annual growth that the state experienced from 2000 to 2007 prior to the recession. In many ways, the rapid economic growth prior to the recession was artificially high because of the low interest rates that caused a growth bubble. Slower expected growth is simply a result of being outside the bubble period.

Growth is also expected to be slower in the future because of cutbacks in government spending and slower growth in consumer spending as Americans save and try to reduce their debt loads. With government spending comprising about 20% and consumption comprising about 70% of aggregate demand, the slowdown in these sectors will translate into slower overall economic growth. Lower domestic demand from consumers and governments will lead many businesses to slow production or look abroad to foreign markets to supplement growth. Both alternatives may lead to slower employment growth domestically. Further, a slowing global economy will likely moderate Montana export growth in 2012 and 2013, although global demand is expected to return in later years.

Despite domestic and global challenges, Montana's economy has proven to be incredibly resilient in the last few years. Montana's economy is now in recovery, adding over 9,800 jobs in the last year, and posting over two years of personal income and wage gains. Although unemployment remains undesirably high, Montana's job growth has re-employed out-of-work Montanans and brought stronger wages back to workers and their families. Future years are expected to bring continued growth to our state as our industries continue recovery from the recession, and the Bakken development provides new opportunities for income growth and entrepreneurialism.

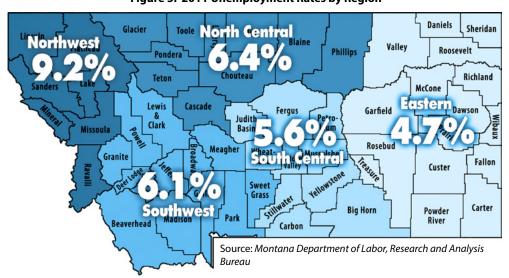


Figure 5: 2011 Unemployment Rates by Region

i The long-term growth rate of 1.2% for Montana's total employment growth is based on employment data from 1976 to 2011 using the Local Area Unemployment Statistics published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Montana Department of Labor and Industry (DLI). Job growth forecasts based on this series by DLI suggested job growth of only 0.9% in 2011.

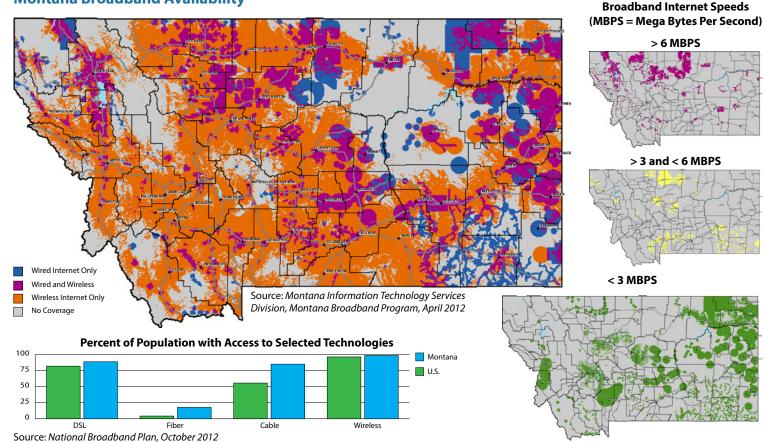
ii International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2012. www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2012/01/weodata/index.aspx.

iii Global Insight, "U.S. Economy: The Fiscal Cliff" June 28, 2012 and Congressional Budget Office, "An Update to the Budget and Economic Outlook: Fiscal Years 2012 to 2022" Aug. 22, 2012.

iv For more information on employment and wage growth, please see the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Labor Day Report 2012, available at <a href="http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913">http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913</a> LDR-12.pdf.

v WiserTrade, U.S. State Exports by NAICS Industry. At <u>www.wisertrade.org</u>. See footnote 2 for growth projections.

### **Montana Broadband Availability**



### **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program**

Under the Broadband Technologies Opportunities Program (BTOP) funded by the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA) and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the Montana State Library is partnering with 44 of Montana's public libraries to expand access to free, high-speed Internet to 86% of the state's population by 2013. Funds have supported: increased broadband speeds; decreased patron wait time; improved access by purchasing ADA compliant

software, hardware, and furniture, and through minor renovation projects aimed at increasing accessibility of computing center facilities; digital literacy training; and a mobile computer lab.

### **Highlights include:**

- Increased average statewide library broadband speeds from 3.55 mbps to 15 mbps
- Added 478 public workstations (212 desktops, 46 children's computers, 200 laptops, 17 touchscreens and 3 iMacs) for a total of 781

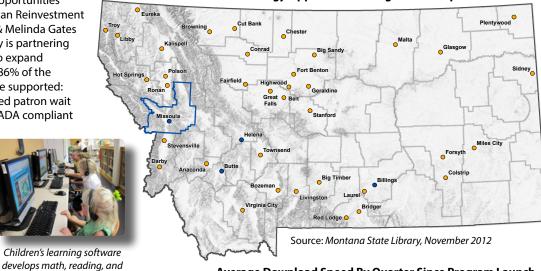
critical-thinking skills

- Decreased average wait time from 20 minutes to less than 5 minutes
- Provided digital literacy training to over 70,000 Montanans and 1,200 librarians on topics such as employment resources, tax filing, self-help law, Internet and email, and computer basics

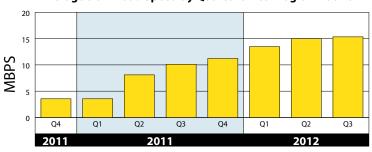
### **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program Participants**

Source: Montana Information Technology Services Division,

Montana Broadband Program, April 2012



### Average Download Speed By Quarter Since Program Launch



Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

### **Demographics**

### **2010 Poverty and Median Income Estimates**

		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	38	75	76
Median Household Income	43,872	32,230	38,451	26,480
% in Poverty All Ages	15	23	19	29
% in Poverty Ages Under 18	19	29	21	42

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

## Percent of Households With One or More Persons 65 Years and Over

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 38	District 75	District 76
One or More 65 and Over	25	25	34	16
One Person	10	14	19	9
Two Or More Persons	14	11	15	7
Family	14	11	14	7
Nonfamily	1	1	1	0

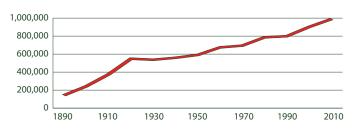
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### **Percent of Change in Number of Housing Units**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 38	District 75	District 76
2000 Census	412,633	8,582	3,985	4,597
2010 Census	482,825	8,448	4,001	4,447
Percent of Change	+ 17.0	1.6	+ 0.4	3.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Censes

### Montana Historic Population Growth 1890 - 2010 Censes

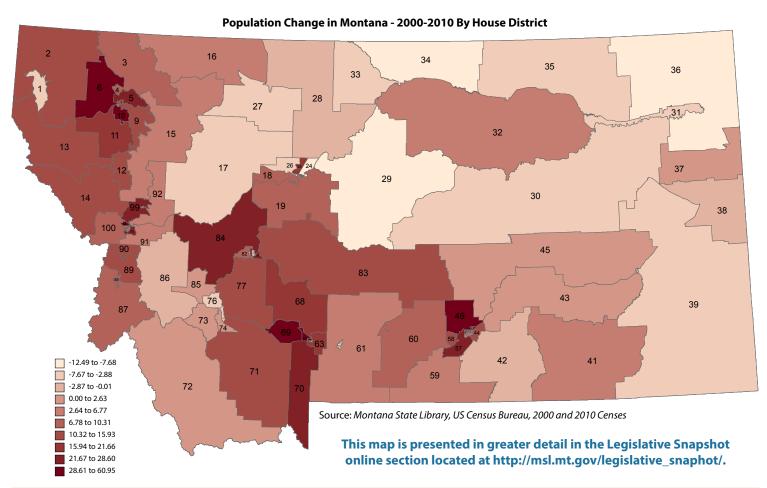


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1890 - 2010 Censes

### 2010 Census Data

6,964,212 9,881,935
6,236,331
7,882,857
2,905,024
492,748
30,294
108,654
305,397
78,697

Source: US Census Bureau, 2010 Census



### **Demographics**

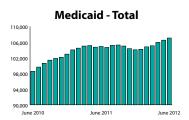
### **Veteran Population Projections**

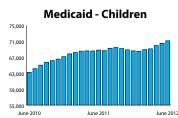
Montana is ranked second among the states for percent of the civilian population 18 years and over who are veterans. (12.3 percent, U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey)

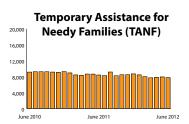
		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	38	75	76
Civilian population (>18)	746,963	13,649	7,253	6,396
Non Veterans	646,089	11,974	6,306	5,668
Veterans	100,874	1,675	947	728
% of Gulf War (>9/01)	9.0%	15%	8%	24%
% of Gulf War (8/90-8/01)	15%	17%	12%	23%
Vietnam era	37%	29%	30%	27%
Korean War	13%	20%	27%	11%
World War II	10%	11%	14%	7%

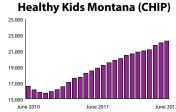
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

# Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services Selected Eligibles - Monthly Enrollment





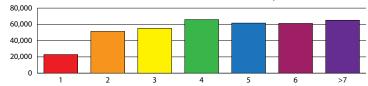




Source: Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services, August 2012

### **Montana Median Income By Household Size**

Median Income for All Households: 43,872



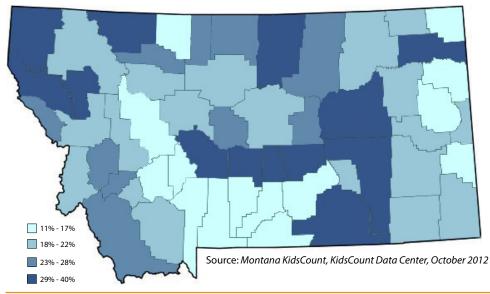
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

## Percent of Individuals Below Poverty Level (12 Month Period)

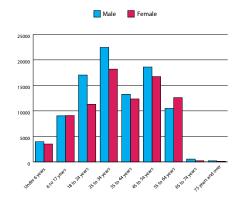
		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 38	District 75	District 76
Total (Count)	138,109	3,894	1,745	2,149
Males	46.2%	53.1%	45.8%	59.0%
Under 5 years	5.0%	5.9%	6.2%	5.7%
5 years	1.1%	0.7%	0.9%	0.6%
6 to 11 years	4.8%	4.8%	2.3%	6.7%
12 to 14 years	2.1%	0.9%	2.1%	0.0%
15 years	0.9%	1.0%	2.1%	0.0%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
18 to 24 years	8.6%	12.7%	5.2%	18.8%
25 to 34 years	5.5%	6.4%	3.2%	8.9%
35 to 44 years	4.6%	5.0%	4.4%	5.5%
45 to 54 years	5.3%	9.9%	11.3%	8.7%
55 to 64 years	3.8%	4.0%	5.7%	2.6%
65 to 74 years	1.6%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%
> 75 years	1.4%	0.3%	0.7%	0.0%
Females	53.8%	46.9%	54.2%	41.0%
Under 5 years	5.1%	5.3%	4.5%	5.9%
5 years	0.8%	1.0%	2.0%	0.2%
6 to 11 years	4.7%	4.6%	3.4%	5.7%
12 to 14 years	2.0%	1.2%	0.5%	1.8%
15 years	0.7%	0.3%	0.0%	0.5%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	0.9%	1.4%	0.4%
18 to 24 years	11.0%	5.7%	5.4%	6.0%
25 to 34 years	7.3%	9.5%	14.4%	5.6%
35 to 44 years	5.0%	4.8%	6.8%	3.1%
45 to 54 years	5.5%	6.1%	6.9%	5.5%
55 to 64 years	4.3%	4.0%	3.9%	4.0%
65 to 74 years	2.2%	1.8%	2.5%	1.2%
> 75 years	3.5%	1.7%	2.5%	1.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### **Montana Child Poverty By County (Percent - 2009)**



### **Montana Health Insurance Coverage Status**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey

### **Indexes**

Indexes				
Population	Montana	Senate District 38	House District 75	House District 76
Total population	989,415	16,703	8,363	8,340
Median age (years)	40	39	43	34
Total population - 65 years and over	146,742	2,448	1,594	854
Total population - 18 to 64 years	619,110	11,020	5,044	5,976
Total population - under 18 years	223,563	3,235	1,725	1,510
Total population - under 5 years	62,423 964,439	945	487 8,195	458
One race White	884,961	16,317 15,575	7,955	8,122 7,620
Black/African American	4,027	83	28	7,020
American Indian/Alaska Native	62,555	436	133	303
Asian	6,253	50	10	40
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	668	19	11	8
Some other race	5,975	154	58	96
Two or more races	24,976	386	168	218
Hispanic/Latino	28,565	748	350	398
Social	Montana	Senate District 38	House District 75	House District 76
Total households	401,328	7,733	3,931	3,802
Average household size	2	2	2	2
Average family size	3	3	3	3
Family households (families)	256,130	3,860	2,213	1,647
Male householder, no wife present, family	15,368	231	132	99
Male householder, no wife present, family - with own children under 18 years	9,016	105	56	49
Female householder, no husband present, family	33,651	758	493	265
Female householder, no husband present, family - with own children under 18 years	21,355	563	386	177
Nonfamily households	145,198	3,873	1,718	2,155
Householder living alone	116,779	3,276	1,574	1,702
Householder living alone - 65 years and over	41,923	1,095	751	344
Households with one or more people under 18 years	116,926	1,780	1,067	713
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	99,541	1,952	1,327	625
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	235,983	4,446	2,182	2,264
Nursery school, preschool	13,206	278	208	70
Kindergarten Elementary school (grades 1-8)	12,085 96,195	229	139 921	90
High school (grades 9-12)	52,304	1,711 830	623	790 207
College or graduate school	62,193	1,398	291	1,107
	02,193	1,390	231	1,107
Economic	Montana	Senate District 38	House District 75	House District 76
Employment status - population 16 years and over	778,518	14,141	7,629	6,512
Civilian labor force - employed	476,195	7,743	4,055	3,688
Civilian labor force - unemployed	28,683	676	299	377
Armed forces	3,737	5.722	0	0
Not in labor force Females 16 years and over in labor force	269,903 391,139	5,722 7,057	3,275 4,159	2,447 2,898
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18	7,037	4,139	2,898
Mean earnings (dollars)	55,129	40,232	45,920	34,997
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	15,179	15,569	14,750	16,873
Mean retirement income (dollars)	18,679	14,481	15,314	12,909
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	7,895	7,703	6,833	8,801
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	2,954	1,883	2,384	1,361
Median family income (dollars)	55,725	45,417	49,160	39,485
Mean family income (dollars)	68,016	53,983	56,358	50,790
Housing	Montana	Senate District 38	House District 75	House District 76
Total housing units	471,723	8,865	4,223	4,642
Occupied housing units	401,328	7,733	3,931	3,802
Vacant housing units	70,395	1,132	292	840
Homeowner vacancy rate	2	3	2	5
Rental vacancy rate	6	7	9	6
Built 2005 or later	18,895	115	99	16
Owner-occupied	277,023	4,592	2,904	1,688
Renter-occupied	124,305	3,141	1,027	2,114
Median (dollars)	173,300	96,500	99,100	91,900
Housing units with a mortgage	162.090	2.505	1.640	865

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census/2006-2010 American Community Survey

Housing units with a mortgage

Housing units without a mortgage

162,090

114,933

2,505

2,087

1,640

1,264

865

823

### **Accredited Schools**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 38	District 75	District 76
Elementaries	440	2	1	1
Middle Schools	49	1	1	0
Grades 7-8 Schools	164	0	0	0
High Schools	185	2	0	2
Total	838	5	2	3

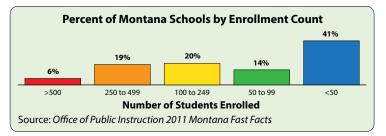
Source: Montana State Library, Montana Office of Public Instruction, September 2012

### **Montana School Libraries**

Per MCA 20-7-202, each school in Montana maintains a school library.

Average circulation per library per year	13,788
Access to Statewide Databases	100%
No summer library hours	83%

Source: 2012 Montana School Library Data Survey



### **Montana Test Scores - Achievement Levels**

### 4th Grade Reading

2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
31%	29%	25%	27%	27%
69%	71%	75%	73%	73%
65%	64%	61%	65%	64%
35%	36%	39%	35%	36%
	31% 69% 65%	31% 29% 69% 71% 65% 64%	31% 29% 25% 69% 71% 75% 65% 64% 61%	31% 29% 25% 27% 69% 71% 75% 73% 65% 64% 61% 65%

### 8th Grade Reading

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	18%	18%	15%	16%	14%
At or above basic	82%	82%	85%	84%	86%
Below proficient	63%	63%	61%	62%	58%
At or above proficient	37%	37%	39%	38%	42%

### 4th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	19%	15%	12%	12%	13%
At or above basic	81%	85%	88%	88%	87%
Below proficient	69%	62%	56%	55%	55%
At or above proficient	31%	38%	44%	45%	45%

### 8th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	21%	20%	21%	18%	17%
At or above basic	79%	80%	79%	82%	83%
Below proficient	65%	64%	62%	56%	54%
At or above proficient	35%	36%	38%	44%	46%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2012

# Montana High School Graduation Rates By High School District 0 - 59% 60 - 69% 70 - 79% 80 - 89% 90 - 100% Notation Rates By High School District Market By High School District Notation Rates By High Scho

### 4th Graders Who Scored Below Proficient Reading Level

By Family Income	2011
Eligible for free/reduced school lunch	77%
Not eligible for free/reduced school lunch	55%

By Race and Hispanic Origin	2011
White	61%
Hispanic or Latino	77%
American Indian	86%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2011

### **Early Literacy**

For low-income children in particular, a "readiness gap" fuels much of what has become known as the achievement gap. The readiness gap grows exponentially between birth and kindergarten due to differences in children's resources and opportunities for physical, linguistic, cognitive, social, emotional, and behavioral development. This gap continues to grow as children attend K-12 school.

Nearly 2/3 of Montana's fourth graders cannot read at a proficient level. The fact is that the fourth-graders who cannot meet proficient levels in reading today are all too likely to become our nation's lowest-income, least-skilled, least-productive, and most costly citizens tomorrow. Low achievement in reading, which begins with opportunistic differences starting at birth, has important long-term consequences in terms of individual earning potential, global competitiveness, and general productivity.

Source: MontanaKidsCount, September 2011

# Montana Head Start Locations | Lincoln | Roll | Ro

There are 769 libraries in the Montana Library Directory. Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries. For more detailed information on Montana's libraries visit http://www.msl.mt.gov/ For\_Librarians/Library\_Directory/. See the Education page for more information about Montana's school libraries.

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 38	District 75	District 76
Public	82	2	1	2
Branches	34	1	1	1
Bookmobiles	3	0	0	0
Academic	26	1	1	1
Institutional	2	1	0	1
School	562	15	11	15
Special	57	6	6	6
Other	3	0	0	0
Total	769	26	20	26

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### **Montana's Cultural Heritage**

In partnership with the Montana Historical Society and other organizations, the Montana State Library promotes preservation of and online

access to our state's cultural heritage. The Montana Memory Project website makes a variety of historic as well as contemporary resources available in digital format for education, business, pleasure, and lifelong learning.



Fire trucks at Presbyterian Church, Lewistown, MT

http://mtmemory.org/.

### **Connecting to Collections**

The Montana Historical Society and the Montana State Library partnered on a statewide project to assess the preservation needs of collections at Montana's more than 400 cultural organizations. The assessment documented the need for training, environmental monitoring, on-site surveys of collections and facilities,

and disaster preparedness assistance.

### **Montana Talking Book Library**

### Services for Montanans with Visual, Physical and Reading Disabilities

The Montana State Library supports free specialized and direct accessible library services to Montanans with visual and physical disabilities through the Montana Talking Book Library (MTBL). The number of veterans served has increased to 12.4% of all patrons. Overall patrons have increased by 15%. MTBL circulation has increased by 15.16%. The Patron Outreach Project is designed to connect more Montanans with MTBL services.

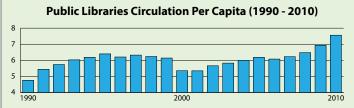
MTBL's local recordings and national digitization projects continue to progress and offer a wider variety of digital

audio books to patrons in both physical delivery and digital BARD (Braille and Audio Reading Download) delivery programs. These are designed to meet patrons' needs at their personal resource and skills level, including homebound patrons.

For more information: http://msl.mt.gov/tbl/ OR 1-800-332-3400

### **Montana Public Libraries Fast Facts**

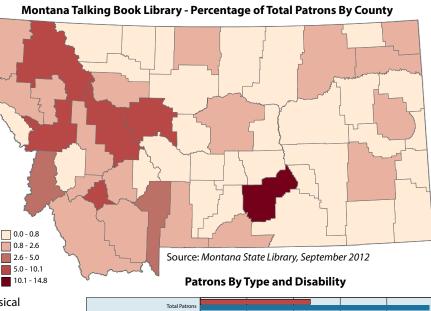
- Montana's public libraries hold 3,719,920 items.
- Montanans visited their public libraries an average of five times throughout the year, for a total of 4,599,660 visits in 2011.
- Montana library patrons checked out 7,519,019 items in 2011, about eight items per person.
- Librarians in Montana's public libraries fielded 465,036 reference questions in SFY 2011, or 8,934 questions per week.
- 100% of all Montana libraries provide Internet access to patrons
- Nearly half of all Montanans (467,303) have a library card.

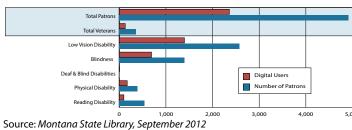


Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### **Courier Project**

As access to quality information has become a vital part of our lives, the Montana State Library is partnering with libraries on a number of ways to share information and materials affordably and dependably. One of these methods is the Montana Courier Project, which uses a commercial courier service to ship library materials and resources around the state. As participation has grown, libraries are seeing increasingly significant savings in the cost of moving library materials around the state.





The Montana State Library works on behalf of all Montana libraries to help them provide the latest and best information and library services to their patrons – your constituents. We negotiate on behalf of libraries across the state to get the best rate on cuttingedge library products and services, keeping libraries relevant and engaged in their local communities. Our statewide suite of resource sharing tools through our unique group services contract with Online Computing Library Center (OCLC) enables patrons to borrow library materials from anywhere in the world and provides Montana collections to citizens of the world. Discover It, a new statewide search tool for libraries, makes the patron's discovery experience into a one stop, "Googlelike" experience. Without statewide library projects, some of which are listed here, many Montanans would be left behind in this age of information.

### **Participating Libraries**

Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries that are participating in the following statewide projects.

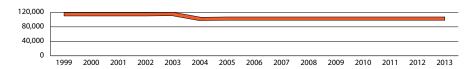
		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 38	District 75	District 76
Statewide Databases	769	26	20	26
OCLC	769	26	20	26
OCLC Group Services	252	4	2	4
Montana Shared Catalog	163	1	0	1
MontanaLibrary2Go	88	2	1	2
Ready2Read	72	2	1	2
Courier Project	46	2	1	2
Montana Memory Project	34	3	3	3

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### -State Aid Dollars for Public Libraries-

State aid to public libraries is provided through the Information Access Montana Act (IAMA) passed by the Montana Legislature in 1989. The act is designed to broaden access to existing information by strengthening public libraries, augment and extend services provided by public libraries, and permit new types of library services based on local need. For fiscal year 2013, a total of \$102,830 was distributed amongst the state's 82 public libraries.

### State Aid for Montana Public Libraries (1999 - 2013)



	Per	PerSq	
State Aid for Public Libraries in Senate District 38	Capita \$	Mile \$	Total \$
Butte-Silver Bow Public Library, Butte	3,099	65	3,164
Hearst Free Library, Anaconda	842	67	909

MontanaLibrary2Go Participating Libraries

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

# Eureka Cut Bank Cut Bank Shelby Whitefish Columbia Falls Bigfork Choteau Dutton Fort Benton Fort Be

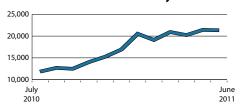
## Statewide Databases and HomeworkMT

Thanks to an allocation from the Montana legislature, the Montana State Library offers statewide periodical databases to all Montana library patrons. Access to this completely online collection - accessible in the library, at home, or on a mobile device - includes hundreds of journals and thousands of full text articles on everything from business resources to health information. Montanans performed nearly 6.5 million searches within the "Discover It" statewide search tool last year. Library patrons also have access to live tutors and online homework assistance through HomeworkMT. Montana students engaged in 8,102 live tutoring sessions and 3,715 online sessions to get assistance with math, science, social studies and the GED. Adults accessed the resource for assistance with computer and financial literacy, resumes, and helping children with homework.

### MontanaLibrary2Go

The ever increasing popularity of downloadable audio and e-books makes MontanaLibrary2Go a favorite of Montana library patrons. Participating libraries deliver a growing collection of downloadable audio and e-book titles to their patrons. Titles are available for download on a wide variety of mobile devices including Kindles, iPods, iPads, iPhones and Androids. Patrons from participating libraries downloaded 206,801 titles between July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012.

## MontanaLibrary2Go Circulation Activity



Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### **Ready 2 Read**

The Montana State Library's Ready 2 Read program is designed to help parents and caregivers understand the value of sharing language and literacy with their children and the importance these skills play throughout a person's life. The Ready 2 Read program has provided extensive early childhood training for Montana librarians; placed early childhood materials, including age-appropriate books and toys, into libraries throughout the state; and helped Montana libraries become community hubs for healthy child and family development, which provide all parents of young children access to age appropriate reading materials and a 21st Century learning environment that will reap rewards for society far into the future.

http://ready2readmontana.org/

### **Montana GIS Portal**



The Montana GIS Portal serves as Montana's primary online resource to discover geospatial data. The Portal provides online access to hundreds of datasets in a variety of formats for use in maps, web mapping applications and geospatial analyses.

http://gisportal.msl.mt.gov/

### **State Names Authority (SNA)**

The Montana State Library is responsible for representing the State of Montana to the US Board of Geographic Names (BGN). The SNA is notified when the BGN receives proposals for new names or changes to existing names recognized by the federal government for natural features such as streams and mountains in Montana. The SNA solicits opinions on the proposals from state and local agencies and from the public, then forwards these opinions, along with the State's recommendation, to the BGN. The SNA web site at <a href="http://msl.mt.gov/geonames">http://msl.mt.gov/geonames</a> has more information and a database of all proposals made for Montana since 2002.

# Ready 2 Read Participating Libraries Eureka Troy Columbia Falls Bigfork Choteau Fort Benton Superior Falrfield Falrfield Fort Benton Great Falls Beit Drummond Helena Oreat Falls Beit Darby Anaconda Butte Trive Forks Beigrade Otaliary Whitehall Beigrade Otaliary Otaliary Whitehall Beigrade Otaliary Otaliary Whitehall Beigrade Otaliary Ot

### **Statewide Library Training**

The Montana State Library's three consultants travel throughout Montana and meet one-on-one with librarians and library trustees across the state, assisting with everything from training and technology to applying Montana library law and fundraising basics. In the last fiscal year, MSL's consultants traveled over 37,505 miles, made over 2,830 contacts and completed over 167 visits with Montana's library community.



Number of trainings 29 Number of students at trainings 450

Source: Montana State Library, October 2011 - September 2012

### **Montana Shared Catalog**

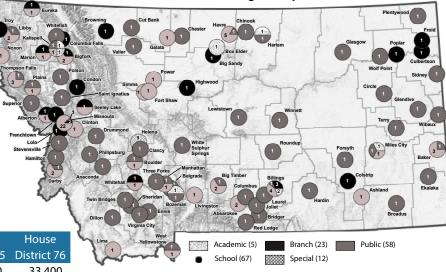
The Montana Shared Catalog helps more than 160 Montana libraries meet today's library users' demands. It gives Montanans a rich and easy-to-use catalog including more than 5 million items that patrons circulated 4,871,174 times from August 2011 to September 2012. Forty-two of the MSC member libraries have joined together in three separate groups to share their collections and patrons among their members. These resource sharing libraries are in the 4-Rivers Group (10 members in Southwestern Montana), BridgerNet Group (5 members in Gallatin County), and the Partners Group (27 members located across the state).

### **Montana Shared Catalog Circulation**

		Senate	House	House	4
	Montana	District 38	District 75	District 76	
Circulation	4,871,174	33,400	0	33,400	

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

### **Montana Shared Catalog Participants**



Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

### **State Publications Available Online!**

The Montana State Library is digitizing our legacy print state publications collection of 37,000+ publications dating from 1874. To date, over one million pages have been digitized. These publications are available online in a variety of formats at <a href="http://statepublications.mt.gov">http://statepublications.mt.gov</a>. Use of these online items is exponentially more frequent than traditional print usage.

### **Geographic Information**

### **Montana Land Information Act**

Montana Governments and Groups Receiving MLIA Grants The Montana Land FY 2008 Through FY 2013 Information Account is funded through document Fort Peck Tribes recording fees as described Chippewa Swan Valley School District LINCOLN in MCA 7-4-2637. The Cree Tribe account supplies funds FLATHEAD for work on statewide datasets, called the Montana Salish TETON **Spatial Data Infrastructure** Kootenai Tribe (MSDI), and provides funding for local, regional, and tribal efforts to build and support GIS capacity. The statewide datasets. such as cadastral (tax parcels), aerial photography, addressed structures, and wetlands are used by local, state, tribal, federal, and private sector GIS STILL-WATER YELLOWSTON practitioners. **Montana Land Information Account Funds to State Account By Year** 750.000 Tribal Governments Grants County Grants Counties with Multiple Grants 500,000 Cities and Other Eligible Entity Grants

### **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure**

\*FY06 does not include a June 06 collection month

FY10

FY08 FY09

Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

The Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure or MSDI contains 14 Framework layers that digitally represent the physical and cultural landscape of Montana. This information is developed with private sector, local, state, and tribal programs and in cooperation with the federal government. The State of Montana partners with all levels of government to create a complete standardized set of data for Montana base maps.

These 14 layers can help improve business inefficiencies; route traffic; study sensitive species after an oil spill; plan for future development; spur economic development; deliver necessary immunization services to children in your community and more.

# MSDI represent cana. This in, local, state, the federal swith all standardized The Montana Cadastral Mapping Application is a robust mapping tool that provides access to selected Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure layers, including information on public and private land ownership.

Montana Cadastral Application http://gis.mt.gov

Source: Montana State Library, August 2012

### **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure Layers**



250.000

Hydrography

























For more information, visit http://giscoordination.mt.gov

### Land

### **Land Ownership**

Senate District 38 ranks number 36 in size and is 164.292 square miles, or about 0% of Montana's total land area (146,926 square miles). The average senate district in Montana is 2,938 square miles and the average house district is 1,469 square miles.

	Montana		Senate Distric	t 38	House Distric	t 75	House District	76
	Area		Area		Area		Area	
Owner	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%
Private	95,080	65	107	65	14	53	93	67
Local Government	208	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks	648	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
State Trust Land	8,092	6	2	1	0	0	2	1
Other State Land	139	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
US Bureau of Land Management	12,505	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
US Fish and Wildlife Service	1,448	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
US Forest Service	26,608	18	56	34	12	47	43	31
US National Park Service	1,853	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Federal Land	344	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	0	0
Total	146,926		164		26		138	

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

### **Private Land Agricultural Use**

	Montana		Senate District 38		House District 75		House District 76	
Owner	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%
Continuous Crop	29,162	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fallow Crop	13,497,077	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
Farmstead	34,343	<1	74	<1	<1	<1	73	<1
Grazing	51,274,975	62	68,256	65	15,181	63	53,075	65
Irrigated	1,891,718	2	606	<1	0	0	606	<1
Timber	15,346,749	18	36,087	34	8,781	37	27,306	33
Wild Hay	1,235,624	1	533	<1	32	<1	501	<1
Total	83,309,648		105,556		23,996		81,561	

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Department of Revenue, September 2012

### **Conservation Easements (Acres)**

		Senate District	House District	House District
	Montana	38	75	76
Bitter Root Land Trust	2,624	0	0	0
City Government	601	0	0	0
Clark Fork-Pend Oreille Conservancy	208	0	0	0
County Government	528	0	0	0
Ducks Unlimited (Wetlands America Trust)	16,997	0	0	0
Five Valleys Land Trust	47,591	0	0	0
Flathead Land Trust	9,568	0	0	0
Gallatin Valley Land Trust	37,046	0	0	0
Humane Society Wildlife Land Trust	279	0	0	0
Montana Conservation Trust	736	736	0	736
Montana Department of Transportation	999	0	0	0
Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks	417,119	0	0	0
Montana Land Reliance	895,520	0	0	0
Mule Deer Foundation	155	0	0	0
National Wildlife Federation	20	0	0	0
Prickly Pear Land Trust	3,246	0	0	0
Rattlesnake Land Trust	190	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation	50,266	0	0	0
Salish and Kootenai Tribal Lands	222	0	0	0
The Bighorn Institute	1,443	0	0	0
The Conservation Fund	15,061	0	0	0
The Nature Conservancy	316,722	0	0	0
The Vital Ground Foundation	912	0	0	0
US Bureau of Reclamation	42	0	0	0
US Department of Agriculture	26,901	0	0	0
US Fish and Wildlife Service	241,264	0	0	0
US Forest Service	20,038	0	0	0
US Government	9,251	0	0	0
Total	2,115,548	736	0	736

### Montana Land Management Tool

To view more land management and conservation easement information, visit the Natural Heritage MapViewer at <a href="http://">http://</a> mtnhp.org/mapviewer. The MapViewer displays land management information (public lands, managed areas, and conservation easements); wildlife sightings (more than 1,300,000); land cover/land use; and, over 28,000 georeferenced photos from across Montana. It links directly into the Montana Field Guides for more information about Montana's animals, plants and habitats. The Natural Heritage Program is the state's source for reliable, objective information and expertise to support stewardship of our native species and habitats.

http://mtnhp.org

### **Montana Ground Water Investigations Program**

- Investigates critical groundwater challenges such as groundwater/surfacewater interaction, impacts of land use change, development stress, and more.
- Results provide scientific basis for sound, informed, water-management decisions.

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/gwip/gwip.asp

### **Montana Ground Water Assessment Program**

- Maps groundwater quality and the distribution of Montana's aquifers
- Provides long-term groundwater quality and water-level monitoring
- Maintains the central repository for Montana's groundwater information

http://mbmggwic.mtech.edu/

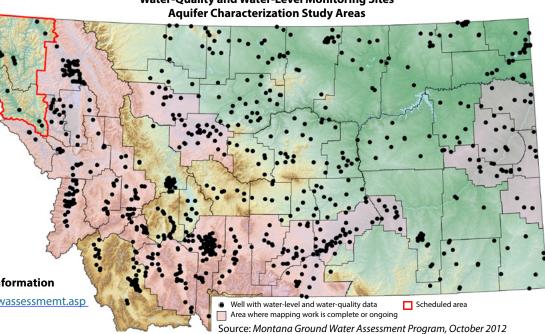
**Ground Water Assessment Program information** 

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/grw/grwassessmemt.asp

### **Ground Water Investigation Program Project Areas Map** Active or completed projects Next scheduled projects Unscheduled projects

Source: Montana Ground Water Investigation Program, September 2012

### **Water-Quality and Water-Level Monitoring Sites**



### **Montana Drought Resources**

The Montana Governor's Drought **Advisory Committee** is charged with monitoring, forecasting, and reporting water supply and moisture conditions, enabling



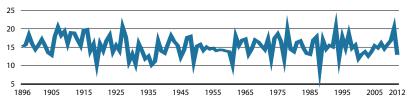
Montanans to make timely and informed decisions to mitigate drought impacts in a proactive manner.

For historic analysis, up-to-date information, and maps on Montana's current drought situation visit http://drought.mt.gov/.

### **Montana Digital Atlas**

Additional mapping and data capabilities are available through the Montana State Library at <a href="http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp">http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp</a>. The Montana Digital Atlas allows users to identify a place of interest and view an atlas of information about that place that includes a broad range of data categories such as land ownership and use, census data, water information and biological data.

### Montana Annual Precipitation in Inches (1895 - 2012)

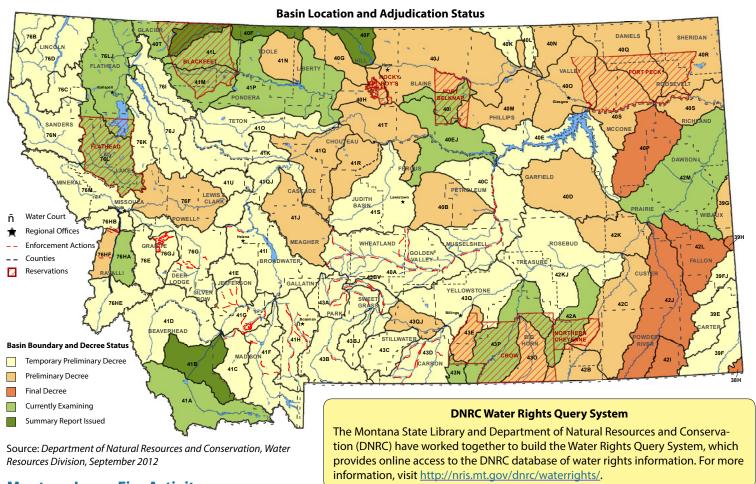


Source: NOAA National Climate Data Center, September 2012

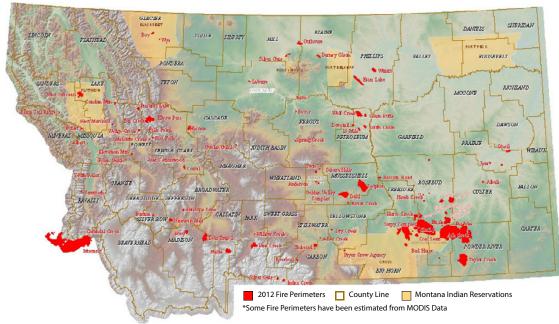
### Water/Fire

### **Water Rights**

The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation Water Adjudication Bureau assists the Montana Water Court in the adjudication of all claims to pre July 1, 1973 water rights. The Bureau examines all claims pursuant to Supreme Court rules and provides a summary report to the Water Court on each of the basins (85) in the state. Pursuant to legislation passed in 2005 the Bureau must complete the examination of the remaining 57,000 claims (as of 2005) by June 30, 2015. The map below shows the current status of the adjudication process. Visit <a href="http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/">http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/</a>.



### **Montana Large Fire Activity**



Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, Forestry Division, September 2012

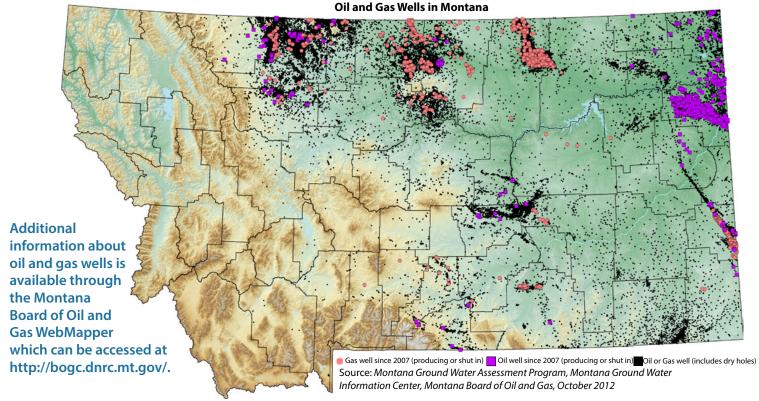
### Montana Fires 2002 - 2011 All Fires As Reported by All Agencies

Year	Count	Acreage
2002	1,372	110,309
2003	2,326	736,809
2004	1,447	18,445
2005	1,316	103,294
2006	2,302	1,047,118
2007	1,875	778,079
2008	1,424	166,842
2009	1,731	48,912
2010	1,050	56,711
2011	1,335	168,010

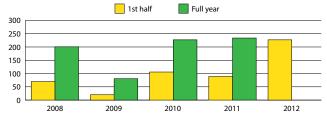
Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, September 2012

For additional information on Montana's fires, visit DNRC's online Fire Map at http://dnrc.mt.gov/gis/fire/.

### **Oil and Gas Wells**



### Montana Oil Well Permits Issued (2008 - 2012)



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, August 2012

### Montana House Heating Fuel Occupied Housing Units

	<u> </u>	
	Count	Percent
Utility gas	226,740	56.5%
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	51,713	12.9%
Electricity	78,582	18.8%
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	7,472	1.9%
Coal or coke	927	0.2%
Wood	33,481	8.3%
Solar energy	321	0.1%
Other fuel	4,234	1.1%
No fuel used	858	0.2%
Total	404,616	100.0%

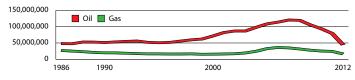
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### **Oil and Gas Wells**

		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	38	75	76
Coal Bed Methane, Active	1,073	0	0	0
Coal Bed Methane, Inactive	65	0	0	0
Gas, Active	7,238	0	0	0
Gas, Inactive	2,569	0	0	0
Gas Storage, Active	270	0	0	0
Gas Storage, Inactive	18	0	0	0
Injection, Active	1,135	0	0	0
Injection, Inactive	757	0	0	0
Oil, Active	7,554	0	0	0
Oil, Inactive	4,579	0	0	0
Oil & Gas, Active	1	0	0	0
Total	25,259	0	0	0

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Board of Oil and Gas, September 2012

### **Montana Annual Oil and Gas Production (Barrels)**



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, October 2012

### **Pipelines**

	Montana		Senate District 38		House District 75		House District 76	
	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles
Crude Oil	90	1,970	0	0	0	0	0	0
Natural Gas	360	3,301	5	16	1	2	4	14
Refined Product	47	805	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	24	402	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	521	6,477	5	16	1	2	4	14

Source: Montana State Library, Pipeline Intregrity Management Mapping Application, December 2006

### Wildlife and Recreation

Montana is blessed with a wealth of wildlife and habitat diversity. These resources provide exceptional opportunities for recreation and contribute substantially to the state's economy and quality of life. Good information is critical to maintain this valuable heritage as the state grows and develops.

### **Recreation Area (Acres)**

	Senate District 38
Fishing Access Sites	0
Fishing Conservation Areas	0
State Parks	0
Wildlife Conservation Easements	0
Wildlife Management Areas	0
Wildlife Protection Areas	0
Total	0

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks, September 2012

### **Big Game Distribution**



### **Animal Species Diversity**

		Senate District 38	% of Montana
	Montana (Count)	(Count)	Species
Amphibians	13	3	23
Birds	308	253	82
Fish	54	12	22
Mammals	103	73	71
Reptiles	17	7	41

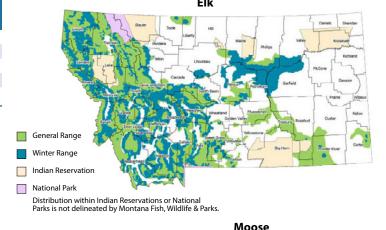
Source: Montana Natural Heritage Program, September 2012

### **Block Management Acreage**

There are a total of 9,093,377 acres of Block Management land (including Plum Creek\*) in the State of Montana. Senate District 38 contains 1,709 or 0% of those acres.

\*Plum Creek land in FWP's Regions 1 and 2 are included in these statistics. Although they are part of the Block Management Program, they are not traditional BMA's and are managed differently.

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012



### -Wildlife Highlights-

For more information on animals, plants, and habitats in your Senate District, visit the Montana Natural Heritage Program at <a href="http://mtnhp.org">http://mtnhp.org</a>. Resources include:

- Montana Field Guide an encyclopedia of the distribution, status, and biology of Montana's animals, plants, and biological communities
- MapViewer interactive maps of animals, plants, land cover, and land management

 Land Management Maps – public lands, conservation easements,

Wetland and riparian mapping information

and special designations

 Reports on Montana's Species of Concern

 Quick responses to data requests and answers from expert scientists on Montana's plants, animals, and biological communities.

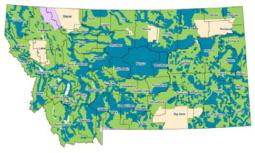
### **Common Yellowthroat**

Geothlypis trichas

The Common Yellowthroat occupies thick vegetation, usually in and around wetland and riparian areas, throughout Montana.



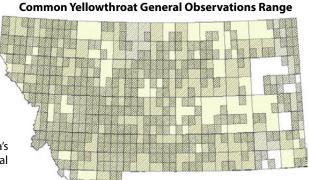




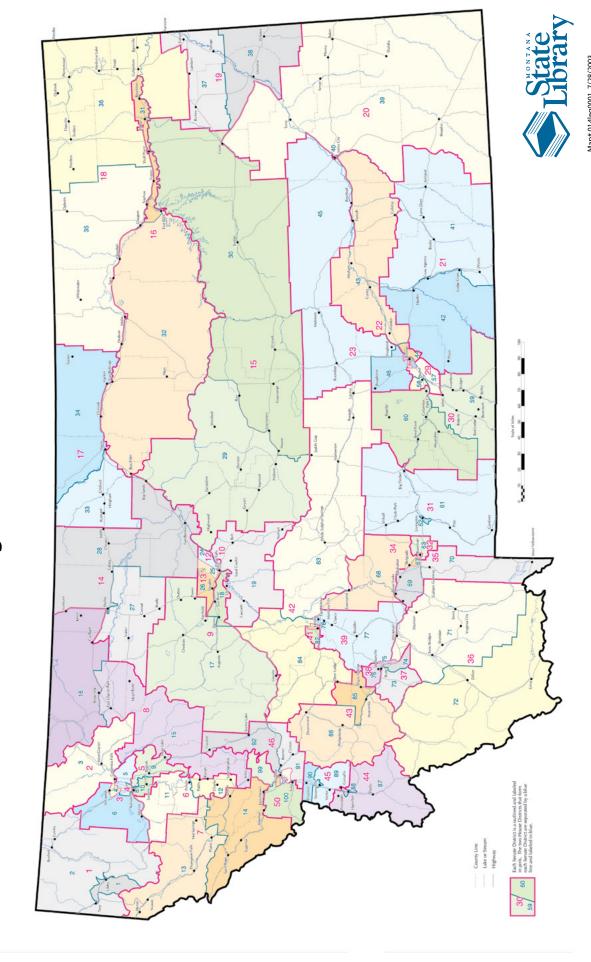
**White-Tailed Deer** 



Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012

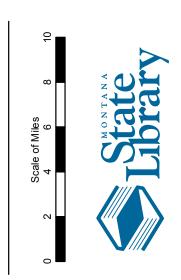


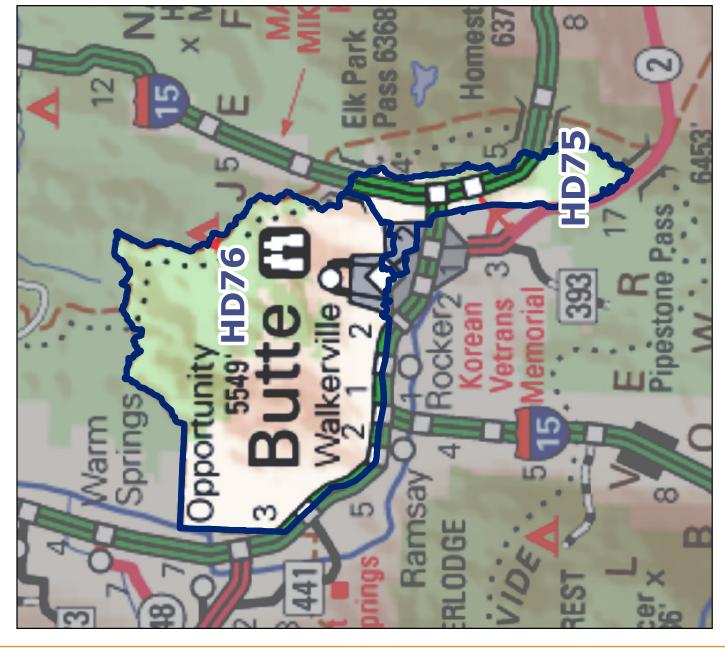
Montana Legislative District 2005 - 2014



## Montana Senate District 38







### **Online Resources Directory**

### **Montana State Library**

1515 East 6th Avenue PO Box 201800 Helena, MT 59620 (406) 444-3115

### http://msl.mt.gov



### **Statewide Library Resources**

- Discover It! Montana State Library Catalog
- · Montana Library Directory

### http://mymontanalibrary.org

http://mtslr.org

http://msl.mt.gov/For Librarians/Library Directory

### **Montana State Digital Library**

- Library Information Services
  - MT.GOV Connect
  - Montana State Publications Online
  - Find Resources Online
- MSL Geographic Information
  - Montana Geographic Information Clearinghouse
  - Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure
  - · Water Information System
- Natural Heritage Program
  - · Montana Field Guide
  - MapViewer
  - Species of Concern Reports Animals
  - Species of Concern Reports Plants

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/connect

http://statepublications.mt.gov

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/Find Resources Online

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/gis

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/msdi

http://msl.msl.gov/geoinfo/water

http://mtnhp.org

http://fieldguide.mt.gov

http://mtnhp.org/mapviewer

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=a

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=p

### **Montana Talking Book Library**

- Online catalogs and services WebOpac
- BARD Braille and Audio Reading Download

### http://msl.mt.gov/talking book library

http://www.klasweb.msl.mt.gov

https://nlsbard.loc.gov/mt1a

### **Montana State Library In-House Partners**

- · Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks
- Natural Resources Conservation Service

http://fwp.mt.gov

http://www.mt.nrcs.usda.gov

**Legislative Snapshot** 

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative snapshot

### **Legislative Snapshot 2013**

Includes information for the State of Montana, Senate District 39, and House Districts 77 and 78.

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/



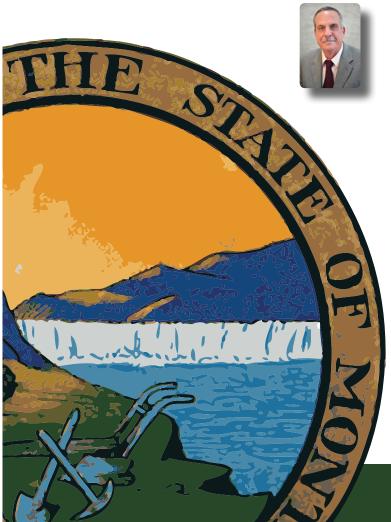


Senate District 39
Senator Terry Murphy (R)
893 Boulder Cutoff Road
Cardwell, MT 59721-9605



House District 77 **Representative Kirk Wagoner (R)**4 Mission Mountain Road

Montana City, MT 59634



House District 78 **Representative Steve Gibson (R)**2665 Stagecoach Drive
East Helena, MT 59635-3434





### **Letter from the Montana State Librarian**

On behalf of the Montana State Library, I would like to welcome you to the 2013 legislative session. We appreciate your dedication and hard work on behalf of all Montanans. We hope that this information booklet, compiled by our information experts and full of data on issues of state and national importance, will help inform many of the decisions you have to make in the coming months.

The 2013 Legislative Snapshot includes a wide range of information on issues that affect Montanans. You will find information on our state's economy and the economic impact on your constituents. High-speed, broadband Internet access is essential in this information age and the Snapshot includes a current view of the availability of broadband and Internet services across the state. Education is always an important issue, and you will find relevant information on our state's public schools



and test scores. Throughout Montana, libraries serve as community anchors; we've highlighted the programs and services offered to Montanans through their local libraries. Finally, land, wildlife, and recreation will always be an important part of Montana life, and we've pulled several highlights from our collection that might help guide your decision-making this session. Based on feedback we received from legislators in 2011, we are pleased to make much more of the data available by legislative districts. And we are pleased to provide much of the information in mapped form. Using the Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure, a set of standardized geospatial data, these maps tell powerful stories that will further your understanding of the topics highlighted.

The Montana State Library is a small and very unique agency. We employ librarians, geographers, and natural resource specialists and we partner with botanists, zoologists and ecologists. We work closely with federal and state agencies and local and tribal governments. We manage an enormous collection of state government information in all formats, keeping Montanans informed about the work of their government. And we ensure that Montana's blind and physically disabled citizens have access to reading materials and information.

We also work on behalf of all of Montana's libraries to help them provide the latest and best information, technology and library services to their patrons – your constituents – whether it's downloadable ebooks, public access computers, online information resources, or the latest bestseller. Without the Montana State Library, Montana libraries would not be able to afford these resources and services for their patrons, all of which are being used in record numbers. In this age of information – most of which is only accessed online – the Montana State Library, through libraries across the state, provides a vital link that affects Montanans in a multitude of ways.

We created this booklet for you not only to provide vital information to help you make difficult decisions in the coming months, but to demonstrate the power of what a diverse staff with amazingly diverse skills can do to make information, in many different forms, available to every Montanan. Our work empowers Montanans by providing access to information, enhancing learning in families and communities, and building 21st Century skills. Knowing that our work makes a difference makes us very proud.

We hope that you use this Legislative Snapshot throughout the session. And we hope that you will stop by to see us – in person or virtually. Whether you visit us at our library or online, you will be able to browse our collection of government and natural resource information, get help to research a specific issue, or find a quiet place to work or meet with colleagues. We are located one block east of the Capitol, behind the Montana Historical Society, at the north end of the Justice building. And of course, our services are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week at <a href="http://msl.mt.gov">http://msl.mt.gov</a>.

Sincerely,

### Senate District 39 House District 77 House District 78

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- 2 The Montana Economy and Theories of Economic Growth
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Find additional Senate and House district data, interactive maps, and even more resources online at http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/.

Page 1

Jennie Stapp

Juni Stepp

### The Montana Economy and Theories of Economic Growth

Source: Montana Department of Labor and Industries

It has been an interesting five years for the Montana and U.S. economies, including the deepest and longest U.S. recession since the Great Depression and a slow economic recovery. Montana outperformed the U.S. economy during the recession and recovery, losing only 4.4% of our pre-recession personal income peak compared to 5.6% nationally. Further, since hitting the trough in 2009, Montana's personal income growth has outpaced the U.S. by about 3 percentage points, while the state's payroll job growth has increased by 3.4% compared to 3.1% nationally. Montana's 2012 job growth promises to be strong. From June 2011 to June 2012, Montana added almost 9,800 jobs for an annual growth rate of 2.1% -- above forecasted expectations and above the long-term growth rate of 1.2%. Montana's economy is returning to growth despite the many national and international challenges.

The various forces causing the recession and slow recovery are evident in the quarterly personal income statistics in Figure 1. The national slowdown in the overall economy and particularly in the housing market was first noted in the summer of 2007, but personal income for both the U.S. and Montana continued to expand until the financial crisis in the third and fourth quarters of 2008. Wall Street losses translated into income and job losses on Main Streets in Montana. Although the U.S. recession officially ended in June 2009, Montana continued to lose income until the first quarter of 2010.



Then, just as the U.S. economy turned upward, global problems came to the forefront. The Eurozone's sovereign debt crisis moderated the U.S. recovery, with the first Greece bailout occurring in the second quarter of 2010. As one of America's largest export customers, Europe's economic slowdown reduced the demand for U.S. goods, in addition to increasing uncertainty and risk in the global financial system. In fact, overall global growth slowed from 5.2% in 2010 to 3.8% in 2011, while the advanced

economies that make up the majority of the U.S. export customers slowed from 3% in 2010 to 1.4% in 2011. The last few years have taught Montanans that our economic fortunes are strongly tied to the performance of global and national economies.

Domestic factors have also played a role in the slow emergence of the economy out of the recession. Throughout the 2007 to 2012 period, oil and gas price spikes caused temporary shocks to the economy. Higher fuel prices reduce the amount of discretionary dollars consumers have to spend in grocery stores, restaurants, and retail stores, thus slowing job growth. Also, during the summer of 2011, the federal debt ceiling increase debate increased the uncertainty about future government spending and the safety of U.S. financial instruments. With government spending equaling roughly 20% of the Gross Domestic Product, any large change to that spending would have an impact on the economy. Businesses are still in the shadow of this fiscal uncertainty. Current national fiscal plans call for spending cuts and tax increases equal to about 3.8% of GDP in January 2013, which would likely send the U.S. economy into a shallow recession.iii Businesses and consumers who are reliant on this spending are less likely to make decisions or take on risk in such an uncertain environment.

Like personal income, Montana's payroll employment was impacted by the financial crises, starting with employment losses in the fourth quarter of 2008. Job losses continued throughout 2009 and 2010 before starting recovery in 2011. Wages recovered earlier than employment growth, with the total amount

Figure 1: Montana and U.S. Personal Income Growth

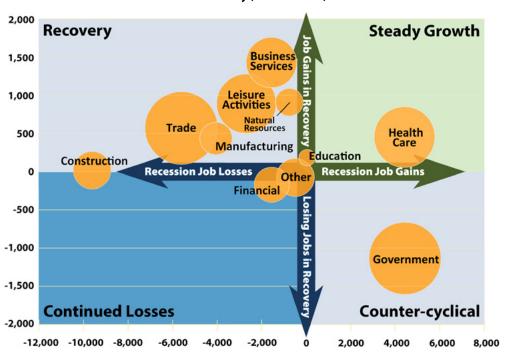


Source: Quarterly Personal Income Data, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

of wages paid to Montana workers starting to increase in the second quarter of 2010. These wage gains translated into job growth in 2011 as the spending of more wages stimulated demand in the high-employment consumer industries. The average annual wage increased by 3.5% in 2011, driving Montana's average annual wage over \$35,000 for the first time.

Payroll employment grew at about 0.9% in 2011, but private employment grew much faster at 1.4%. The job growth by industry is illustrated in Figure 2. The job change during the recession years of 2007 to 2010 is shown on the horizontal axis compared to the past year of recovery on the vertical axis. The size of the bubble indicates the size of the industry employment in 2011. Total job growth in recent years has been slower than private job growth because the government sector shed jobs in 2010 and 2011. Figure 2 includes all public employees in the government bubble, even though many public workers are in the education, health care, or construction industries. Public employment represents roughly 20% of total employment in 2011, with 11% of total employment in local government, 6% in state government, and 3% in the federal government. The government share of total employment has been slowly decreasing over time, although it increased a few percentage points during the recession. The government share returned to its downward trend in the last year. Government is placed in the counter-cyclical quadrant in Figure 2, as it added about 4,400 jobs during the recession and then lost about 1,100 jobs in 2011. Counter-cyclical government employment growth helps stabilize the economy during recessionary periods and helps accelerate the return to growth.

Figure 2: Industry Job Change during the Recession (2007 to 2010) and Recovery (2010 to 2011)



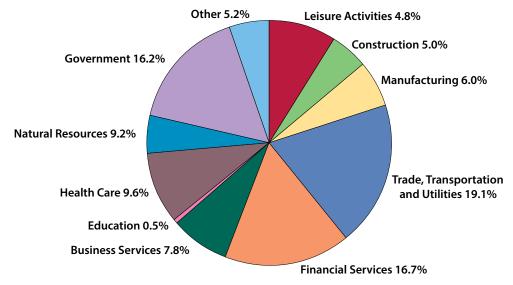
Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

The health care industry has added jobs throughout the recession and recovery, adding almost 5,000 jobs over the last five years. Only the financial services industry (which includes real estate) and other services posted employment losses in 2011, with all other industries in recovery with job gains. Business services, including administration and professional services, added the most jobs in 2011, followed by natural resources (including oil and gas mining) and the leisure activities sector

(which includes restaurants, bars, entertainment, and hotels). Trade, manufacturing, and construction posted the most losses during the recession, but all three industries are back on the recovery path with job gains in 2011. Wood product manufacturing and residential construction have been slow to recover in the aftermath of the national housing downturn, but other manufacturing and commercial and industrial construction posted job gains over the past year.

Figure 2 illustrates the size of each industry by the size of the industry's bubble, with trade, health care, government, and leisure activities employing the most workers. However, employment is only one way to contribute to the economy. Figure 3 illustrates the contribution of each industry to Montana's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Although health care represents 15% of Montana's total workforce, it contributes 10% of Montana's GDP. Similarly, the leisure activities sector comprises 13% of employment, but contributes only 5% of GDP. Other industries contribute more to GDP than to employment. The financial services industry, which includes real estate, contributes 17% of Montana's GDP, but only 5% of Montana's employment. The manufacturing and natural resource sectors also contribute significant GDP (15% combined), but are a small percentage of employment (7%). No industry is more important than another, but each industry has different roles to play in the economy.

Figure 3. Montana Gross Domestic Product by Industry, 2011



Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

Figure 4: Top 10 Exports from Montana to the Rest of the World (millions)

1.	Bulk Wheat	881.8
2.	Mineral Fuel, Oil, etc.	374.2
3.	Inorganic Chemicals	346.4
4.	Industrial Machinery (including computers)	197.9
5.	Vehicles, Parts, etc.	114.9
6.	Cereals	60.5
7.	Ores, Slag & Ash	60.2
8.	Salt, Sulfur, Earth & Stone	57.6
9.	Aircraft, Parts, etc.	40.3
10	Optic, Medical or Surgical Instruments	37.6

Source: Montana Department of Commerce, Office of Trade and International Relations, 2011

The manufacturing and natural resources industries are also important because of the amount of exports they provide for our economy. Exports bring new wealth into our economy, which then drives economic growth in all industries as the money is circulated through our economy. Figure 4 illustrates the top 10 Montana exports. Many are raw natural resources from the agriculture and mining industries, or manufacturing products that add value to the raw commodities. Overall, Montana's exports increased by 14% in 2011. Montana's largest export customers include other states, Canada, Asia, and Europe. Based on data from the first half of 2012, Montana exports may decrease slightly in 2012 because of slower economic growth in many of our non-U.S. global trading partners.v

The western portion of Montana was harder hit by the recession and global slowdown compared to the eastern portion of the state. 2011 unemployment rates by region are shown in Figure 5. The large job losses in wood product manufacturing had a disproportional effect in Northwestern Montana, while the large recessionary job losses in construction had the largest impact in both the Northwest and around the Bozeman region. These two areas continue to have the highest unemployment rates in 2011. In contrast, the Eastern portion of the state was less impacted by the recession because of a heavy reliance on energy, agriculture, health care, and government – all industries that performed relatively well during the recession. The unemployment rate in the East was only 4.7% in 2011. The development of the Bakken oil shale has brought a great deal of development into the

region, both in the primary oil and gas mining industry and in related business services, such as environmental engineering and employment firms. Although unemployment in the western portion of the state continues to be high, job growth has returned to all Montana regions. In fact, the Southwest region of the state (including Butte, Bozeman, Dillon, and Helena) has led the state in job gains as we have exited the recession, leading the Southwest region's unemployment rate to decrease slightly in 2011 to 6.1% from 6.6% in 2010.

All of Montana's regions are expected to post job gains in 2012, with continued growth expected in 2013. However, job growth is expected to remain slower than before the recession for several years. The Montana Department of Labor and Industry's job projections expect 1.4% job growth in 2012 and 2013, compared to the 2.2% annual growth that the state experienced from 2000 to 2007 prior to the recession. In many ways, the rapid economic growth prior to the recession was artificially high because of the low interest rates that caused a growth bubble. Slower expected growth is simply a result of being outside the bubble period.

Growth is also expected to be slower in the future because of cutbacks in government spending and slower growth in consumer spending as Americans save and try to reduce their debt loads. With government spending comprising about 20% and consumption comprising about 70% of aggregate demand, the slowdown in these sectors will translate into slower overall economic growth. Lower domestic demand from consumers and governments will lead many businesses to slow production or look abroad to foreign markets to supplement growth. Both alternatives may lead to slower employment growth domestically. Further, a slowing global economy will likely moderate Montana export growth in 2012 and 2013, although global demand is expected to return in later years.

Despite domestic and global challenges, Montana's economy has proven to be incredibly resilient in the last few years. Montana's economy is now in recovery, adding over 9,800 jobs in the last year, and posting over two years of personal income and wage gains. Although unemployment remains undesirably high, Montana's job growth has re-employed out-of-work Montanans and brought stronger wages back to workers and their families. Future years are expected to bring continued growth to our state as our industries continue recovery from the recession, and the Bakken development provides new opportunities for income growth and entrepreneurialism.

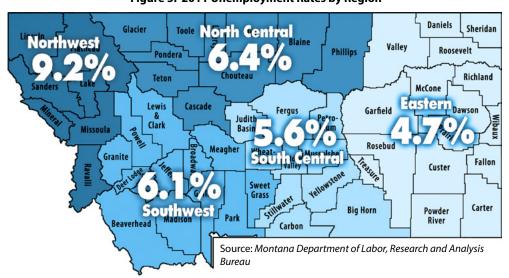


Figure 5: 2011 Unemployment Rates by Region

i The long-term growth rate of 1.2% for Montana's total employment growth is based on employment data from 1976 to 2011 using the Local Area Unemployment Statistics published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Montana Department of Labor and Industry (DLI). Job growth forecasts based on this series by DLI suggested job growth of only 0.9% in 2011.

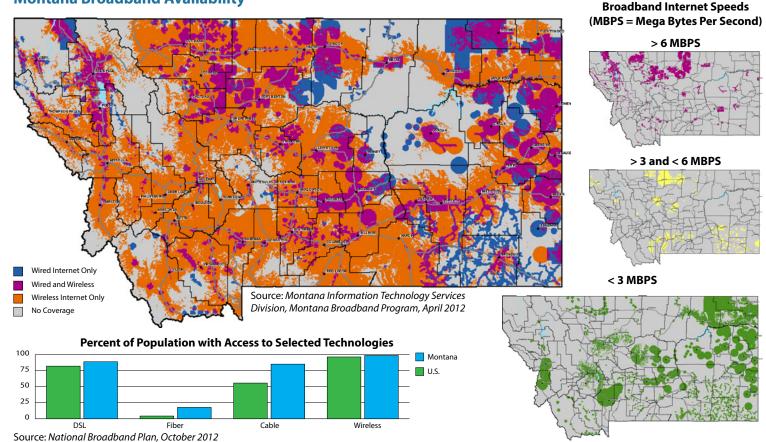
ii International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2012. www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2012/01/weodata/index.aspx.

iii Global Insight, "U.S. Economy: The Fiscal Cliff" June 28, 2012 and Congressional Budget Office, "An Update to the Budget and Economic Outlook: Fiscal Years 2012 to 2022" Aug. 22, 2012.

iv For more information on employment and wage growth, please see the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Labor Day Report 2012, available at <a href="http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913">http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913</a> LDR-12.pdf.

v WiserTrade, U.S. State Exports by NAICS Industry. At <u>www.wisertrade.org</u>. See footnote 2 for growth projections.

### **Montana Broadband Availability**



### **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program**

Under the Broadband Technologies Opportunities Program (BTOP) funded by the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA) and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the Montana State Library is partnering with 44 of Montana's public libraries to expand access to free, high-speed Internet to 86% of the state's population by 2013. Funds have supported: increased broadband speeds; decreased patron wait time; improved access by purchasing ADA compliant

software, hardware, and furniture, and through minor renovation projects aimed at increasing accessibility of computing center facilities; digital literacy training; and a mobile computer lab.

### **Highlights include:**

- Increased average statewide library broadband speeds from 3.55 mbps to 15 mbps
- Added 478 public workstations (212 desktops, 46 children's computers, 200 laptops, 17 touchscreens and 3 iMacs) for a total of 781

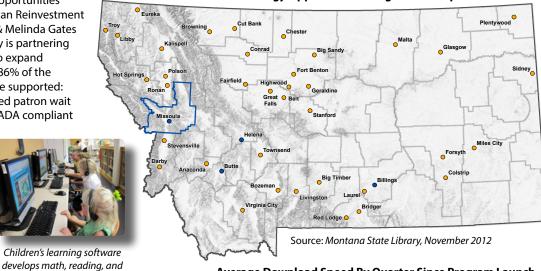
critical-thinking skills

- Decreased average wait time from 20 minutes to less than 5 minutes
- Provided digital literacy training to over 70,000 Montanans and 1,200 librarians on topics such as employment resources, tax filing, self-help law, Internet and email, and computer basics

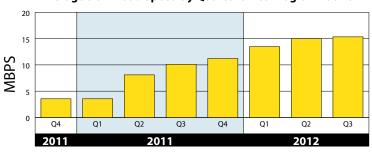
### **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program Participants**

Source: Montana Information Technology Services Division,

Montana Broadband Program, April 2012



### Average Download Speed By Quarter Since Program Launch



Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

### **2010 Poverty and Median Income Estimates**

		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	39	77	78
Median Household Income	43,872	55,905	65,699	47,061
% in Poverty All Ages	15	10	11	8
% in Poverty Ages Under 18	19	6	3	9

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

### Percent of Households With One or More Persons 65 Years and Over

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 39	District 77	District 78
One or More 65 and Over	25	22	21	23
One Person	10	11	6	15
Two Or More Persons	14	11	15	8
Family	14	11	14	7
Nonfamily	1	1	1	0

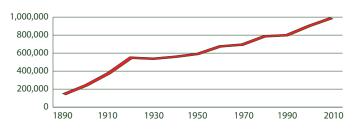
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### **Percent of Change in Number of Housing Units**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 39	District 77	District 78
2000 Census	412,633	6,915	3,577	3,338
2010 Census	482,825	8,709	4,251	4,458
Percent of Change	+ 17.0	+ 25.9	+ 18.8	+ 33.6

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Censes

### Montana Historic Population Growth 1890 - 2010 Censes

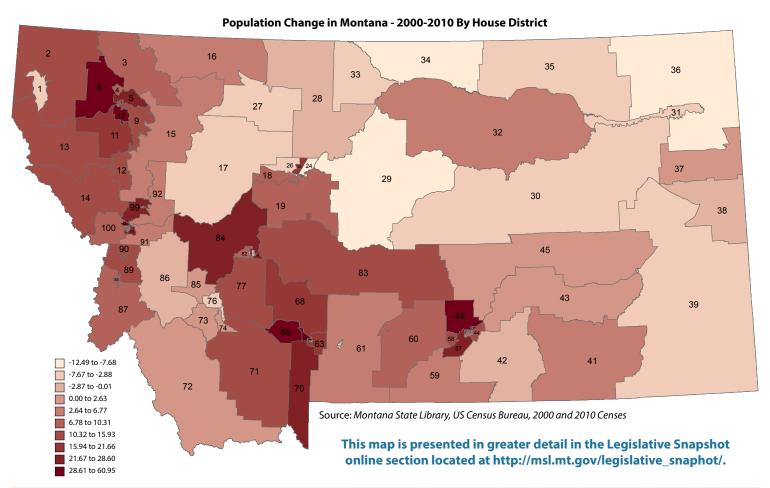


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1890 - 2010 Censes

### 2010 Census Data

	Total	Male	Female
United States	308,745,538	151,781,326	156,964,212
Under 5 years	20,201,362	10,319,427	9,881,935
Under 18 years	74,181,467	37,945,136	36,236,331
18 to 64 years	194,356,087	96,473,230	97,882,857
65 years and over	40,267,984	17,362,960	22,905,024
Montana	989,415	496,667	492,748
Under 5 years	62,423	32,129	30,294
Under 18 years	223,563	114,909	108,654
18 to 64 years	619,110	313,713	305,397
65 years and over	146,742	68,045	78,697

Source: US Census Bureau, 2010 Census



### **Demographics**

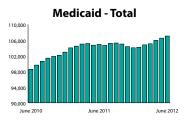
### **Veteran Population Projections**

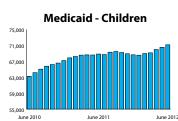
Montana is ranked second among the states for percent of the civilian population 18 years and over who are veterans. (12.3 percent, U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey)

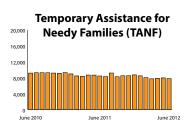
		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	39	77	78
Civilian population (>18)	746,963	14,387	7,478	6,909
Non Veterans	646,089	12,084	6,267	5,817
Veterans	100,874	2,303	1,211	1,092
% of Gulf War (>9/01)	9.0%	11%	11%	10%
% of Gulf War (8/90-8/01)	15%	18%	15%	22%
Vietnam era	37%	37%	45%	28%
Korean War	13%	11%	9%	13%
World War II	10%	8%	4%	13%

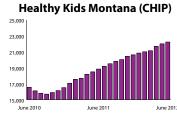
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services Selected Eligibles - Monthly Enrollment





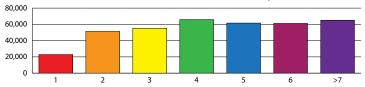




Source: Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services, August 2012

### **Montana Median Income By Household Size**

Median Income for All Households: 43,872



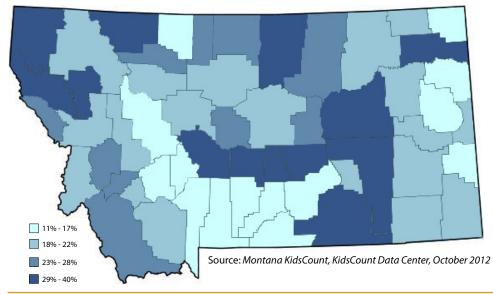
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### Percent of Individuals Below Poverty Level (12 Month Period)

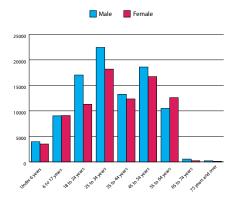
		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 39	District 77	District 78
Total (Count)	138,109	1,743	1,055	688
Males	46.2%	65.3%	78.7%	44.9%
Under 5 years	5.0%	3.7%	1.1%	7.7%
5 years	1.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.4%
6 to 11 years	4.8%	0.9%	0.0%	2.2%
12 to 14 years	2.1%	2.4%	0.0%	6.0%
15 years	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	1.3%	0.9%	1.7%
18 to 24 years	8.6%	17.3%	24.4%	6.4%
25 to 34 years	5.5%	8.1%	11.9%	2.3%
35 to 44 years	4.6%	9.4%	13.6%	3.1%
45 to 54 years	5.3%	10.1%	14.2%	3.8%
55 to 64 years	3.8%	7.2%	8.6%	5.1%
65 to 74 years	1.6%	2.2%	3.7%	0.0%
> 75 years	1.4%	2.6%	0.2%	6.3%
Females	53.8%	34.7%	21.3%	55.1%
Under 5 years	5.1%	1.1%	0.0%	2.9%
5 years	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
6 to 11 years	4.7%	1.8%	1.2%	2.6%
12 to 14 years	2.0%	0.9%	0.5%	1.5%
15 years	0.7%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	1.4%	0.9%	2.0%
18 to 24 years	11.0%	7.7%	8.9%	6.0%
25 to 34 years	7.3%	3.9%	0.5%	9.2%
35 to 44 years	5.0%	2.5%	0.6%	5.4%
45 to 54 years	5.5%	4.3%	3.7%	5.2%
55 to 64 years	4.3%	6.8%	1.5%	14.8%
65 to 74 years	2.2%	1.8%	2.3%	1.0%
> 75 years	3.5%	2.4%	1.0%	4.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### Montana Child Poverty By County (Percent - 2009)



### **Montana Health Insurance Coverage Status**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey

### **Indexes**

Indexes				
Population	Montana	Senate District 39	House District 77	House District 78
Total population	989,415	20,393	9,685	10,708
Median age (years)	40	42	46	38
Total population - 65 years and over	146,742	2,925	1,254	1,671
Total population - 18 to 64 years	619,110	12,492	6,181	6,311
Total population - under 18 years	223,563	4,976	2,250	2,726
Total population - under 5 years	62,423	1,243	455	788
One race	964,439	19,865	9,483	10,382
White	884,961	19,183	9,272	9,911
Black/African American	4,027	42	13	29
American Indian/Alaska Native	62,555	446	125	321
Asian	6,253	94	36	58
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	668	11	0	11
Some other race	5,975	89	37	52
Two or more races	24,976	528	202	326
Hispanic/Latino	28,565	449	186	263
Social	Montana	Senate District 39	House District 77	House District 78
Total households	401,328	7,493	3,674	3,819
Average household size	2	2	2	2
Average family size	3	3	3	3
Family households (families)	256,130	4,950	2,705	2,245
Male householder, no wife present, family	15,368	183	108	75
Male householder, no wife present, family - with own children under 18 years	9,016	128	81	47
Female householder, no husband present, family	33,651	512	142	370
Female householder, no husband present, family - with own children under 18 years	21,355	380	57	323
Nonfamily households	145,198	2,543	969	1,574
Householder living alone	116,779	1,972	765	1,207
Householder living alone - 65 years and over	41,923	802	231	571
Households with one or more people under 18 years	116,926	2,375	1,077	1,298
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	99,541	1,654	781	873
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	235,983	4,130	1,924	2,206
Nursery school, preschool	13,206	255	115	140
Kindergarten	12,085	320	105	215
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	96,195	1,922	935	987
High school (grades 9-12)	52,304	1,125	529	596
College or graduate school	62,193	508	240	268
Economic	Montana	Senate District 39	House District 77	House District 78
Employment status - population 16 years and over	778,518	15,061	7,776	7,285
Civilian labor force - employed	476,195	9,597	5,121	4,476
Civilian labor force - unemployed	28,683	611	260	351
Armed forces	3,737	29	2	27
Not in labor force	269,903	4,824	2,393	2,431
Females 16 years and over in labor force	391,139	7,417	3,579	3,838
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18	18	19	17
Mean earnings (dollars)	55,129	62,215	70,171	53,833
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	15,179	15,130	16,456	13,914
Mean retirement income (dollars)	18,679	20,424	24,452	16,086
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	7,895	8,330	9,811	7,242
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	2,954	6,190	3,270	7,329
Median family income (dollars)	55,725	66,147	77,818	61,408
Mean family income (dollars)	68,016	76,294	88,434	61,665
Housing	Montana	Senate District 39	House District 77	House District 78
Total housing units	471,723	8,179	4,119	4,060
Occupied housing units	401,328	7,493	3,674	3,819
Vacant housing units	70,395	686	445	241
Homeowner vacancy rate	70,373	2	2	2
Rental vacancy rate	6	6	5	6
Built 2005 or later	18,895	594	155	439
Owner-occupied	277,023	6,088	3,273	2,815
Renter-occupied	124,305	1,405	401	1,004
Median (dollars)	173,300	192,500	254,000	158,900
Housing units with a mortgage	162.090	4.130	2.122	2.008

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census/2006-2010 American Community Survey

Housing units with a mortgage

Housing units without a mortgage

162,090

114,933

4,130

1,958

2,008

807

2,122

1,151

### **Accredited Schools**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 39	District 77	District 78
Elementaries	440	8	5	3
Middle Schools	49	2	1	1
Grades 7-8 Schools	164	1	1	0
High Schools	185	2	2	0
Total	838	13	9	4

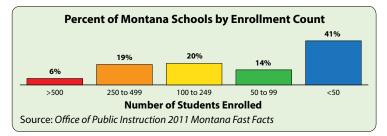
Source: Montana State Library, Montana Office of Public Instruction, September 2012

### **Montana School Libraries**

Per MCA 20-7-202, each school in Montana maintains a school library.

Average circulation per library per year	13,788
Access to Statewide Databases	100%
No summer library hours	83%

Source: 2012 Montana School Library Data Survey



### **Montana Test Scores - Achievement Levels**

### 4th Grade Reading

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	31%	29%	25%	27%	27%
At or above basic	69%	71%	75%	73%	73%
Below proficient	65%	64%	61%	65%	64%
At or above proficient	35%	36%	39%	35%	36%

### 8th Grade Reading

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	18%	18%	15%	16%	14%
At or above basic	82%	82%	85%	84%	86%
Below proficient	63%	63%	61%	62%	58%
At or above proficient	37%	37%	39%	38%	42%

### 4th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	19%	15%	12%	12%	13%
At or above basic	81%	85%	88%	88%	87%
Below proficient	69%	62%	56%	55%	55%
At or above proficient	31%	38%	44%	45%	45%

### 8th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	21%	20%	21%	18%	17%
At or above basic	79%	80%	79%	82%	83%
Below proficient	65%	64%	62%	56%	54%
At or above proficient	35%	36%	38%	44%	46%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2012

# Montana High School Graduation Rates By High School District 0 - 59% 60 - 69% 70 - 79% 80 - 89% 90 - 100% Montana High School Graduation Rates By High School District Minimum Annual Control of Public Instruction, October 2012

### 4th Graders Who Scored Below Proficient Reading Level

By Family Income	2011
Eligible for free/reduced school lunch	77%
Not eligible for free/reduced school lunch	55%

By Race and Hispanic Origin	2011
White	61%
Hispanic or Latino	77%
American Indian	86%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2011

### **Early Literacy**

For low-income children in particular, a "readiness gap" fuels much of what has become known as the achievement gap. The readiness gap grows exponentially between birth and kindergarten due to differences in children's resources and opportunities for physical, linguistic, cognitive, social, emotional, and behavioral development. This gap continues to grow as children attend K-12 school.

Nearly 2/3 of Montana's fourth graders cannot read at a proficient level. The fact is that the fourth-graders who cannot meet proficient levels in reading today are all too likely to become our nation's lowest-income, least-skilled, least-productive, and most costly citizens tomorrow. Low achievement in reading, which begins with opportunistic differences starting at birth, has important long-term consequences in terms of individual earning potential, global competitiveness, and general productivity.

Source: MontanaKidsCount, September 2011

# Montana Head Start Locations Libby Futbead Browning Libby Futbead Railspell Futbour Browning Libby Futbead Rocacute Blaine Forger Rocacute Rocacut

### Libraries

There are 769 libraries in the Montana Library Directory. Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries. For more detailed information on Montana's libraries visit http://www.msl.mt.gov/For\_Librarians/Library\_Directory/. See the Education page for more information about Montana's school libraries.

	Montana	Senate District 39	House District 77	House District 78
Public	82	6	6	2
	~-			2
Branches	34	3	3	1
Bookmobiles	3	0	0	0
Academic	26	3	3	2
Institutional	2	2	2	0
School	562	42	42	21
Special	57	27	27	21
Other	3	0	0	0
Total	769	83	83	47

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### **Montana's Cultural Heritage**

In partnership with the Montana Historical Society and other organizations, the Montana State Library promotes preservation of and online

access to our state's cultural heritage. The Montana Memory Project website makes a variety of historic as well as contemporary resources available in digital format for education, business, pleasure, and lifelong learning.



Fire trucks at Presbyterian Church, Lewistown, MT

http://mtmemory.org/.

### **Connecting to Collections**

The Montana Historical Society and the Montana State Library partnered on a statewide project to assess the preservation needs of collections at Montana's more than 400 cultural organizations. The assessment documented the need for training, environmental monitoring, on-site surveys of collections and facilities,

Montar

and disaster preparedness assistance.

### **Montana Talking Book Library**

### Services for Montanans with Visual, Physical and Reading Disabilities

The Montana State Library supports free specialized and direct accessible library services to Montanans with visual and physical disabilities through the Montana Talking Book Library (MTBL). The number of veterans served has increased to 12.4% of all patrons. Overall patrons have increased by 15%. MTBL circulation has increased by 15.16%. The Patron Outreach Project is designed to connect more Montanans with MTBL services.

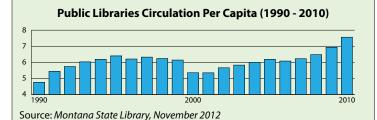
MTBL's local recordings and national digitization projects continue to progress and offer a wider variety of digital

audio books to patrons in both physical delivery and digital BARD (Braille and Audio Reading Download) delivery programs. These are designed to meet patrons' needs at their personal resource and skills level, including homebound patrons.

For more information: http://msl.mt.gov/tbl/ OR 1-800-332-3400

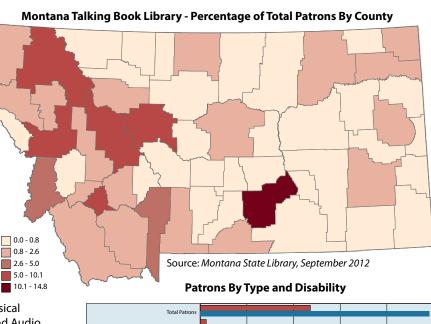
### **Montana Public Libraries Fast Facts**

- Montana's public libraries hold 3,719,920 items.
- Montanans visited their public libraries an average of five times throughout the year, for a total of 4,599,660 visits in 2011.
- Montana library patrons checked out 7,519,019 items in 2011, about eight items per person.
- Librarians in Montana's public libraries fielded 465,036 reference questions in SFY 2011, or 8,934 questions per week.
- 100% of all Montana libraries provide Internet access to patrons
- Nearly half of all Montanans (467,303) have a library card.



### **Courier Project**

As access to quality information has become a vital part of our lives, the Montana State Library is partnering with libraries on a number of ways to share information and materials affordably and dependably. One of these methods is the Montana Courier Project, which uses a commercial courier service to ship library materials and resources around the state. As participation has grown, libraries are seeing increasingly significant savings in the cost of moving library materials around the state.



Deaf & Blind Disabilities

Physical Disability

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

Digital Users

Number of Patron

### Libraries

The Montana State Library works on behalf of all Montana libraries to help them provide the latest and best information and library services to their patrons - your constituents. We negotiate on behalf of libraries across the state to get the best rate on cutting-edge library products and services, keeping libraries relevant and engaged in their local communities. Our statewide suite of resource sharing tools through our unique group services contract with Online Computing Library Center (OCLC) enables patrons to borrow library materials from anywhere in the world and provides Montana collections to citizens of the world. Discover It, a new statewide search tool for libraries. makes the patron's discovery experience into a one stop, "Google-like" experience. Without statewide library projects, some of which are listed here, many Montanans would be left behind in this age of information.

### **Participating Libraries**

Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries that are participating in the following statewide projects.

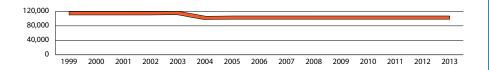
		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 39	District 77	District 78
Statewide Databases	769	83	83	47
OCLC	769	83	83	47
OCLC Group Services	252	27	27	17
Montana Shared Catalog	163	14	14	10
MontanaLibrary2Go	88	7	7	2
Ready2Read	72	7	7	2
Courier Project	46	6	6	2
Montana Memory Project	34	7	7	4

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### -State Aid Dollars for Public Libraries

State aid to public libraries is provided through the Information Access Montana Act (IAMA) passed by the Montana Legislature in 1989. The act is designed to broaden access to existing information by strengthening public libraries, augment and extend services provided by public libraries, and permit new types of library services based on local need. For fiscal year 2013, a total of \$102,830 was distributed amongst the state's 82 public libraries.

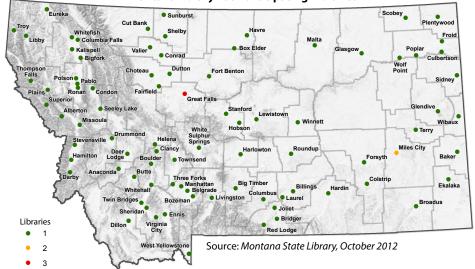
### State Aid for Montana Public Libraries (1999 - 2013)



	Per	PerSq	
State Aid for Public Libraries in Senate District 39	Capita \$	Mile \$	Total \$
Butte-Silver Bow Public Library, Butte	3,099	65	3,164
Jefferson County Library System, Boulder	518	66	583
Lewis and Clark Library, Helena	5,744	314	6,057
North Jefferson County Library District, Clancy	516	85	600
Three Forks Community Library, Three Forks	371	9	381
William K. Kohrs Memorial Library, Deer Lodge	637	211	847

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### MontanaLibrary2Go Participating Libraries



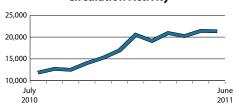
### Statewide Databases and HomeworkMT

Thanks to an allocation from the Montana legislature, the Montana State Library offers statewide periodical databases to all Montana library patrons. Access to this completely online collection - accessible in the library, at home, or on a mobile device - includes hundreds of journals and thousands of full text articles on everything from business resources to health information. Montanans performed nearly 6.5 million searches within the "Discover It" statewide search tool last year. Library patrons also have access to live tutors and online homework assistance through HomeworkMT. Montana students engaged in 8,102 live tutoring sessions and 3,715 online sessions to get assistance with math, science, social studies and the GED. Adults accessed the resource for assistance with computer and financial literacy, resumes, and helping children with homework.

### MontanaLibrary2Go

The ever increasing popularity of downloadable audio and e-books makes MontanaLibrary2Go a favorite of Montana library patrons. Participating libraries deliver a growing collection of downloadable audio and e-book titles to their patrons. Titles are available for download on a wide variety of mobile devices including Kindles, iPods, iPads, iPhones and Androids. Patrons from participating libraries downloaded 206,801 titles between July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012.

### MontanaLibrary2Go Circulation Activity



Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### Libraries

### **Ready 2 Read**

The Montana State Library's Ready 2 Read program is designed to help parents and caregivers understand the value of sharing language and literacy with their children and the importance these skills play throughout a person's life. The Ready 2 Read program has provided extensive early childhood training for Montana librarians; placed early childhood materials, including age-appropriate books and toys, into libraries throughout the state; and helped Montana libraries become community hubs for healthy child and family development, which provide all parents of young children access to age appropriate reading materials and a 21st Century learning environment that will reap rewards for society far into the future.

http://ready2readmontana.org/

### **Montana GIS Portal**



The Montana GIS Portal serves as Montana's primary online resource to discover geospatial data. The Portal provides online access to hundreds of datasets in a variety of formats for use in maps, web mapping applications and geospatial analyses.

http://gisportal.msl.mt.gov/

### **State Names Authority (SNA)**

The Montana State Library is responsible for representing the State of Montana to the US Board of Geographic Names (BGN). The SNA is notified when the BGN receives proposals for new names or changes to existing names recognized by the federal government for natural features such as streams and mountains in Montana. The SNA solicits opinions on the proposals from state and local agencies and from the public, then forwards these opinions, along with the State's recommendation, to the BGN. The SNA web site at <a href="http://msl.mt.gov/geonames">http://msl.mt.gov/geonames</a> has more information and a database of all proposals made for Montana since 2002.

## Eureka Columbia Falls Bigfork Choteau Fort Benton Superior Superior Stavensville Darby Anaconda Butte Tries Forks Box Elder Park Chinook Harlein Box Elder Park Choteau Fort Benton Fairfield Geraldine Beit Cidancy White Sulphur Springs Boulder Anaconda Butte Tries Forks Bejarade Dummond Bejarade Dummond Stavensville Darby Anaconda Butte Tries Forks Bejarade Dillon Dillon

### **Statewide Library Training**

The Montana State Library's three consultants travel throughout Montana and meet one-on-one with librarians and library trustees across the state, assisting with everything from training and technology to applying Montana library law and fundraising basics. In the last fiscal year, MSL's consultants traveled over 37,505 miles, made over 2,830 contacts and completed over 167 visits with Montana's library community.



Number of trainings 29 Number of students at trainings 450

Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

Source: Montana State Library, October 2011 - September 2012

### **Montana Shared Catalog**

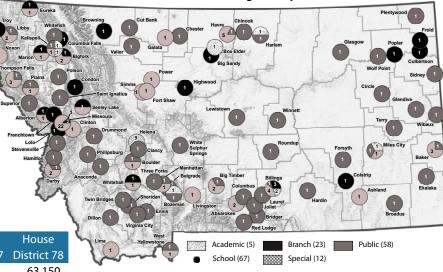
The Montana Shared Catalog helps more than 160 Montana libraries meet today's library users' demands. It gives Montanans a rich and easy-to-use catalog including more than 5 million items that patrons circulated 4,871,174 times from August 2011 to September 2012. Forty-two of the MSC member libraries have joined together in three separate groups to share their collections and patrons among their members. These resource sharing libraries are in the 4-Rivers Group (10 members in Southwestern Montana), BridgerNet Group (5 members in Gallatin County), and the Partners Group (27 members located across the state).

**Montana Shared Catalog Circulation** 

		Senate	House	House	
	Montana	District 39	District 77	District 78	
Circulation	4,871,174	139,778	139,778	63,150	

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

### Montana Shared Catalog Participants



### **State Publications Available Online!**

The Montana State Library is digitizing our legacy print state publications collection of 37,000+ publications dating from 1874. To date, over one million pages have been digitized. These publications are available online in a variety of formats at <a href="http://statepublications.mt.gov">http://statepublications.mt.gov</a>. Use of these online items is exponentially more frequent than traditional print usage.

### **Geographic Information**

### **Montana Land Information Act**

Montana Governments and Groups Receiving MLIA Grants The Montana Land FY 2008 Through FY 2013 Information Account is funded through document Fort Peck Tribes recording fees as described Chippewa Swan Valley School District LINCOLN in MCA 7-4-2637. The Cree Tribe account supplies funds FLATHEAD for work on statewide datasets, called the Montana Salish TETON **Spatial Data Infrastructure** Kootenai Tribe (MSDI), and provides funding for local, regional, and tribal efforts to build and support GIS capacity. The statewide datasets. such as cadastral (tax parcels), aerial photography, addressed structures, and wetlands are used by local, state, tribal, federal, and private sector GIS STILL-WATER YELLOWSTON practitioners. **Montana Land Information Account Funds to State Account By Year** 750.000 Tribal Governments Grants County Grants Counties with Multiple Grants 500,000 Cities and Other Eligible Entity Grants

### **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure**

\*FY06 does not include a June 06 collection month

FY10

FY08 FY09

Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

The Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure or MSDI contains 14 Framework layers that digitally represent the physical and cultural landscape of Montana. This information is developed with private sector, local, state, and tribal programs and in cooperation with the federal government. The State of Montana partners with all levels of government to create a complete standardized set of data for Montana base maps.

These 14 layers can help improve business inefficiencies; route traffic; study sensitive species after an oil spill; plan for future development; spur economic development; deliver necessary immunization services to children in your community and more.

## MSDI represent cana. This in, local, state, the federal swith all standardized The Montana Cadastral Mapping Application is a robust mapping tool that provides access to selected Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure layers, including information on public and private land ownership.

Montana Cadastral Application http://gis.mt.gov

Source: Montana State Library, August 2012

### **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure Layers**



250.000

Hydrography

























For more information, visit http://giscoordination.mt.gov

### Land

### **Land Ownership**

Senate District 39 ranks number 23 in size and is 1,632.814 square miles, or about 1% of Montana's total land area (146,926 square miles). The average senate district in Montana is 2,938 square miles and the average house district is 1,469 square miles.

	Montana Senat		Senate Distric	District 39 House Distri		rict 77 House District 7		t 78
	Area		Area		Area		Area	
Owner	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%
Private	95,080	65	682	42	660	41	22	97
Local Government	208	<1	3	<1	3	<1	<1	1
Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks	648	<1	5	<1	5	<1	0	0
State Trust Land	8,092	6	40	2	40	2	<1	<1
Other State Land	139	<1	4	<1	4	<1	<1	1
US Bureau of Land Management	12,505	9	137	8	137	9	0	0
US Fish and Wildlife Service	1,448	<1	3	<1	3	<1	0	0
US Forest Service	26,608	18	760	47	760	47	0	0
US National Park Service	1,853	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Federal Land	344	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	0	0
Total	146,926		1,633		1,610		22	

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

### **Private Land Agricultural Use**

	Montana		Senate District 39		House District 77		House District 78	
Owner	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%
Continuous Crop	29,162	<1	4	<1	4	<1	0	0
Fallow Crop	13,497,077	16	37,530	3	31,151	3	6,379	44
Farmstead	34,343	<1	338	<1	308	<1	30	<1
Grazing	51,274,975	62	454,799	41	448,189	41	6,610	46
Irrigated	1,891,718	2	17,092	2	15,801	1	1,291	9
Timber	15,346,749	18	607,994	54	607,994	55	0	0
Wild Hay	1,235,624	1	1,578	<1	1,502	<1	76	<1
Total	83,309,648		1,119,335		1,104,949		14,386	

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Department of Revenue, September 2012

### **Conservation Easements (Acres)**

		Senate District	House District	House District
	Montana	39	77	78
Bitter Root Land Trust	2,624	0	0	0
City Government	601	0	0	0
Clark Fork-Pend Oreille Conservancy	208	0	0	0
County Government	528	0	0	0
Ducks Unlimited (Wetlands America Trust)	16,997	0	0	0
Five Valleys Land Trust	47,591	0	0	0
Flathead Land Trust	9,568	0	0	0
Gallatin Valley Land Trust	37,046	0	0	0
Humane Society Wildlife Land Trust	279	0	0	0
Montana Conservation Trust	736	0	0	0
Montana Department of Transportation	999	0	0	0
Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks	417,119	7,385	7,385	0
Montana Land Reliance	895,520	3,294	3,294	0
Mule Deer Foundation	155	0	0	0
National Wildlife Federation	20	0	0	0
Prickly Pear Land Trust	3,246	836	836	0
Rattlesnake Land Trust	190	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation	50,266	0	0	0
Salish and Kootenai Tribal Lands	222	0	0	0
The Bighorn Institute	1,443	0	0	0
The Conservation Fund	15,061	0	0	0
The Nature Conservancy	316,722	0	0	0
The Vital Ground Foundation	912	0	0	0
US Bureau of Reclamation	42	0	0	0
US Department of Agriculture	26,901	140	140	0
US Fish and Wildlife Service	241,264	0	0	0
US Forest Service	20,038	159	159	0
US Government	9,251	0	0	0
Total	2,115,548	11,813	11,813	0

### Montana Land Management Tool

To view more land management and conservation easement information, visit the Natural Heritage MapViewer at <a href="http://">http://</a> mtnhp.org/mapviewer. The MapViewer displays land management information (public lands, managed areas, and conservation easements); wildlife sightings (more than 1,300,000); land cover/land use; and, over 28,000 georeferenced photos from across Montana. It links directly into the Montana Field Guides for more information about Montana's animals, plants and habitats. The Natural Heritage Program is the state's source for reliable, objective information and expertise to support stewardship of our native species and habitats. http://mtnhp.org

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Natural Heritage Program, June 2012

### **Montana Ground Water Investigations Program**

- Investigates critical groundwater challenges such as groundwater/surfacewater interaction, impacts of land use change, development stress, and more.
- Results provide scientific basis for sound, informed, water-management decisions.

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/gwip/gwip.asp

### **Montana Ground Water Assessment Program**

- Maps groundwater quality and the distribution of Montana's aquifers
- Provides long-term groundwater quality and water-level monitoring
- Maintains the central repository for Montana's groundwater information

http://mbmggwic.mtech.edu/

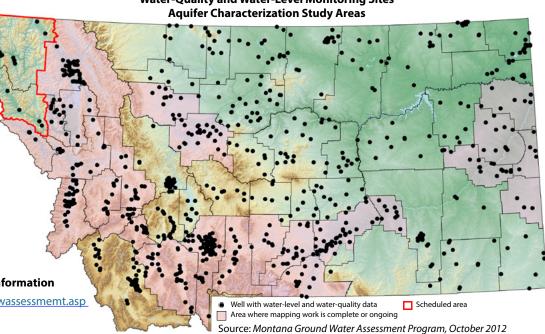
**Ground Water Assessment Program information** 

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/grw/grwassessmemt.asp

### **Ground Water Investigation Program Project Areas Map** Active or completed projects Next scheduled projects Unscheduled projects

Source: Montana Ground Water Investigation Program, September 2012

### **Water-Quality and Water-Level Monitoring Sites**



### **Montana Drought Resources**

The Montana Governor's Drought **Advisory Committee** is charged with monitoring, forecasting, and reporting water supply and moisture conditions, enabling



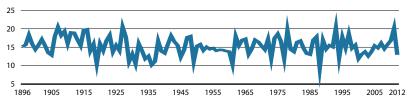
Montanans to make timely and informed decisions to mitigate drought impacts in a proactive manner.

For historic analysis, up-to-date information, and maps on Montana's current drought situation visit http://drought.mt.gov/.

### **Montana Digital Atlas**

Additional mapping and data capabilities are available through the Montana State Library at <a href="http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp">http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp</a>. The Montana Digital Atlas allows users to identify a place of interest and view an atlas of information about that place that includes a broad range of data categories such as land ownership and use, census data, water information and biological data.

### Montana Annual Precipitation in Inches (1895 - 2012)

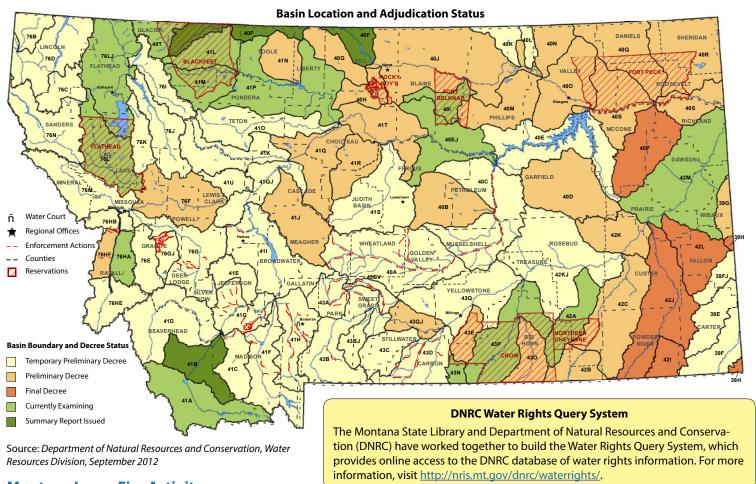


Source: NOAA National Climate Data Center, September 2012

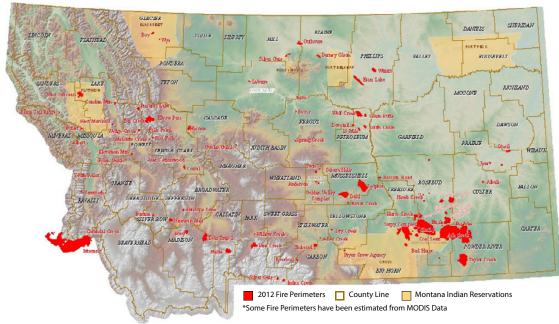
### Water/Fire

### **Water Rights**

The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation Water Adjudication Bureau assists the Montana Water Court in the adjudication of all claims to pre July 1, 1973 water rights. The Bureau examines all claims pursuant to Supreme Court rules and provides a summary report to the Water Court on each of the basins (85) in the state. Pursuant to legislation passed in 2005 the Bureau must complete the examination of the remaining 57,000 claims (as of 2005) by June 30, 2015. The map below shows the current status of the adjudication process. Visit <a href="http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/">http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/</a>.



### **Montana Large Fire Activity**



Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, Forestry Division, September 2012

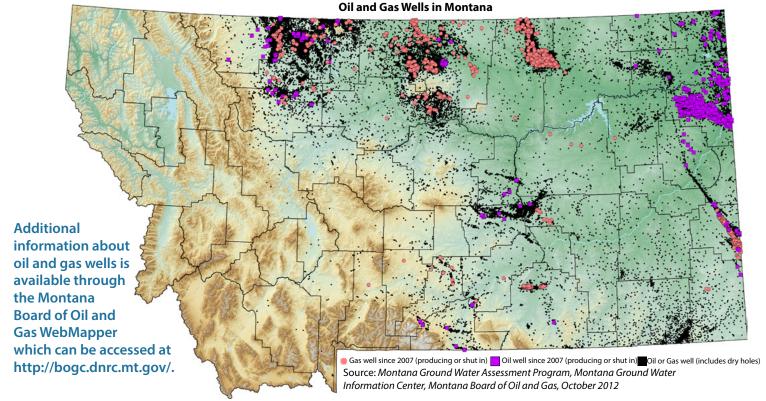
### Montana Fires 2002 - 2011 All Fires As Reported by All Agencies

Year	Count	Acreage
2002	1,372	110,309
2003	2,326	736,809
2004	1,447	18,445
2005	1,316	103,294
2006	2,302	1,047,118
2007	1,875	778,079
2008	1,424	166,842
2009	1,731	48,912
2010	1,050	56,711
2011	1,335	168,010

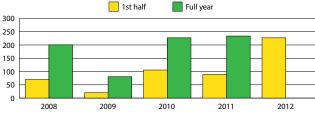
Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, September 2012

For additional information on Montana's fires, visit DNRC's online Fire Map at http://dnrc.mt.gov/gis/fire/.

### **Oil and Gas Wells**



### Montana Oil Well Permits Issued (2008 - 2012)



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, August 2012

### Montana House Heating Fuel Occupied Housing Units

	Count	Percent
Utility gas	226,740	56.5%
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	51,713	12.9%
Electricity	78,582	18.8%
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	7,472	1.9%
Coal or coke	927	0.2%
Wood	33,481	8.3%
Solar energy	321	0.1%
Other fuel	4,234	1.1%
No fuel used	858	0.2%
Total	404,616	100.0%

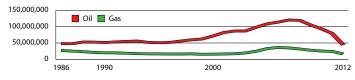
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### Oil and Gas Wells

		Senate District	House District	House District
	Montana	39	77	78
Coal Bed Methane, Active	1,073	0	0	0
Coal Bed Methane, Inactive	65	0	0	0
Gas, Active	7,238	0	0	0
Gas, Inactive	2,569	0	0	0
Gas Storage, Active	270	0	0	0
Gas Storage, Inactive	18	0	0	0
Injection, Active	1,135	0	0	0
Injection, Inactive	757	0	0	0
Oil, Active	7,554	0	0	0
Oil, Inactive	4,579	0	0	0
Oil & Gas, Active	1	0	0	0
Total	25,259	0	0	0

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Board of Oil and Gas, September 2012

### **Montana Annual Oil and Gas Production (Barrels)**



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, October 2012

### **Pipelines**

	Montana		Senate District 39		House Dis	House District 77		House District 78	
	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	
Crude Oil	90	1,970	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Natural Gas	360	3,301	3	36	3	36	0	0	
Refined Product	47	805	5	18	2	9	3	8	
Other	24	402	1	23	1	23	0	0	
Total	521	6,477	9	76	6	68	3	8	

Source: Montana State Library, Pipeline Intregrity Management Mapping Application, December 2006

### Wildlife and Recreation

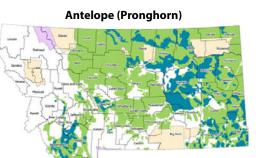
Montana is blessed with a wealth of wildlife and habitat diversity. These resources provide exceptional opportunities for recreation and contribute substantially to the state's economy and quality of life. Good information is critical to maintain this valuable heritage as the state grows and develops.

### **Recreation Area (Acres)**

	Senate District 39
Fishing Access Sites	108
Fishing Conservation Areas	0
State Parks	2,913
Wildlife Conservation Easements	7,390
Wildlife Management Areas	0
Wildlife Protection Areas	0
Total	10,411

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks, September 2012

### **Big Game Distribution**



### **Animal Species Diversity**

		Jenate District 39	70 Of Moritaria
	Montana (Count)	(Count)	Species
Amphibians	13	7	54
Birds	308	266	86
Fish	54	20	37
Mammals	103	78	76
Reptiles	17	9	53

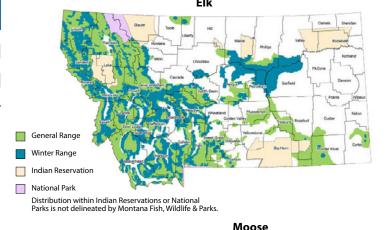
Source: Montana Natural Heritage Program, September 2012

### **Block Management Acreage**

There are a total of 9,093,377 acres of Block Management land (including Plum Creek\*) in the State of Montana. Senate District 39 contains 83,880 or 1% of those acres.

\*Plum Creek land in FWP's Regions 1 and 2 are included in these statistics. Although they are part of the Block Management Program, they are not traditional BMA's and are managed differently.

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012



### -Wildlife Highlights-

For more information on animals, plants, and habitats in your Senate District, visit the Montana Natural Heritage Program at http://mtnhp.org. Resources include:

- · Montana Field Guide an encyclopedia of the distribution, status, and biology of Montana's animals, plants, and biological communities
- MapViewer interactive maps of animals, plants, land cover, and land management

· Land Management Maps – public lands,

conservation easements, and special designations

- · Wetland and riparian mapping information
- Reports on Montana's Species of Concern

· Quick responses to data requests and answers from expert scientists on Montana's plants, animals, and biological communities.

### **Northern Pygmy Owl**

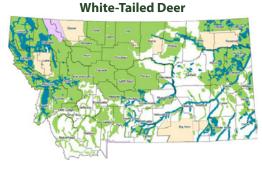
Glaucidium gnoma

Weighing in at just two to three ounces, the Northern Pygmy Owl is a fierce hunter of small birds, mammals and insects.

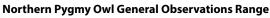


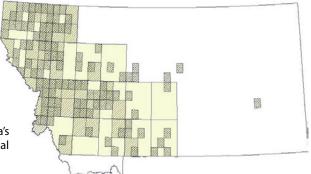
Mule Deer





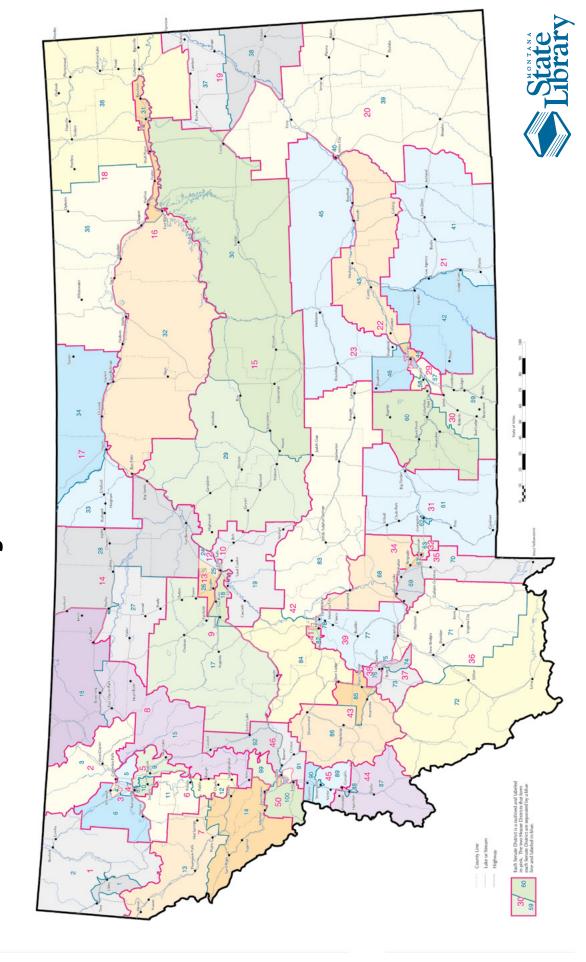
Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012





Source: Montana Natural Heritage Program, September 2012

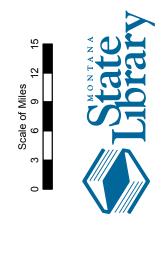
Montana Legislative District 2005 - 2014

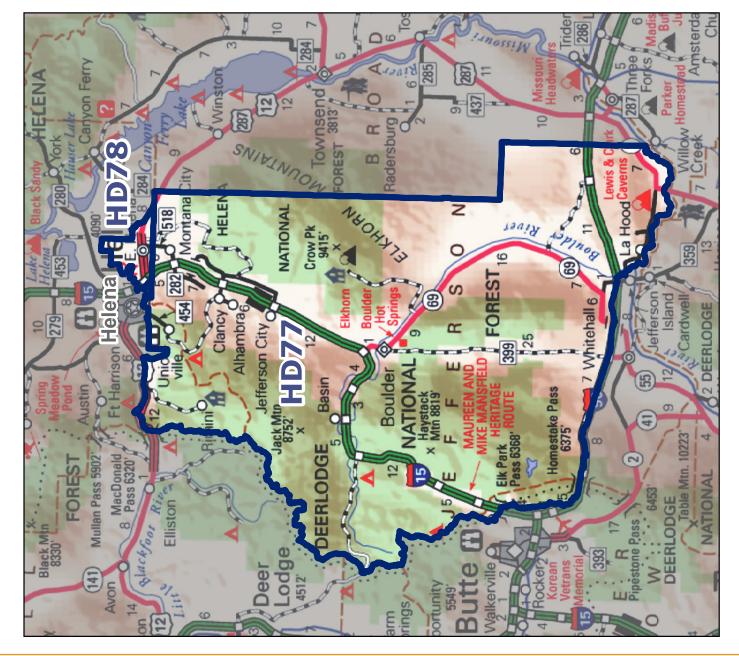


### Montana Senate District 39









### **Online Resources Directory**

### **Montana State Library**

1515 East 6th Avenue PO Box 201800 Helena, MT 59620 (406) 444-3115

### http://msl.mt.gov



### **Statewide Library Resources**

- · Discover It! Montana State Library Catalog
- · Montana Library Directory

### http://mymontanalibrary.org

http://mtslr.org

http://msl.mt.gov/For Librarians/Library Directory

### **Montana State Digital Library**

- Library Information Services
  - MT.GOV Connect
  - · Montana State Publications Online
  - Find Resources Online
- MSL Geographic Information
  - Montana Geographic Information Clearinghouse
  - Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure
  - · Water Information System
- Natural Heritage Program
  - · Montana Field Guide
  - MapViewer
  - Species of Concern Reports Animals
  - Species of Concern Reports Plants

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/connect

http://statepublications.mt.gov

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/Find Resources Online

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/gis

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/msdi

http://msl.msl.gov/geoinfo/water

http://mtnhp.org

http://fieldguide.mt.gov

http://mtnhp.org/mapviewer

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=a

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=p

### **Montana Talking Book Library**

- Online catalogs and services WebOpac
- BARD Braille and Audio Reading Download

### http://msl.mt.gov/talking book library

http://www.klasweb.msl.mt.gov https://nlsbard.loc.gov/mt1a

### **Montana State Library In-House Partners**

- · Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks
- Natural Resources Conservation Service

http://fwp.mt.gov

http://www.mt.nrcs.usda.gov

### **Legislative Snapshot**

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative snapshot

### **Legislative Snapshot 2013**

Includes information for the State of Montana, Senate District 40, and House Districts 79 and 80.

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/



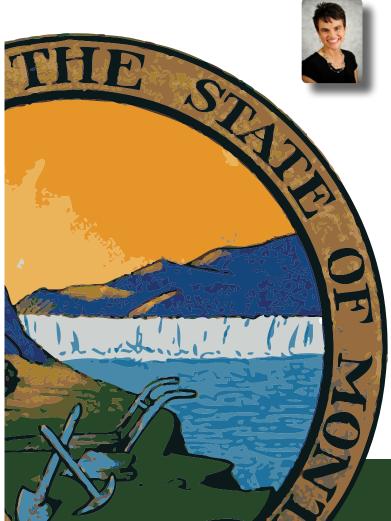


Senate District 40
Senator Mary Caferro (D)
607 N Davis St
Helena, MT 59601-3737

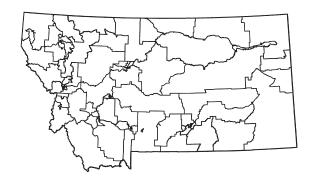


House District 79

Representative Chuck Hunter (D)
717 Dearborn Avenue
Helena, MT 59601-2712



House District 80 **Representative Liz Bangerter (R)**3419 Blackhawk Street
Helena, MT 59602-0550





### **Letter from the Montana State Librarian**

On behalf of the Montana State Library, I would like to welcome you to the 2013 legislative session. We appreciate your dedication and hard work on behalf of all Montanans. We hope that this information booklet, compiled by our information experts and full of data on issues of state and national importance, will help inform many of the decisions you have to make in the coming months.

The 2013 Legislative Snapshot includes a wide range of information on issues that affect Montanans. You will find information on our state's economy and the economic impact on your constituents. High-speed, broadband Internet access is essential in this information age and the Snapshot includes a current view of the availability of broadband and Internet services across the state. Education is always an important issue, and you will find relevant information on our state's public schools



and test scores. Throughout Montana, libraries serve as community anchors; we've highlighted the programs and services offered to Montanans through their local libraries. Finally, land, wildlife, and recreation will always be an important part of Montana life, and we've pulled several highlights from our collection that might help guide your decision-making this session. Based on feedback we received from legislators in 2011, we are pleased to make much more of the data available by legislative districts. And we are pleased to provide much of the information in mapped form. Using the Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure, a set of standardized geospatial data, these maps tell powerful stories that will further your understanding of the topics highlighted.

The Montana State Library is a small and very unique agency. We employ librarians, geographers, and natural resource specialists and we partner with botanists, zoologists and ecologists. We work closely with federal and state agencies and local and tribal governments. We manage an enormous collection of state government information in all formats, keeping Montanans informed about the work of their government. And we ensure that Montana's blind and physically disabled citizens have access to reading materials and information.

We also work on behalf of all of Montana's libraries to help them provide the latest and best information, technology and library services to their patrons – your constituents – whether it's downloadable ebooks, public access computers, online information resources, or the latest bestseller. Without the Montana State Library, Montana libraries would not be able to afford these resources and services for their patrons, all of which are being used in record numbers. In this age of information – most of which is only accessed online – the Montana State Library, through libraries across the state, provides a vital link that affects Montanans in a multitude of ways.

We created this booklet for you not only to provide vital information to help you make difficult decisions in the coming months, but to demonstrate the power of what a diverse staff with amazingly diverse skills can do to make information, in many different forms, available to every Montanan. Our work empowers Montanans by providing access to information, enhancing learning in families and communities, and building 21st Century skills. Knowing that our work makes a difference makes us very proud.

We hope that you use this Legislative Snapshot throughout the session. And we hope that you will stop by to see us – in person or virtually. Whether you visit us at our library or online, you will be able to browse our collection of government and natural resource information, get help to research a specific issue, or find a quiet place to work or meet with colleagues. We are located one block east of the Capitol, behind the Montana Historical Society, at the north end of the Justice building. And of course, our services are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week at <a href="http://msl.mt.gov">http://msl.mt.gov</a>.

Sincerely,

### Senate District 40 House District 79 House District 80

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Find additional Senate and House district data, interactive maps, and even more resources online at http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/.

Jennie Stapp

Juni Stepp

### The Montana Economy and Theories of Economic Growth

Source: Montana Department of Labor and Industries

It has been an interesting five years for the Montana and U.S. economies, including the deepest and longest U.S. recession since the Great Depression and a slow economic recovery. Montana outperformed the U.S. economy during the recession and recovery, losing only 4.4% of our pre-recession personal income peak compared to 5.6% nationally. Further, since hitting the trough in 2009, Montana's personal income growth has outpaced the U.S. by about 3 percentage points, while the state's payroll job growth has increased by 3.4% compared to 3.1% nationally. Montana's 2012 job growth promises to be strong. From June 2011 to June 2012, Montana added almost 9,800 jobs for an annual growth rate of 2.1% -- above forecasted expectations and above the long-term growth rate of 1.2%. Montana's economy is returning to growth despite the many national and international challenges.

The various forces causing the recession and slow recovery are evident in the quarterly personal income statistics in Figure 1. The national slowdown in the overall economy and particularly in the housing market was first noted in the summer of 2007, but personal income for both the U.S. and Montana continued to expand until the financial crisis in the third and fourth quarters of 2008. Wall Street losses translated into income and job losses on Main Streets in Montana. Although the U.S. recession officially ended in June 2009, Montana continued to lose income until the first quarter of 2010.



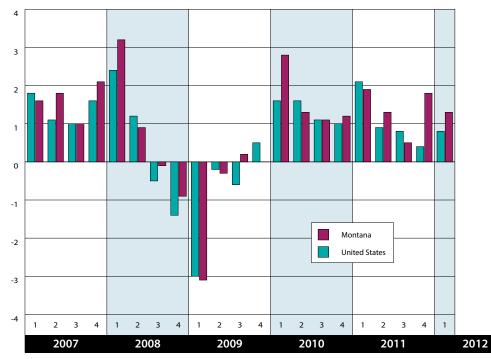
Then, just as the U.S. economy turned upward, global problems came to the forefront. The Eurozone's sovereign debt crisis moderated the U.S. recovery, with the first Greece bailout occurring in the second quarter of 2010. As one of America's largest export customers, Europe's economic slowdown reduced the demand for U.S. goods, in addition to increasing uncertainty and risk in the global financial system. In fact, overall global growth slowed from 5.2% in 2010 to 3.8% in 2011, while the advanced

economies that make up the majority of the U.S. export customers slowed from 3% in 2010 to 1.4% in 2011. The last few years have taught Montanans that our economic fortunes are strongly tied to the performance of global and national economies.

Domestic factors have also played a role in the slow emergence of the economy out of the recession. Throughout the 2007 to 2012 period, oil and gas price spikes caused temporary shocks to the economy. Higher fuel prices reduce the amount of discretionary dollars consumers have to spend in grocery stores, restaurants, and retail stores, thus slowing job growth. Also, during the summer of 2011, the federal debt ceiling increase debate increased the uncertainty about future government spending and the safety of U.S. financial instruments. With government spending equaling roughly 20% of the Gross Domestic Product, any large change to that spending would have an impact on the economy. Businesses are still in the shadow of this fiscal uncertainty. Current national fiscal plans call for spending cuts and tax increases equal to about 3.8% of GDP in January 2013, which would likely send the U.S. economy into a shallow recession.iii Businesses and consumers who are reliant on this spending are less likely to make decisions or take on risk in such an uncertain environment.

Like personal income, Montana's payroll employment was impacted by the financial crises, starting with employment losses in the fourth quarter of 2008. Job losses continued throughout 2009 and 2010 before starting recovery in 2011. Wages recovered earlier than employment growth, with the total amount

Figure 1: Montana and U.S. Personal Income Growth

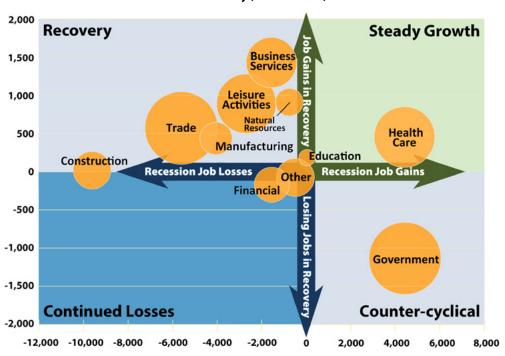


Source: Quarterly Personal Income Data, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

of wages paid to Montana workers starting to increase in the second quarter of 2010. These wage gains translated into job growth in 2011 as the spending of more wages stimulated demand in the high-employment consumer industries. The average annual wage increased by 3.5% in 2011, driving Montana's average annual wage over \$35,000 for the first time.iv

Payroll employment grew at about 0.9% in 2011, but private employment grew much faster at 1.4%. The job growth by industry is illustrated in Figure 2. The job change during the recession years of 2007 to 2010 is shown on the horizontal axis compared to the past year of recovery on the vertical axis. The size of the bubble indicates the size of the industry employment in 2011. Total job growth in recent years has been slower than private job growth because the government sector shed jobs in 2010 and 2011. Figure 2 includes all public employees in the government bubble, even though many public workers are in the education, health care, or construction industries. Public employment represents roughly 20% of total employment in 2011, with 11% of total employment in local government, 6% in state government, and 3% in the federal government. The government share of total employment has been slowly decreasing over time, although it increased a few percentage points during the recession. The government share returned to its downward trend in the last year. Government is placed in the counter-cyclical quadrant in Figure 2, as it added about 4,400 jobs during the recession and then lost about 1,100 jobs in 2011. Counter-cyclical government employment growth helps stabilize the economy during recessionary periods and helps accelerate the return to growth.

Figure 2: Industry Job Change during the Recession (2007 to 2010) and Recovery (2010 to 2011)



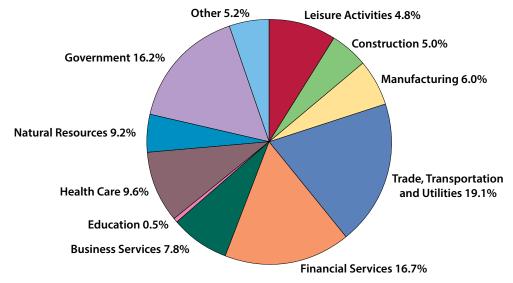
Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

The health care industry has added jobs throughout the recession and recovery, adding almost 5,000 jobs over the last five years. Only the financial services industry (which includes real estate) and other services posted employment losses in 2011, with all other industries in recovery with job gains. Business services, including administration and professional services, added the most jobs in 2011, followed by natural resources (including oil and gas mining) and the leisure activities sector

(which includes restaurants, bars, entertainment, and hotels). Trade, manufacturing, and construction posted the most losses during the recession, but all three industries are back on the recovery path with job gains in 2011. Wood product manufacturing and residential construction have been slow to recover in the aftermath of the national housing downturn, but other manufacturing and commercial and industrial construction posted job gains over the past year.

Figure 2 illustrates the size of each industry by the size of the industry's bubble, with trade, health care, government, and leisure activities employing the most workers. However, employment is only one way to contribute to the economy. Figure 3 illustrates the contribution of each industry to Montana's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Although health care represents 15% of Montana's total workforce, it contributes 10% of Montana's GDP. Similarly, the leisure activities sector comprises 13% of employment, but contributes only 5% of GDP. Other industries contribute more to GDP than to employment. The financial services industry, which includes real estate, contributes 17% of Montana's GDP, but only 5% of Montana's employment. The manufacturing and natural resource sectors also contribute significant GDP (15% combined), but are a small percentage of employment (7%). No industry is more important than another, but each industry has different roles to play in the economy.

Figure 3. Montana Gross Domestic Product by Industry, 2011



Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

Figure 4: Top 10 Exports from Montana to the Rest of the World (millions)

1.	Bulk Wheat	881.8
2.	Mineral Fuel, Oil, etc.	374.2
3.	Inorganic Chemicals	346.4
4.	Industrial Machinery (including computers)	197.9
5.	Vehicles, Parts, etc.	114.9
6.	Cereals	60.5
7.	Ores, Slag & Ash	60.2
8.	Salt, Sulfur, Earth & Stone	57.6
9.	Aircraft, Parts, etc.	40.3
10	Optic, Medical or Surgical Instruments	37.6

Source: Montana Department of Commerce, Office of Trade and International Relations, 2011

The manufacturing and natural resources industries are also important because of the amount of exports they provide for our economy. Exports bring new wealth into our economy, which then drives economic growth in all industries as the money is circulated through our economy. Figure 4 illustrates the top 10 Montana exports. Many are raw natural resources from the agriculture and mining industries, or manufacturing products that add value to the raw commodities. Overall, Montana's exports increased by 14% in 2011. Montana's largest export customers include other states, Canada, Asia, and Europe. Based on data from the first half of 2012, Montana exports may decrease slightly in 2012 because of slower economic growth in many of our non-U.S. global trading partners.v

The western portion of Montana was harder hit by the recession and global slowdown compared to the eastern portion of the state. 2011 unemployment rates by region are shown in Figure 5. The large job losses in wood product manufacturing had a disproportional effect in Northwestern Montana, while the large recessionary job losses in construction had the largest impact in both the Northwest and around the Bozeman region. These two areas continue to have the highest unemployment rates in 2011. In contrast, the Eastern portion of the state was less impacted by the recession because of a heavy reliance on energy, agriculture, health care, and government – all industries that performed relatively well during the recession. The unemployment rate in the East was only 4.7% in 2011. The development of the Bakken oil shale has brought a great deal of development into the

region, both in the primary oil and gas mining industry and in related business services, such as environmental engineering and employment firms. Although unemployment in the western portion of the state continues to be high, job growth has returned to all Montana regions. In fact, the Southwest region of the state (including Butte, Bozeman, Dillon, and Helena) has led the state in job gains as we have exited the recession, leading the Southwest region's unemployment rate to decrease slightly in 2011 to 6.1% from 6.6% in 2010.

All of Montana's regions are expected to post job gains in 2012, with continued growth expected in 2013. However, job growth is expected to remain slower than before the recession for several years. The Montana Department of Labor and Industry's job projections expect 1.4% job growth in 2012 and 2013, compared to the 2.2% annual growth that the state experienced from 2000 to 2007 prior to the recession. In many ways, the rapid economic growth prior to the recession was artificially high because of the low interest rates that caused a growth bubble. Slower expected growth is simply a result of being outside the bubble period.

Growth is also expected to be slower in the future because of cutbacks in government spending and slower growth in consumer spending as Americans save and try to reduce their debt loads. With government spending comprising about 20% and consumption comprising about 70% of aggregate demand, the slowdown in these sectors will translate into slower overall economic growth. Lower domestic demand from consumers and governments will lead many businesses to slow production or look abroad to foreign markets to supplement growth. Both alternatives may lead to slower employment growth domestically. Further, a slowing global economy will likely moderate Montana export growth in 2012 and 2013, although global demand is expected to return in later years.

Despite domestic and global challenges, Montana's economy has proven to be incredibly resilient in the last few years. Montana's economy is now in recovery, adding over 9,800 jobs in the last year, and posting over two years of personal income and wage gains. Although unemployment remains undesirably high, Montana's job growth has re-employed out-of-work Montanans and brought stronger wages back to workers and their families. Future years are expected to bring continued growth to our state as our industries continue recovery from the recession, and the Bakken development provides new opportunities for income growth and entrepreneurialism.

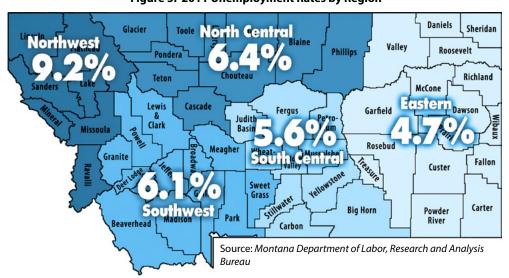


Figure 5: 2011 Unemployment Rates by Region

i The long-term growth rate of 1.2% for Montana's total employment growth is based on employment data from 1976 to 2011 using the Local Area Unemployment Statistics published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Montana Department of Labor and Industry (DLI). Job growth forecasts based on this series by DLI suggested job growth of only 0.9% in 2011.

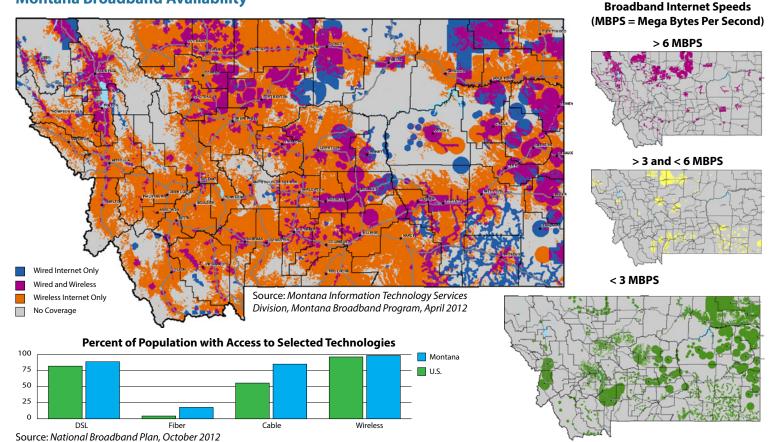
ii International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2012. www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2012/01/weodata/index.aspx.

iii Global Insight, "U.S. Economy: The Fiscal Cliff" June 28, 2012 and Congressional Budget Office, "An Update to the Budget and Economic Outlook: Fiscal Years 2012 to 2022" Aug. 22, 2012.

iv For more information on employment and wage growth, please see the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Labor Day Report 2012, available at <a href="http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913">http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913</a> LDR-12.pdf.

v WiserTrade, U.S. State Exports by NAICS Industry. At <u>www.wisertrade.org</u>. See footnote 2 for growth projections.

### **Montana Broadband Availability**



### **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program**

Under the Broadband Technologies Opportunities Program (BTOP) funded by the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA) and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the Montana State Library is partnering with 44 of Montana's public libraries to expand access to free, high-speed Internet to 86% of the state's population by 2013. Funds have supported: increased broadband speeds; decreased patron wait time; improved access by purchasing ADA compliant

software, hardware, and furniture, and through minor renovation projects aimed at increasing accessibility of computing center facilities; digital literacy training; and a mobile computer lab.

### **Highlights include:**

- Increased average statewide library broadband speeds from 3.55 mbps to 15 mbps
- Added 478 public workstations (212 desktops, 46 children's computers, 200 laptops, 17 touchscreens and 3 iMacs) for a total of 781

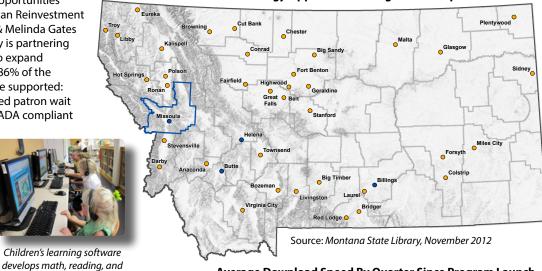
critical-thinking skills

- Decreased average wait time from 20 minutes to less than 5 minutes
- Provided digital literacy training to over 70,000 Montanans and 1,200 librarians on topics such as employment resources, tax filing, self-help law, Internet and email, and computer basics

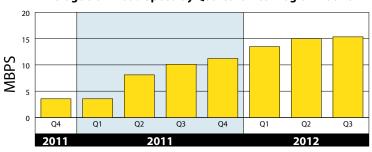
### **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program Participants**

Source: Montana Information Technology Services Division,

Montana Broadband Program, April 2012



### Average Download Speed By Quarter Since Program Launch



Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

### **Demographics**

### **2010 Poverty and Median Income Estimates**

		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	40	79	80
Median Household Income	43,872	50,029	56,095	47,500
% in Poverty All Ages	15	10	9	10
% in Poverty Ages Under 18	19	11	9	12

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

# Percent of Households With One or More Persons 65 Years and Over

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 40	District 79	District 80
One or More 65 and Over	25	25	30	21
One Person	10	12	13	11
Two Or More Persons	14	13	17	10
Family	14	13	16	10
Nonfamily	1	0	1	0

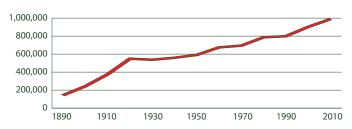
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### **Percent of Change in Number of Housing Units**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 40	District 79	District 80
2000 Census	412,633	7,660	3,719	3,941
2010 Census	482,825	8,528	3,858	4,670
Percent of Change	+ 17.0	+ 11.3	+ 3.7	+ 18.5

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Censes

## Montana Historic Population Growth 1890 - 2010 Censes

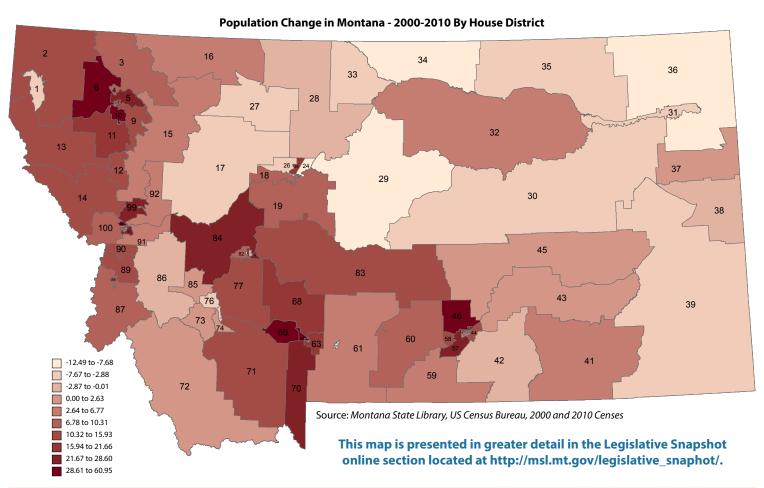


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1890 - 2010 Censes

### 2010 Census Data

	Total	Male	Female
United States	308,745,538	151,781,326	156,964,212
Under 5 years	20,201,362	10,319,427	9,881,935
Under 18 years	74,181,467	37,945,136	36,236,331
18 to 64 years	194,356,087	96,473,230	97,882,857
65 years and over	40,267,984	17,362,960	22,905,024
Montana	989,415	496,667	492,748
Under 5 years	62,423	32,129	30,294
Under 18 years	223,563	114,909	108,654
18 to 64 years	619,110	313,713	305,397
65 years and over	146,742	68,045	78,697
	•		

Source: US Census Bureau, 2010 Census



### **Demographics**

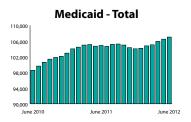
### **Veteran Population Projections**

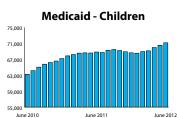
Montana is ranked second among the states for percent of the civilian population 18 years and over who are veterans. (12.3 percent, U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey)

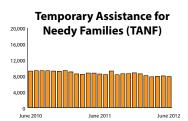
		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	40	79	80
Civilian population (>18)	746,963	14,444	6,729	7,715
Non Veterans	646,089	12,742	5,862	6,880
Veterans	100,874	1,702	867	835
% of Gulf War (>9/01)	9.0%	11%	7%	14%
% of Gulf War (8/90-8/01)	15%	18%	21%	14%
Vietnam era	37%	35%	34%	35%
Korean War	13%	17%	15%	18%
World War II	10%	11%	12%	10%

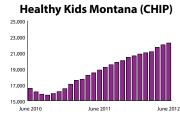
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

# Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services Selected Eligibles - Monthly Enrollment





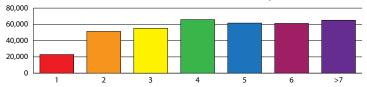




Source: Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services, August 2012

### **Montana Median Income By Household Size**

Median Income for All Households: 43,872



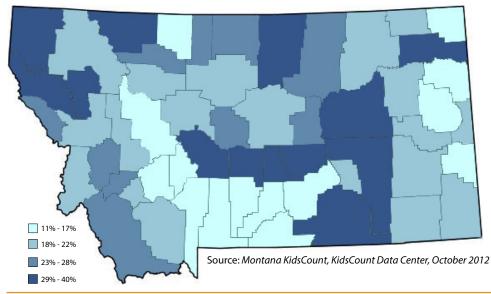
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

# Percent of Individuals Below Poverty Level (12 Month Period)

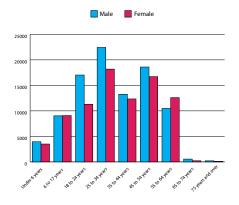
		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 40	District 79	District 80
Total (Count)	138,109	1,696	753	943
Males	46.2%	46.3%	52.7%	41.1%
Under 5 years	5.0%	5.2%	3.3%	6.8%
5 years	1.1%	1.2%	2.8%	0.0%
6 to 11 years	4.8%	2.9%	3.3%	2.7%
12 to 14 years	2.1%	1.8%	0.0%	3.3%
15 years	0.9%	1.0%	0.0%	1.8%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%
18 to 24 years	8.6%	9.7%	13.8%	6.5%
25 to 34 years	5.5%	6.0%	8.6%	3.8%
35 to 44 years	4.6%	5.7%	7.8%	3.9%
45 to 54 years	5.3%	6.4%	5.8%	6.8%
55 to 64 years	3.8%	2.1%	0.0%	3.7%
65 to 74 years	1.6%	2.4%	5.3%	0.0%
> 75 years	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Females	53.8%	53.7%	47.3%	58.9%
Under 5 years	5.1%	6.7%	2.4%	10.2%
5 years	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
6 to 11 years	4.7%	1.3%	2.0%	0.7%
12 to 14 years	2.0%	1.5%	0.0%	2.8%
15 years	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	2.2%	4.9%	0.0%
18 to 24 years	11.0%	14.6%	14.7%	14.5%
25 to 34 years	7.3%	4.0%	1.5%	5.9%
35 to 44 years	5.0%	4.9%	8.4%	2.1%
45 to 54 years	5.5%	6.4%	2.1%	9.8%
55 to 64 years	4.3%	7.5%	0.9%	12.8%
65 to 74 years	2.2%	0.6%	1.5%	0.0%
> 75 years	3.5%	4.0%	8.9%	0.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### Montana Child Poverty By County (Percent - 2009)



### Montana Health Insurance Coverage Status



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey

### **Indexes**

Population	Montana	Senate District 40	House District 79	House District 80
Total population Median age (years)	989,415 40	19,339 40	8,612 43	10,727 37
Total population - 65 years and over	146,742	2,633	1,317	1,316
Total population - 18 to 64 years	619,110	12,273	5,308	6,965
Total population - 10 to 04 years  Total population - under 18 years	223,563	4,433	1,987	2,446
Total population - under 19 years	62,423	1,245	555	690
One race	964,439	18,866	8,417	10,449
White	884,961	18,168	8,142	10,026
Black/African American	4,027	78	25	53
American Indian/Alaska Native	62,555	381	157	224
Asian	6,253	122	47	75
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	668	11	6	5
Some other race	5,975	106	40	66
Two or more races	24,976	473	195	278
Hispanic/Latino	28,565	517	206	311
Social	Mantana	County District 40	Harris Bistriat 70	Harris Bistrict 0
	Montana	Senate District 40	House District 79	House District 8
Total households Average household size	401,328	8,060 2	3,804 2	4,256 2
Average flousehold size  Average family size	3	3	3	3
Family households (families)	256,130	4,811	2,402	2,409
Male householder, no wife present, family	15,368	4,811	109	2,409
Male householder, no wife present, family - with own children under 18 years	9,016	175	55	120
Female householder, no husband present, family	33,651	726	359	367
Female householder, no husband present, family - with own children under 18 years	21,355	485	237	248
Nonfamily households	145,198	3,249	1,402	1,847
Householder living alone	116,779	2,769	1,171	1,598
Householder living alone - 65 years and over	41,923	948	493	455
Households with one or more people under 18 years	116,926	2,116	879	1,237
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	99,541	2,001	1,123	878
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	235,983	4,634	1,718	2,916
Nursery school, preschool	13,206	270	119	151
Kindergarten	12,085	201	138	63
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	96,195	1,915	833	1,082
High school (grades 9-12)	52,304	839	356	483
College or graduate school	62,193	1,409	272	1,137
		6		
Economic	Montana	Senate District 40	House District 79	House District 8
Employment status - population 16 years and over	778,518	14,995	7,012	7,983
Civilian labor force - employed	476,195	9,971	4,688	5,283
Civilian labor force - unemployed	28,683	403	124	279
Armed forces	3,737	42	25	17
Not in labor force	269,903	4,579	2,175	2,404
Females 16 years and over in labor force	391,139	7,940	3,588	4,352
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18	14	12	15
Mean earnings (dollars)	55,129	58,352	62,570	54,689
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	15,179	14,853	15,615	14,071
Mean retirement income (dollars)	18,679	20,328	21,907	18,359
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	7,895	9,425	4,169	11,772
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	2,954	1,342	761	1,506
Median family income (dollars) Mean family income (dollars)	55,725 68,016	67,293 75,857	72,944 84,042	60,716 67,695
	00,010	73,037	04,042	07,093
Housing	Montana	Senate District 40	House District 79	House District 80
Total housing units	471,723	8,661	4,062	4,599
Occupied housing units	401,328	8,060	3,804	4,256
Vacant housing units	70,395	601	258	343
Homeowner vacancy rate	2	2	0	4
Rental vacancy rate	6	8	12	4
		434	94	340
	18,895			
Owner-occupied	277,023	5,412	2,585	2,827
Built 2005 or later Owner-occupied Renter-occupied	277,023 124,305	5,412 2,648	2,585 1,219	2,827 1,429
Owner-occupied	277,023	5,412	2,585	2,827 1,429 175,200 1,950

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census/2006-2010 American Community Survey

Housing units with a mortgage

Housing units without a mortgage

162,090

114,933

3,536

1,876

1,586

999

1,950

877

### **Accredited Schools**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 40	District 79	District 80
Elementaries	440	3	1	2
Middle Schools	49	1	0	1
Grades 7-8 Schools	164	0	0	0
High Schools	185	1	0	1
Total	838	5	1	4

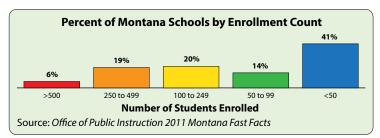
Source: Montana State Library, Montana Office of Public Instruction, September 2012

### **Montana School Libraries**

Per MCA 20-7-202, each school in Montana maintains a school library.

Average circulation per library per year	13,788
Access to Statewide Databases	100%
No summer library hours	83%

Source: 2012 Montana School Library Data Survey



### **Montana Test Scores - Achievement Levels**

### 4th Grade Reading

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	31%	29%	25%	27%	27%
At or above basic	69%	71%	75%	73%	73%
Below proficient	65%	64%	61%	65%	64%
At or above proficient	35%	36%	39%	35%	36%

### 8th Grade Reading

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	18%	18%	15%	16%	14%
At or above basic	82%	82%	85%	84%	86%
Below proficient	63%	63%	61%	62%	58%
At or above proficient	37%	37%	39%	38%	42%

### 4th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	19%	15%	12%	12%	13%
At or above basic	81%	85%	88%	88%	87%
Below proficient	69%	62%	56%	55%	55%
At or above proficient	31%	38%	44%	45%	45%

### 8th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	21%	20%	21%	18%	17%
At or above basic	79%	80%	79%	82%	83%
Below proficient	65%	64%	62%	56%	54%
At or above proficient	35%	36%	38%	44%	46%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2012

# 0 - 59% 60 - 69% 70 - 79% 80 - 89% Source: Montana State Library, Montana Office of Public

Instruction, October 2012

**Montana High School Graduation Rates By High School District** 

### 4th Graders Who Scored Below Proficient Reading Level

By Family Income	2011
Eligible for free/reduced school lunch	77%
Not eligible for free/reduced school lunch	55%

By Race and Hispanic Origin	2011
White	61%
Hispanic or Latino	77%
American Indian	86%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2011

### **Early Literacy**

90 - 100%

For low-income children in particular, a "readiness gap" fuels much of what has become known as the achievement gap. The readiness gap grows exponentially between birth and kindergarten due to differences in children's resources and opportunities for physical, linguistic, cognitive, social, emotional, and behavioral development. This gap continues to grow as children attend K-12 school.

Nearly 2/3 of Montana's fourth graders cannot read at a proficient level. The fact is that the fourth-graders who cannot meet proficient levels in reading today are all too likely to become our nation's lowest-income, least-skilled, least-productive, and most costly citizens tomorrow. Low achievement in reading, which begins with opportunistic differences starting at birth, has important long-term consequences in terms of individual earning potential, global competitiveness, and general productivity.

Source: MontanaKidsCount, September 2011

# Montana Head Start Locations Libby Flathead Browning Toole Harrie Harre Have Policy Sheridae Policy Box Elder Policy Box Eld

There are 769 libraries in the Montana Library Directory. Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries. For more detailed information on Montana's libraries visit http://www.msl.mt.gov/For\_Librarians/Library\_Directory/. See the Education page for more information about Montana's school libraries.

	Montana	Senate District 40	House District 79	House District 80
Public	82	2	2	2
Branches	34	1	1	1
Bookmobiles	3	0	0	0
Academic	26	2	2	2
Institutional	2	0	0	0
School	562	21	21	21
Special	57	21	21	21
Other	3	0	0	0
Total	769	47	47	47

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### **Montana's Cultural Heritage**

In partnership with the Montana Historical Society and other organizations, the Montana State Library promotes preservation of and online

access to our state's cultural heritage. The Montana Memory Project website makes a variety of historic as well as contemporary resources available in digital format for education, business, pleasure, and lifelong learning.



Fire trucks at Presbyterian Church, Lewistown, MT

http://mtmemory.org/.

### **Connecting to Collections**

The Montana Historical Society and the Montana State Library partnered on a statewide project to assess the preservation needs of collections at Montana's more than 400 cultural organizations. The assessment documented the need for training, environmental monitoring, on-site surveys of collections and facilities, **Montar** 

and disaster preparedness assistance.

### **Montana Talking Book Library**

## Services for Montanans with Visual, Physical and Reading Disabilities

The Montana State Library supports free specialized and direct accessible library services to Montanans with visual and physical disabilities through the Montana Talking Book Library (MTBL). The number of veterans served has increased to 12.4% of all patrons. Overall patrons have increased by 15%. MTBL circulation has increased by 15.16%. The Patron Outreach Project is designed to connect more Montanans with MTBL services.

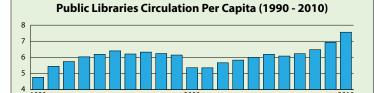
MTBL's local recordings and national digitization projects continue to progress and offer a wider variety of digital

audio books to patrons in both physical delivery and digital BARD (Braille and Audio Reading Download) delivery programs. These are designed to meet patrons' needs at their personal resource and skills level, including homebound patrons.

For more information: http://msl.mt.gov/tbl/ OR 1-800-332-3400

### **Montana Public Libraries Fast Facts**

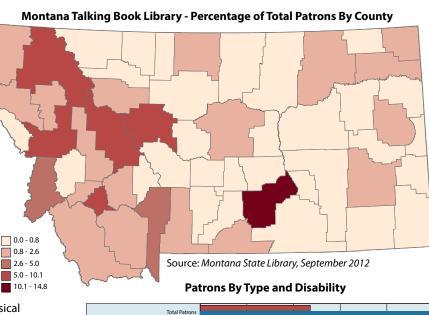
- Montana's public libraries hold 3,719,920 items.
- Montanans visited their public libraries an average of five times throughout the year, for a total of 4,599,660 visits in 2011.
- Montana library patrons checked out 7,519,019 items in 2011, about eight items per person.
- Librarians in Montana's public libraries fielded 465,036 reference questions in SFY 2011, or 8,934 questions per week.
- 100% of all Montana libraries provide Internet access to patrons
- Nearly half of all Montanans (467,303) have a library card.

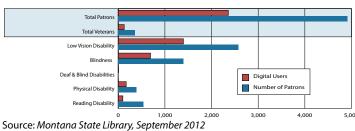


Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### **Courier Project**

As access to quality information has become a vital part of our lives, the Montana State Library is partnering with libraries on a number of ways to share information and materials affordably and dependably. One of these methods is the Montana Courier Project, which uses a commercial courier service to ship library materials and resources around the state. As participation has grown, libraries are seeing increasingly significant savings in the cost of moving library materials around the state.





The Montana State Library works on behalf of all Montana libraries to help them provide the latest and best information and library services to their patrons – your constituents. We negotiate on behalf of libraries across the state to get the best rate on cuttingedge library products and services, keeping libraries relevant and engaged in their local communities. Our statewide suite of resource sharing tools through our unique group services contract with Online Computing Library Center (OCLC) enables patrons to borrow library materials from anywhere in the world and provides Montana collections to citizens of the world. Discover It, a new statewide search tool for libraries, makes the patron's discovery experience into a one stop, "Googlelike" experience. Without statewide library projects, some of which are listed here, many Montanans would be left behind in this age of information.

### **Participating Libraries**

Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries that are participating in the following statewide projects.

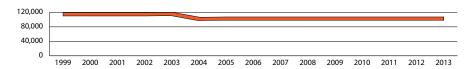
		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 40	District 79	District 80
Statewide Databases	769	47	47	47
OCLC	769	47	47	47
OCLC Group Services	252	17	17	17
Montana Shared Catalog	163	10	10	10
MontanaLibrary2Go	88	2	2	2
Ready2Read	72	2	2	2
Courier Project	46	2	2	2
Montana Memory Project	34	4	4	4

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### -State Aid Dollars for Public Libraries-

State aid to public libraries is provided through the Information Access Montana Act (IAMA) passed by the Montana Legislature in 1989. The act is designed to broaden access to existing information by strengthening public libraries, augment and extend services provided by public libraries, and permit new types of library services based on local need. For fiscal year 2013, a total of \$102,830 was distributed amongst the state's 82 public libraries.

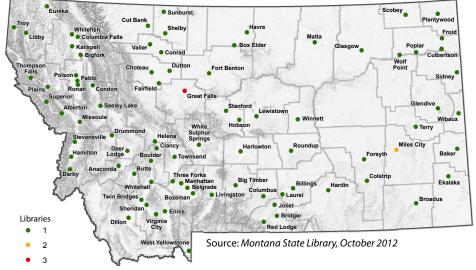
### State Aid for Montana Public Libraries (1999 - 2013)



	Per	PerSq	
State Aid for Public Libraries in Senate District 40	Capita \$	Mile \$	Total \$
Lewis and Clark Library, Helena	5,744	314	6,057
North Jefferson County Library District, Clancy	516	85	600

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### MontanaLibrary2Go Participating Libraries



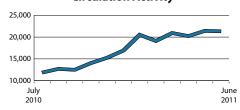
# Statewide Databases and HomeworkMT

Thanks to an allocation from the Montana legislature, the Montana State Library offers statewide periodical databases to all Montana library patrons. Access to this completely online collection - accessible in the library, at home, or on a mobile device - includes hundreds of journals and thousands of full text articles on everything from business resources to health information. Montanans performed nearly 6.5 million searches within the "Discover It" statewide search tool last year. Library patrons also have access to live tutors and online homework assistance through HomeworkMT. Montana students engaged in 8,102 live tutoring sessions and 3,715 online sessions to get assistance with math, science, social studies and the GED. Adults accessed the resource for assistance with computer and financial literacy, resumes, and helping children with homework.

### MontanaLibrary2Go

The ever increasing popularity of downloadable audio and e-books makes MontanaLibrary2Go a favorite of Montana library patrons. Participating libraries deliver a growing collection of downloadable audio and e-book titles to their patrons. Titles are available for download on a wide variety of mobile devices including Kindles, iPods, iPads, iPhones and Androids. Patrons from participating libraries downloaded 206,801 titles between July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012.

## MontanaLibrary2Go Circulation Activity



Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### **Ready 2 Read**

The Montana State Library's Ready 2 Read program is designed to help parents and caregivers understand the value of sharing language and literacy with their children and the importance these skills play throughout a person's life. The Ready 2 Read program has provided extensive early childhood training for Montana librarians; placed early childhood materials, including age-appropriate books and toys, into libraries throughout the state; and helped Montana libraries become community hubs for healthy child and family development, which provide all parents of young children access to age appropriate reading materials and a 21st Century learning environment that will reap rewards for society far into the future.

http://ready2readmontana.org/

### **Montana GIS Portal**



The Montana GIS Portal serves as Montana's primary online resource to discover geospatial data. The Portal provides online access to hundreds of datasets in a variety of formats for use in maps, web mapping applications and geospatial analyses.

http://gisportal.msl.mt.gov/

### **State Names Authority (SNA)**

The Montana State Library is responsible for representing the State of Montana to the US Board of Geographic Names (BGN). The SNA is notified when the BGN receives proposals for new names or changes to existing names recognized by the federal government for natural features such as streams and mountains in Montana. The SNA solicits opinions on the proposals from state and local agencies and from the public, then forwards these opinions, along with the State's recommendation, to the BGN. The SNA web site at <a href="http://msl.mt.gov/geonames">http://msl.mt.gov/geonames</a> has more information and a database of all proposals made for Montana since 2002.

# Ready 2 Read Participating Libraries Eureka Troy Columbia Falls Bigfork Choteau Fort Benton Superior Falrfield Falrfield Fort Benton Great Falls Beit Drummond Helena Oreat Falls Beit Darby Anaconda Butte Trive Forks Beigrade Otaliary Whitehall Beigrade Otaliary Otaliary Whitehall Beigrade Otaliary Otaliary Whitehall Beigrade Otaliary Ot

### **Statewide Library Training**

The Montana State Library's three consultants travel throughout Montana and meet one-on-one with librarians and library trustees across the state, assisting with everything from training and technology to applying Montana library law and fundraising basics. In the last fiscal year, MSL's consultants traveled over 37,505 miles, made over 2,830 contacts and completed over 167 visits with Montana's library community.



Number of trainings29Number of students at trainings450

Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

Source: Montana State Library, October 2011 - September 2012

### **Montana Shared Catalog**

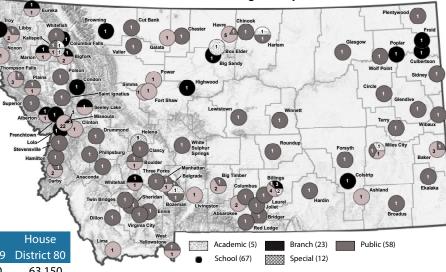
The Montana Shared Catalog helps more than 160 Montana libraries meet today's library users' demands. It gives Montanans a rich and easy-to-use catalog including more than 5 million items that patrons circulated 4,871,174 times from August 2011 to September 2012. Forty-two of the MSC member libraries have joined together in three separate groups to share their collections and patrons among their members. These resource sharing libraries are in the 4-Rivers Group (10 members in Southwestern Montana), BridgerNet Group (5 members in Gallatin County), and the Partners Group (27 members located across the state).

### **Montana Shared Catalog Circulation**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 40	District 79	District 80
Circulation	4,871,174	63,150	63,150	63,150

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

### **Montana Shared Catalog Participants**



### **State Publications Available Online!**

The Montana State Library is digitizing our legacy print state publications collection of 37,000+ publications dating from 1874. To date, over one million pages have been digitized. These publications are available online in a variety of formats at <a href="http://statepublications.mt.gov">http://statepublications.mt.gov</a>. Use of these online items is exponentially more frequent than traditional print usage.

### **Geographic Information**

### **Montana Land Information Act**

Montana Governments and Groups Receiving MLIA Grants The Montana Land FY 2008 Through FY 2013 Information Account is funded through document Fort Peck Tribes recording fees as described Chippewa Swan Valley School District LINCOLN in MCA 7-4-2637. The Cree Tribe account supplies funds FLATHEAD for work on statewide datasets, called the Montana Salish TETON **Spatial Data Infrastructure** Kootenai Tribe (MSDI), and provides funding for local, regional, and tribal efforts to build and support GIS capacity. The statewide datasets. such as cadastral (tax parcels), aerial photography, addressed structures, and wetlands are used by local, state, tribal, federal, and private sector GIS STILL-WATER YELLOWSTON practitioners. **Montana Land Information Account Funds to State Account By Year** 750.000 Tribal Governments Grants County Grants Counties with Multiple Grants 500,000 Cities and Other Eligible Entity Grants

### **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure**

\*FY06 does not include a June 06 collection month

FY10

FY08 FY09

Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

The Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure or MSDI contains 14 Framework layers that digitally represent the physical and cultural landscape of Montana. This information is developed with private sector, local, state, and tribal programs and in cooperation with the federal government. The State of Montana partners with all levels of government to create a complete standardized set of data for Montana base maps.

These 14 layers can help improve business inefficiencies; route traffic; study sensitive species after an oil spill; plan for future development; spur economic development; deliver necessary immunization services to children in your community and more.

# MSDI represent cana. This in, local, state, the federal swith all standardized The Montana Cadastral Mapping Application is a robust mapping tool that provides access to selected Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure layers, including information on public and private land ownership.

Montana Cadastral Application http://gis.mt.gov

Source: Montana State Library, August 2012

### **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure Layers**



250.000

Hydrography

























For more information, visit http://giscoordination.mt.gov

### Land

### **Land Ownership**

Senate District 40 ranks number 41 in size and is 20.424 square miles, or about 0% of Montana's total land area (146,926 square miles). The average senate district in Montana is 2,938 square miles and the average house district is 1,469 square miles.

	Montana		Senate Distric	t 40	House Distric	t 79	House District	80
	Area		Area		Area		Area	
Owner	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%
Private	95,080	65	19	94	12	95	8	93
Local Government	208	<1	<1	4	<1	3	<1	6
Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks	648	<1	<1	<1	0	0	<1	<1
State Trust Land	8,092	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other State Land	139	<1	<1	<1	<1	1	<1	<1
US Bureau of Land Management	12,505	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
US Fish and Wildlife Service	1,448	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
US Forest Service	26,608	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
US National Park Service	1,853	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Federal Land	344	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	0	0
Total	146,926		20		12		8	

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

### **Private Land Agricultural Use**

	Montana		Senate District	40	House District 7	79	House District 8	30
Owner	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%
Continuous Crop	29,162	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fallow Crop	13,497,077	16	62	1	53	1	9	<1
Farmstead	34,343	<1	39	<1	18	<1	21	2
Grazing	51,274,975	62	3,497	62	3,097	69	400	34
Irrigated	1,891,718	2	1,983	35	1,234	28	749	64
Timber	15,346,749	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wild Hay	1,235,624	1	72	1	72	2	0	0
Total	83,309,648		5,653		4,474	'	1,179	

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Department of Revenue, September 2012

### **Conservation Easements (Acres)**

		Senate District	House District	House District
	Montana	40	79	80
Bitter Root Land Trust	2,624	0	0	0
City Government	601	0	0	0
Clark Fork-Pend Oreille Conservancy	208	0	0	0
County Government	528	0	0	0
Ducks Unlimited (Wetlands America Trust)	16,997	0	0	0
Five Valleys Land Trust	47,591	0	0	0
Flathead Land Trust	9,568	0	0	0
Gallatin Valley Land Trust	37,046	0	0	0
Humane Society Wildlife Land Trust	279	0	0	0
Montana Conservation Trust	736	0	0	0
Montana Department of Transportation	999	0	0	0
Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks	417,119	0	0	0
Montana Land Reliance	895,520	0	0	0
Mule Deer Foundation	155	0	0	0
National Wildlife Federation	20	0	0	0
Prickly Pear Land Trust	3,246	0	0	0
Rattlesnake Land Trust	190	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation	50,266	0	0	0
Salish and Kootenai Tribal Lands	222	0	0	0
The Bighorn Institute	1,443	0	0	0
The Conservation Fund	15,061	0	0	0
The Nature Conservancy	316,722	0	0	0
The Vital Ground Foundation	912	0	0	0
US Bureau of Reclamation	42	0	0	0
US Department of Agriculture	26,901	0	0	0
US Fish and Wildlife Service	241,264	0	0	0
US Forest Service	20,038	0	0	0
US Government	9,251	0	0	0
Total	2,115,548	0	0	0

### Montana Land Management Tool

To view more land management and conservation easement information, visit the Natural Heritage MapViewer at <a href="http://">http://</a> mtnhp.org/mapviewer. The MapViewer displays land management information (public lands, managed areas, and conservation easements); wildlife sightings (more than 1,300,000); land cover/land use; and, over 28,000 georeferenced photos from across Montana. It links directly into the Montana Field Guides for more information about Montana's animals, plants and habitats. The Natural Heritage Program is the state's source for reliable, objective information and expertise to support stewardship of our native species and habitats. http://mtnhp.org

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Natural Heritage Program, June 2012

### **Montana Ground Water Investigations Program**

- Investigates critical groundwater challenges such as groundwater/surfacewater interaction, impacts of land use change, development stress, and more.
- Results provide scientific basis for sound, informed, water-management decisions.

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/gwip/gwip.asp

### **Montana Ground Water Assessment Program**

- Maps groundwater quality and the distribution of Montana's aquifers
- Provides long-term groundwater quality and water-level monitoring
- Maintains the central repository for Montana's groundwater information

http://mbmggwic.mtech.edu/

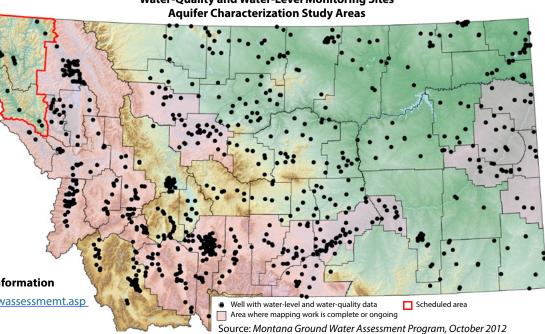
**Ground Water Assessment Program information** 

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/grw/grwassessmemt.asp

# **Ground Water Investigation Program Project Areas Map** Active or completed projects Next scheduled projects Unscheduled projects

Source: Montana Ground Water Investigation Program, September 2012

## **Water-Quality and Water-Level Monitoring Sites**



### **Montana Drought Resources**

The Montana Governor's Drought **Advisory Committee** is charged with monitoring, forecasting, and reporting water supply and moisture conditions, enabling



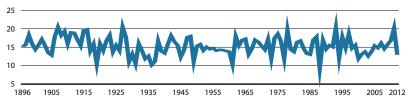
Montanans to make timely and informed decisions to mitigate drought impacts in a proactive manner.

For historic analysis, up-to-date information, and maps on Montana's current drought situation visit http://drought.mt.gov/.

### **Montana Digital Atlas**

Additional mapping and data capabilities are available through the Montana State Library at <a href="http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp">http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp</a>. The Montana Digital Atlas allows users to identify a place of interest and view an atlas of information about that place that includes a broad range of data categories such as land ownership and use, census data, water information and biological data.

### Montana Annual Precipitation in Inches (1895 - 2012)

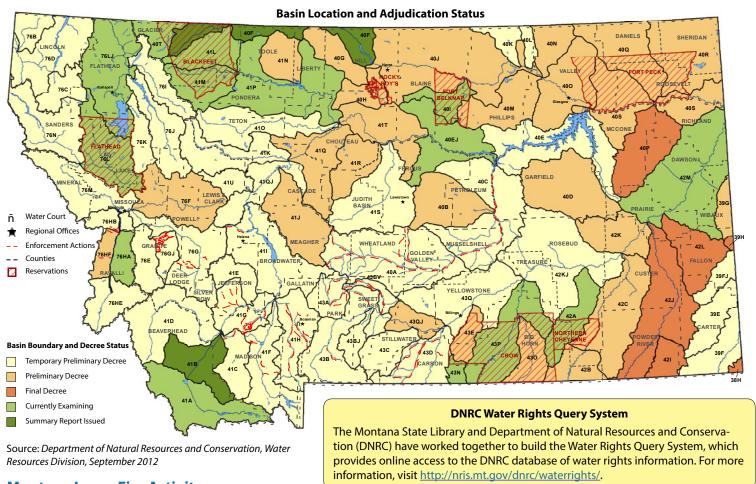


Source: NOAA National Climate Data Center, September 2012

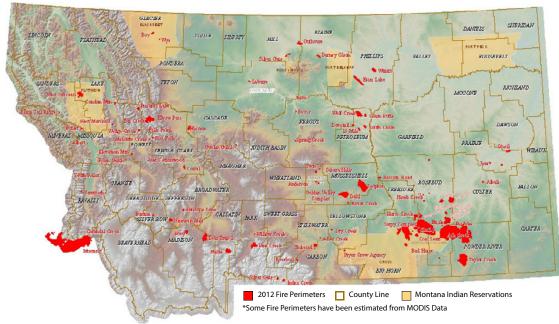
### Water/Fire

### **Water Rights**

The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation Water Adjudication Bureau assists the Montana Water Court in the adjudication of all claims to pre July 1, 1973 water rights. The Bureau examines all claims pursuant to Supreme Court rules and provides a summary report to the Water Court on each of the basins (85) in the state. Pursuant to legislation passed in 2005 the Bureau must complete the examination of the remaining 57,000 claims (as of 2005) by June 30, 2015. The map below shows the current status of the adjudication process. Visit <a href="http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/">http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/</a>.



### **Montana Large Fire Activity**



Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, Forestry Division, September 2012

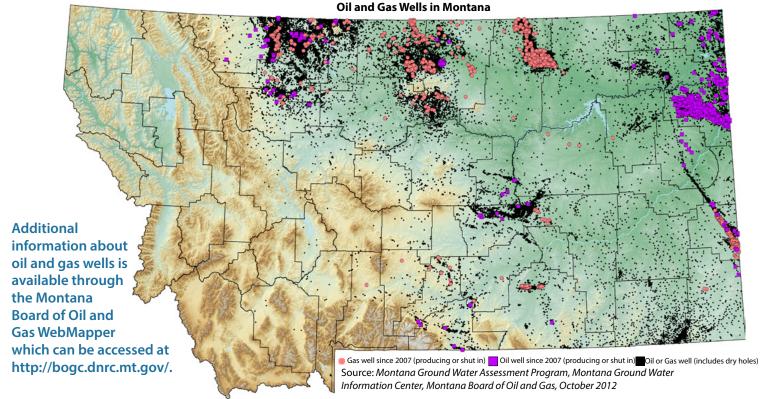
### Montana Fires 2002 - 2011 All Fires As Reported by All Agencies

Year	Count	Acreage
2002	1,372	110,309
2003	2,326	736,809
2004	1,447	18,445
2005	1,316	103,294
2006	2,302	1,047,118
2007	1,875	778,079
2008	1,424	166,842
2009	1,731	48,912
2010	1,050	56,711
2011	1,335	168,010

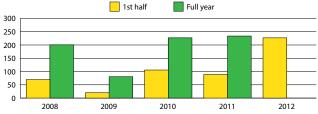
Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, September 2012

For additional information on Montana's fires, visit DNRC's online Fire Map at http://dnrc.mt.gov/gis/fire/.

### **Oil and Gas Wells**



### Montana Oil Well Permits Issued (2008 - 2012)



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, August 2012

# Montana House Heating Fuel Occupied Housing Units

	Count	Percent
Utility gas	226,740	56.5%
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	51,713	12.9%
Electricity	78,582	18.8%
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	7,472	1.9%
Coal or coke	927	0.2%
Wood	33,481	8.3%
Solar energy	321	0.1%
Other fuel	4,234	1.1%
No fuel used	858	0.2%
Total	404,616	100.0%

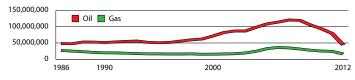
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### Oil and Gas Wells

		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	40	79	80
Coal Bed Methane, Active	1,073	0	0	0
Coal Bed Methane, Inactive	65	0	0	0
Gas, Active	7,238	0	0	0
Gas, Inactive	2,569	0	0	0
Gas Storage, Active	270	0	0	0
Gas Storage, Inactive	18	0	0	0
Injection, Active	1,135	0	0	0
Injection, Inactive	757	0	0	0
Oil, Active	7,554	0	0	0
Oil, Inactive	4,579	0	0	0
Oil & Gas, Active	1	0	0	0
Total	25,259	0	0	0

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Board of Oil and Gas, September 2012

### **Montana Annual Oil and Gas Production (Barrels)**



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, October 2012

### **Pipelines**

	Montana		Senate Dis	Senate District 40		House District 79		House District 80	
	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	
Crude Oil	90	1,970	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Natural Gas	360	3,301	2	2	1	1	1	1	
Refined Product	47	805	3	4	2	3	1	1	
Other	24	402	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	521	6,477	5	6	3	4	2	2	

Source: Montana State Library, Pipeline Intregrity Management Mapping Application, December 2006

### Wildlife and Recreation

Montana is blessed with a wealth of wildlife and habitat diversity. These resources provide exceptional opportunities for recreation and contribute substantially to the state's economy and quality of life. Good information is critical to maintain this valuable heritage as the state grows and develops.

### **Recreation Area (Acres)**

	Senate District 40
Fishing Access Sites	0
Fishing Conservation Areas	0
State Parks	0
Wildlife Conservation Easements	0
Wildlife Management Areas	0
Wildlife Protection Areas	0
Total	0

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks, September 2012

### **Big Game Distribution**



### **Animal Species Diversity**

		Senate District 40	% of Montana
	Montana (Count)	(Count)	Species
Amphibians	13	6	46
Birds	308	262	85
Fish	54	14	26
Mammals	103	73	71
Reptiles	17	7	41

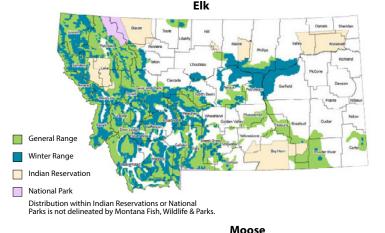
Source: Montana Natural Heritage Program, September 2012

### **Block Management Acreage**

There are a total of 9,093,377 acres of Block Management land (including Plum Creek\*) in the State of Montana. Senate District 40 contains 13.071 or 0% of those acres.

\*Plum Creek land in FWP's Regions 1 and 2 are included in these statistics. Although they are part of the Block Management Program, they are not traditional BMA's and are managed differently.

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012



### -Wildlife Highlights-

For more information on animals, plants, and habitats in your Senate District, visit the Montana Natural Heritage Program at http://mtnhp.org. Resources include:

- · Montana Field Guide an encyclopedia of the distribution, status, and biology of Montana's animals, plants, and biological communities
- MapViewer interactive maps of animals, plants, land cover, and land management

· Land Management Maps – public lands,

conservation easements, and special designations

- · Wetland and riparian mapping information
- Reports on Montana's Species of Concern

· Quick responses to data requests and answers from expert scientists on Montana's plants, animals, and biological

### **Common Yellowthroat**

Geothlypis trichas

The Common Yellowthroat occupies thick vegetation, usually in and around wetland and riparian areas, throughout Montana.







### White-Tailed Deer



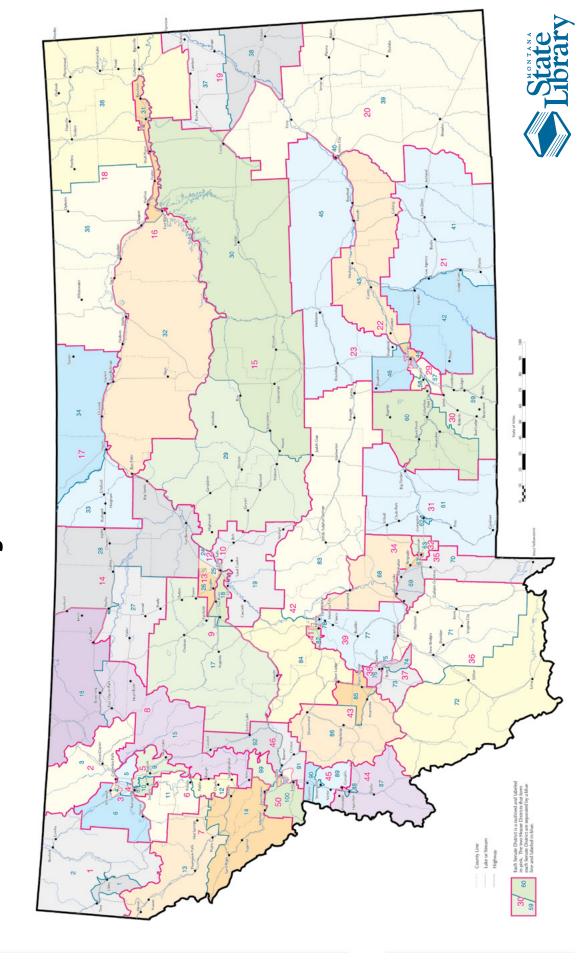
Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012



communities.

Source: Montana Natural Heritage Program, September 2012

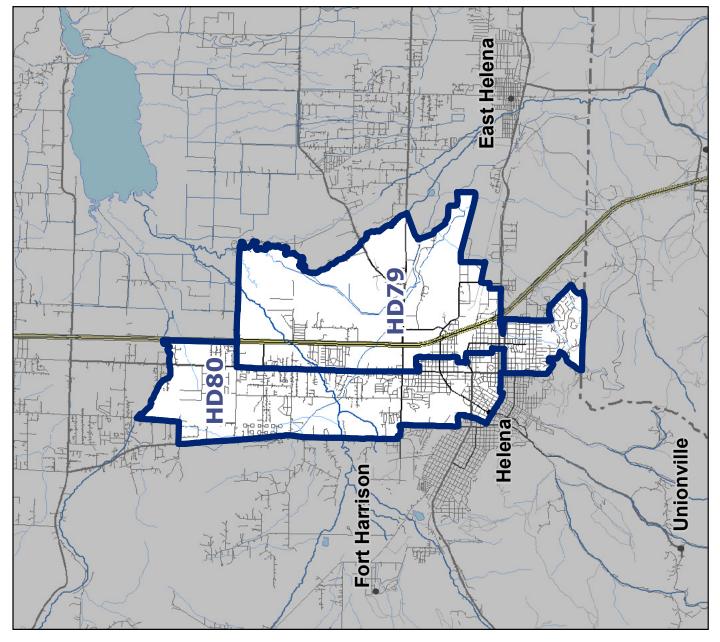
Montana Legislative District 2005 - 2014



# Montana Senate District 40







### **Online Resources Directory**

### **Montana State Library**

1515 East 6th Avenue PO Box 201800 Helena, MT 59620 (406) 444-3115

### http://msl.mt.gov



### **Statewide Library Resources**

- · Discover It! Montana State Library Catalog
- · Montana Library Directory

### http://mymontanalibrary.org

http://mtslr.org

http://msl.mt.gov/For Librarians/Library Directory

### **Montana State Digital Library**

- Library Information Services
  - MT.GOV Connect
  - · Montana State Publications Online
  - Find Resources Online
- MSL Geographic Information
  - Montana Geographic Information Clearinghouse
  - Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure
  - · Water Information System
- Natural Heritage Program
  - · Montana Field Guide
  - MapViewer
  - Species of Concern Reports Animals
  - Species of Concern Reports Plants

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/connect

http://statepublications.mt.gov

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/Find Resources Online

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/gis

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/msdi

http://msl.msl.gov/geoinfo/water

http://mtnhp.org

http://fieldguide.mt.gov

http://mtnhp.org/mapviewer

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=a

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=p

### **Montana Talking Book Library**

- Online catalogs and services WebOpac
- BARD Braille and Audio Reading Download

### http://msl.mt.gov/talking book library

http://www.klasweb.msl.mt.gov https://nlsbard.loc.gov/mt1a

### **Montana State Library In-House Partners**

- · Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks
- Natural Resources Conservation Service

http://fwp.mt.gov

http://www.mt.nrcs.usda.gov

### **Legislative Snapshot**

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative snapshot

# **Legislative Snapshot 2013**

Includes information for the State of Montana, Senate District 41, and House Districts 81 and 82.

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/





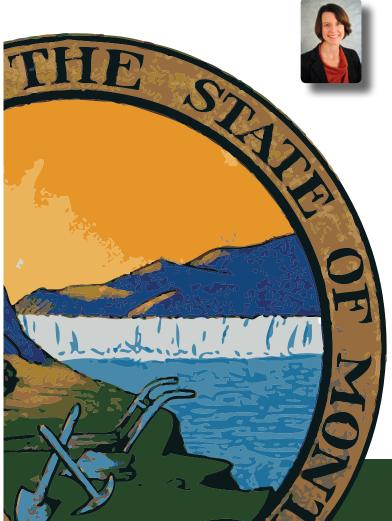
Senate District 41

Senator Christine Kaufmann (D)
825 Breckenridge St
Helena, MT 59601-4433

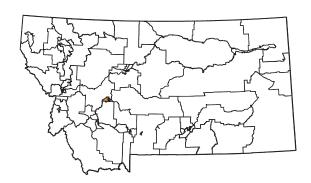


House District 81 **Representative Galen Hollenbaugh (D)**PO Box 902

Helena, MT 59624-0902



House District 82 **Representative Jenny Eck (D)**PO Box 1206
Helena, MT 59624





### **Letter from the Montana State Librarian**

On behalf of the Montana State Library, I would like to welcome you to the 2013 legislative session. We appreciate your dedication and hard work on behalf of all Montanans. We hope that this information booklet, compiled by our information experts and full of data on issues of state and national importance, will help inform many of the decisions you have to make in the coming months.

The 2013 Legislative Snapshot includes a wide range of information on issues that affect Montanans. You will find information on our state's economy and the economic impact on your constituents. High-speed, broadband Internet access is essential in this information age and the Snapshot includes a current view of the availability of broadband and Internet services across the state. Education is always an important issue, and you will find relevant information on our state's public schools



and test scores. Throughout Montana, libraries serve as community anchors; we've highlighted the programs and services offered to Montanans through their local libraries. Finally, land, wildlife, and recreation will always be an important part of Montana life, and we've pulled several highlights from our collection that might help guide your decision-making this session. Based on feedback we received from legislators in 2011, we are pleased to make much more of the data available by legislative districts. And we are pleased to provide much of the information in mapped form. Using the Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure, a set of standardized geospatial data, these maps tell powerful stories that will further your understanding of the topics highlighted.

The Montana State Library is a small and very unique agency. We employ librarians, geographers, and natural resource specialists and we partner with botanists, zoologists and ecologists. We work closely with federal and state agencies and local and tribal governments. We manage an enormous collection of state government information in all formats, keeping Montanans informed about the work of their government. And we ensure that Montana's blind and physically disabled citizens have access to reading materials and information.

We also work on behalf of all of Montana's libraries to help them provide the latest and best information, technology and library services to their patrons – your constituents – whether it's downloadable ebooks, public access computers, online information resources, or the latest bestseller. Without the Montana State Library, Montana libraries would not be able to afford these resources and services for their patrons, all of which are being used in record numbers. In this age of information – most of which is only accessed online – the Montana State Library, through libraries across the state, provides a vital link that affects Montanans in a multitude of ways.

We created this booklet for you not only to provide vital information to help you make difficult decisions in the coming months, but to demonstrate the power of what a diverse staff with amazingly diverse skills can do to make information, in many different forms, available to every Montanan. Our work empowers Montanans by providing access to information, enhancing learning in families and communities, and building 21st Century skills. Knowing that our work makes a difference makes us very proud.

We hope that you use this Legislative Snapshot throughout the session. And we hope that you will stop by to see us – in person or virtually. Whether you visit us at our library or online, you will be able to browse our collection of government and natural resource information, get help to research a specific issue, or find a quiet place to work or meet with colleagues. We are located one block east of the Capitol, behind the Montana Historical Society, at the north end of the Justice building. And of course, our services are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week at <a href="http://msl.mt.gov">http://msl.mt.gov</a>.

Sincerely,

### Senate District 41 House District 81 House District 82

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Find additional Senate and House district data, interactive maps, and even more resources online at http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/.

Jennie Stapp

Juni Stepp

### The Montana Economy and Theories of Economic Growth

Source: Montana Department of Labor and Industries

It has been an interesting five years for the Montana and U.S. economies, including the deepest and longest U.S. recession since the Great Depression and a slow economic recovery. Montana outperformed the U.S. economy during the recession and recovery, losing only 4.4% of our pre-recession personal income peak compared to 5.6% nationally. Further, since hitting the trough in 2009, Montana's personal income growth has outpaced the U.S. by about 3 percentage points, while the state's payroll job growth has increased by 3.4% compared to 3.1% nationally. Montana's 2012 job growth promises to be strong. From June 2011 to June 2012, Montana added almost 9,800 jobs for an annual growth rate of 2.1% -- above forecasted expectations and above the long-term growth rate of 1.2%. Montana's economy is returning to growth despite the many national and international challenges.

The various forces causing the recession and slow recovery are evident in the quarterly personal income statistics in Figure 1. The national slowdown in the overall economy and particularly in the housing market was first noted in the summer of 2007, but personal income for both the U.S. and Montana continued to expand until the financial crisis in the third and fourth quarters of 2008. Wall Street losses translated into income and job losses on Main Streets in Montana. Although the U.S. recession officially ended in June 2009, Montana continued to lose income until the first quarter of 2010.



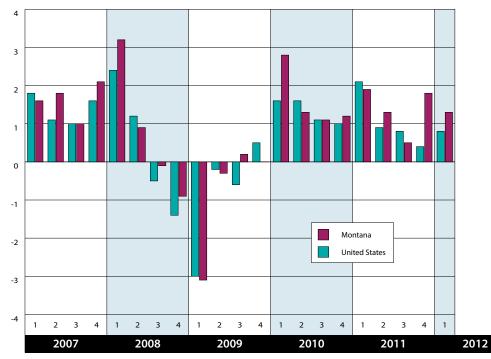
Then, just as the U.S. economy turned upward, global problems came to the forefront. The Eurozone's sovereign debt crisis moderated the U.S. recovery, with the first Greece bailout occurring in the second quarter of 2010. As one of America's largest export customers, Europe's economic slowdown reduced the demand for U.S. goods, in addition to increasing uncertainty and risk in the global financial system. In fact, overall global growth slowed from 5.2% in 2010 to 3.8% in 2011, while the advanced

economies that make up the majority of the U.S. export customers slowed from 3% in 2010 to 1.4% in 2011. The last few years have taught Montanans that our economic fortunes are strongly tied to the performance of global and national economies.

Domestic factors have also played a role in the slow emergence of the economy out of the recession. Throughout the 2007 to 2012 period, oil and gas price spikes caused temporary shocks to the economy. Higher fuel prices reduce the amount of discretionary dollars consumers have to spend in grocery stores, restaurants, and retail stores, thus slowing job growth. Also, during the summer of 2011, the federal debt ceiling increase debate increased the uncertainty about future government spending and the safety of U.S. financial instruments. With government spending equaling roughly 20% of the Gross Domestic Product, any large change to that spending would have an impact on the economy. Businesses are still in the shadow of this fiscal uncertainty. Current national fiscal plans call for spending cuts and tax increases equal to about 3.8% of GDP in January 2013, which would likely send the U.S. economy into a shallow recession.iii Businesses and consumers who are reliant on this spending are less likely to make decisions or take on risk in such an uncertain environment.

Like personal income, Montana's payroll employment was impacted by the financial crises, starting with employment losses in the fourth quarter of 2008. Job losses continued throughout 2009 and 2010 before starting recovery in 2011. Wages recovered earlier than employment growth, with the total amount

Figure 1: Montana and U.S. Personal Income Growth

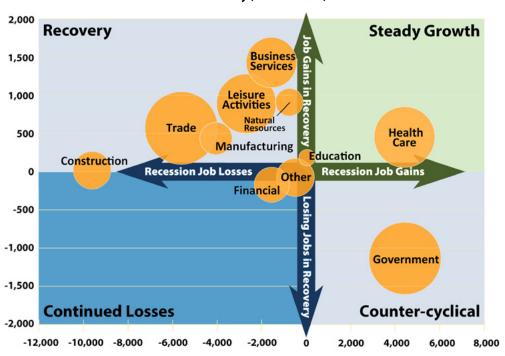


Source: Quarterly Personal Income Data, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

of wages paid to Montana workers starting to increase in the second quarter of 2010. These wage gains translated into job growth in 2011 as the spending of more wages stimulated demand in the high-employment consumer industries. The average annual wage increased by 3.5% in 2011, driving Montana's average annual wage over \$35,000 for the first time.iv

Payroll employment grew at about 0.9% in 2011, but private employment grew much faster at 1.4%. The job growth by industry is illustrated in Figure 2. The job change during the recession years of 2007 to 2010 is shown on the horizontal axis compared to the past year of recovery on the vertical axis. The size of the bubble indicates the size of the industry employment in 2011. Total job growth in recent years has been slower than private job growth because the government sector shed jobs in 2010 and 2011. Figure 2 includes all public employees in the government bubble, even though many public workers are in the education, health care, or construction industries. Public employment represents roughly 20% of total employment in 2011, with 11% of total employment in local government, 6% in state government, and 3% in the federal government. The government share of total employment has been slowly decreasing over time, although it increased a few percentage points during the recession. The government share returned to its downward trend in the last year. Government is placed in the counter-cyclical quadrant in Figure 2, as it added about 4,400 jobs during the recession and then lost about 1,100 jobs in 2011. Counter-cyclical government employment growth helps stabilize the economy during recessionary periods and helps accelerate the return to growth.

Figure 2: Industry Job Change during the Recession (2007 to 2010) and Recovery (2010 to 2011)



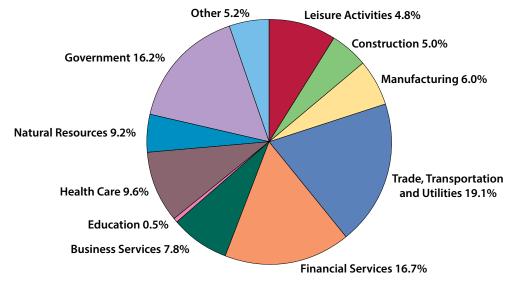
Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

The health care industry has added jobs throughout the recession and recovery, adding almost 5,000 jobs over the last five years. Only the financial services industry (which includes real estate) and other services posted employment losses in 2011, with all other industries in recovery with job gains. Business services, including administration and professional services, added the most jobs in 2011, followed by natural resources (including oil and gas mining) and the leisure activities sector

(which includes restaurants, bars, entertainment, and hotels). Trade, manufacturing, and construction posted the most losses during the recession, but all three industries are back on the recovery path with job gains in 2011. Wood product manufacturing and residential construction have been slow to recover in the aftermath of the national housing downturn, but other manufacturing and commercial and industrial construction posted job gains over the past year.

Figure 2 illustrates the size of each industry by the size of the industry's bubble, with trade, health care, government, and leisure activities employing the most workers. However, employment is only one way to contribute to the economy. Figure 3 illustrates the contribution of each industry to Montana's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Although health care represents 15% of Montana's total workforce, it contributes 10% of Montana's GDP. Similarly, the leisure activities sector comprises 13% of employment, but contributes only 5% of GDP. Other industries contribute more to GDP than to employment. The financial services industry, which includes real estate, contributes 17% of Montana's GDP, but only 5% of Montana's employment. The manufacturing and natural resource sectors also contribute significant GDP (15% combined), but are a small percentage of employment (7%). No industry is more important than another, but each industry has different roles to play in the economy.

Figure 3. Montana Gross Domestic Product by Industry, 2011



Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

Figure 4: Top 10 Exports from Montana to the Rest of the World (millions)

1.	Bulk Wheat	881.8
2.	Mineral Fuel, Oil, etc.	374.2
3.	Inorganic Chemicals	346.4
4.	Industrial Machinery (including computers)	197.9
5.	Vehicles, Parts, etc.	114.9
6.	Cereals	60.5
7.	Ores, Slag & Ash	60.2
8.	Salt, Sulfur, Earth & Stone	57.6
9.	Aircraft, Parts, etc.	40.3
10	Optic, Medical or Surgical Instruments	37.6

Source: Montana Department of Commerce, Office of Trade and International Relations, 2011

The manufacturing and natural resources industries are also important because of the amount of exports they provide for our economy. Exports bring new wealth into our economy, which then drives economic growth in all industries as the money is circulated through our economy. Figure 4 illustrates the top 10 Montana exports. Many are raw natural resources from the agriculture and mining industries, or manufacturing products that add value to the raw commodities. Overall, Montana's exports increased by 14% in 2011. Montana's largest export customers include other states, Canada, Asia, and Europe. Based on data from the first half of 2012, Montana exports may decrease slightly in 2012 because of slower economic growth in many of our non-U.S. global trading partners.v

The western portion of Montana was harder hit by the recession and global slowdown compared to the eastern portion of the state. 2011 unemployment rates by region are shown in Figure 5. The large job losses in wood product manufacturing had a disproportional effect in Northwestern Montana, while the large recessionary job losses in construction had the largest impact in both the Northwest and around the Bozeman region. These two areas continue to have the highest unemployment rates in 2011. In contrast, the Eastern portion of the state was less impacted by the recession because of a heavy reliance on energy, agriculture, health care, and government – all industries that performed relatively well during the recession. The unemployment rate in the East was only 4.7% in 2011. The development of the Bakken oil shale has brought a great deal of development into the

region, both in the primary oil and gas mining industry and in related business services, such as environmental engineering and employment firms. Although unemployment in the western portion of the state continues to be high, job growth has returned to all Montana regions. In fact, the Southwest region of the state (including Butte, Bozeman, Dillon, and Helena) has led the state in job gains as we have exited the recession, leading the Southwest region's unemployment rate to decrease slightly in 2011 to 6.1% from 6.6% in 2010.

All of Montana's regions are expected to post job gains in 2012, with continued growth expected in 2013. However, job growth is expected to remain slower than before the recession for several years. The Montana Department of Labor and Industry's job projections expect 1.4% job growth in 2012 and 2013, compared to the 2.2% annual growth that the state experienced from 2000 to 2007 prior to the recession. In many ways, the rapid economic growth prior to the recession was artificially high because of the low interest rates that caused a growth bubble. Slower expected growth is simply a result of being outside the bubble period.

Growth is also expected to be slower in the future because of cutbacks in government spending and slower growth in consumer spending as Americans save and try to reduce their debt loads. With government spending comprising about 20% and consumption comprising about 70% of aggregate demand, the slowdown in these sectors will translate into slower overall economic growth. Lower domestic demand from consumers and governments will lead many businesses to slow production or look abroad to foreign markets to supplement growth. Both alternatives may lead to slower employment growth domestically. Further, a slowing global economy will likely moderate Montana export growth in 2012 and 2013, although global demand is expected to return in later years.

Despite domestic and global challenges, Montana's economy has proven to be incredibly resilient in the last few years. Montana's economy is now in recovery, adding over 9,800 jobs in the last year, and posting over two years of personal income and wage gains. Although unemployment remains undesirably high, Montana's job growth has re-employed out-of-work Montanans and brought stronger wages back to workers and their families. Future years are expected to bring continued growth to our state as our industries continue recovery from the recession, and the Bakken development provides new opportunities for income growth and entrepreneurialism.

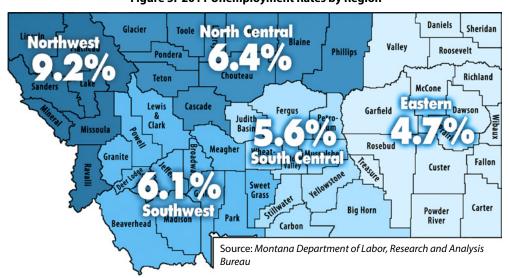


Figure 5: 2011 Unemployment Rates by Region

i The long-term growth rate of 1.2% for Montana's total employment growth is based on employment data from 1976 to 2011 using the Local Area Unemployment Statistics published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Montana Department of Labor and Industry (DLI). Job growth forecasts based on this series by DLI suggested job growth of only 0.9% in 2011.

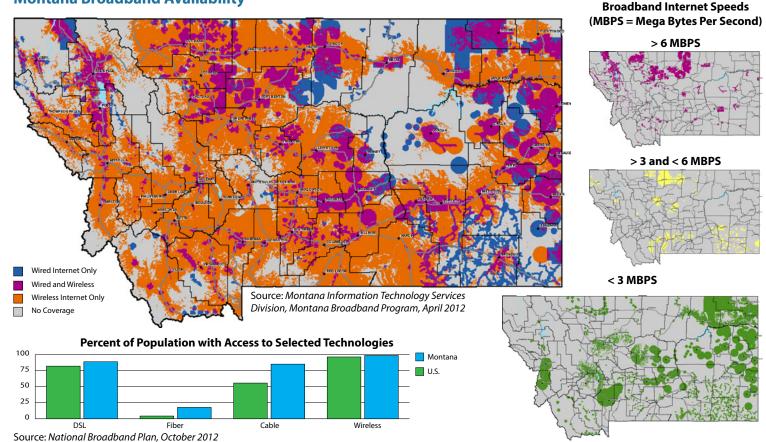
ii International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2012. www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2012/01/weodata/index.aspx.

iii Global Insight, "U.S. Economy: The Fiscal Cliff" June 28, 2012 and Congressional Budget Office, "An Update to the Budget and Economic Outlook: Fiscal Years 2012 to 2022" Aug. 22, 2012.

iv For more information on employment and wage growth, please see the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Labor Day Report 2012, available at <a href="http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913">http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913</a> LDR-12.pdf.

v WiserTrade, U.S. State Exports by NAICS Industry. At <u>www.wisertrade.org</u>. See footnote 2 for growth projections.

### **Montana Broadband Availability**



### **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program**

Under the Broadband Technologies Opportunities Program (BTOP) funded by the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA) and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the Montana State Library is partnering with 44 of Montana's public libraries to expand access to free, high-speed Internet to 86% of the state's population by 2013. Funds have supported: increased broadband speeds; decreased patron wait time; improved access by purchasing ADA compliant

software, hardware, and furniture, and through minor renovation projects aimed at increasing accessibility of computing center facilities; digital literacy training; and a mobile computer lab.

### **Highlights include:**

- Increased average statewide library broadband speeds from 3.55 mbps to 15 mbps
- Added 478 public workstations (212 desktops, 46 children's computers, 200 laptops, 17 touchscreens and 3 iMacs) for a total of 781

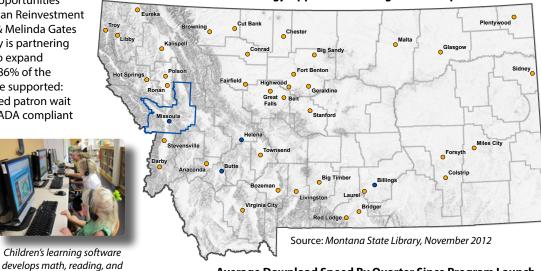
critical-thinking skills

- Decreased average wait time from 20 minutes to less than 5 minutes
- Provided digital literacy training to over 70,000 Montanans and 1,200 librarians on topics such as employment resources, tax filing, self-help law, Internet and email, and computer basics

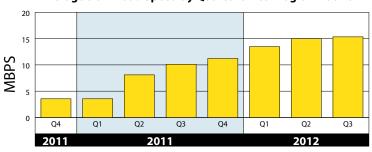
### **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program Participants**

Source: Montana Information Technology Services Division,

Montana Broadband Program, April 2012



### Average Download Speed By Quarter Since Program Launch



Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

### **2010 Poverty and Median Income Estimates**

		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	41	81	82
Median Household Income	43,872	47,580	44,410	52,250
% in Poverty All Ages	15	12	13	11
% in Poverty Ages Under 18	19	9	1	14

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

# Percent of Households With One or More Persons 65 Years and Over

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 41	District 81	District 82
One or More 65 and Over	25	18	17	19
One Person	10	7	7	7
Two Or More Persons	14	11	10	12
Family	14	10	8	12
Nonfamily	1	1	2	0

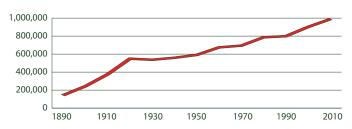
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### **Percent of Change in Number of Housing Units**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 41	District 81	District 82
2000 Census	412,633	7,807	4,070	3,737
2010 Census	482,825	8,235	4,011	4,224
Percent of Change	+ 17.0	+ 5.5	1.4	+ 13.0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Censes

## Montana Historic Population Growth 1890 - 2010 Censes

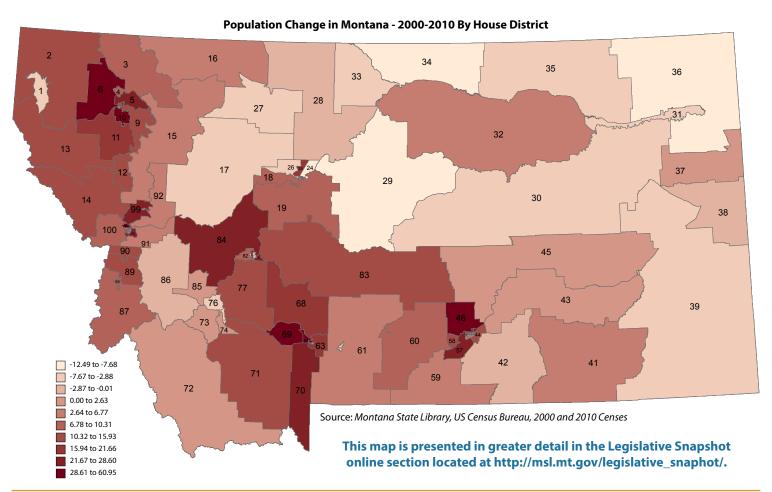


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1890 - 2010 Censes

### 2010 Census Data

	Total	Male	Female
United States	308,745,538	151,781,326	156,964,212
Under 5 years	20,201,362	10,319,427	9,881,935
Under 18 years	74,181,467	37,945,136	36,236,331
18 to 64 years	194,356,087	96,473,230	97,882,857
65 years and over	40,267,984	17,362,960	22,905,024
Montana	989,415	496,667	492,748
Under 5 years	62,423	32,129	30,294
Under 18 years	223,563	114,909	108,654
18 to 64 years	619,110	313,713	305,397
65 years and over	146,742	68,045	78,697

Source: US Census Bureau, 2010 Census



### **Demographics**

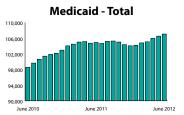
### **Veteran Population Projections**

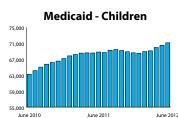
Montana is ranked second among the states for percent of the civilian population 18 years and over who are veterans. (12.3 percent, U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey)

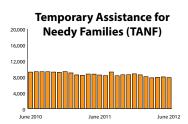
		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	41	81	82
Civilian population (>18)	746,963	14,403	7,509	6,894
Non Veterans	646,089	12,166	6,354	5,812
Veterans	100,874	2,237	1,155	1,082
% of Gulf War (>9/01)	9.0%	9%	5%	13%
% of Gulf War (8/90-8/01)	15%	14%	7%	22%
Vietnam era	37%	41%	55%	26%
Korean War	13%	15%	7%	23%
World War II	10%	6%	4%	9%

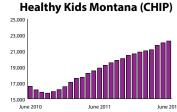
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

# Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services Selected Eligibles - Monthly Enrollment









Source: Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services, August 2012

### **Montana Median Income By Household Size**

Median Income for All Households: 43,872



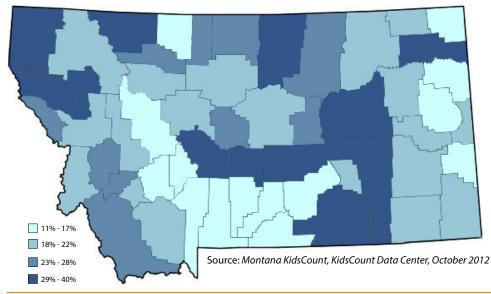
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

# Percent of Individuals Below Poverty Level (12 Month Period)

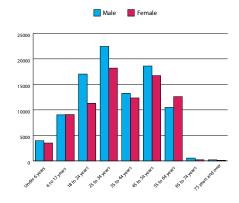
		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 41	District 81	District 82
Total (Count)	138,109	2,059	1,083	976
Males	46.2%	63.2%	69.6%	56.1%
Under 5 years	5.0%	2.0%	0.0%	4.2%
5 years	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
6 to 11 years	4.8%	6.9%	0.0%	14.5%
12 to 14 years	2.1%	2.8%	0.0%	5.8%
15 years	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	0.4%	0.0%	0.8%
18 to 24 years	8.6%	10.6%	9.5%	11.8%
25 to 34 years	5.5%	8.0%	9.1%	6.7%
35 to 44 years	4.6%	13.3%	18.4%	7.6%
45 to 54 years	5.3%	6.9%	12.2%	1.1%
55 to 64 years	3.8%	11.0%	18.9%	2.2%
65 to 74 years	1.6%	0.7%	0.0%	1.4%
> 75 years	1.4%	0.8%	1.5%	0.0%
Females	53.8%	36.8%	30.4%	43.9%
Under 5 years	5.1%	1.8%	1.6%	2.0%
5 years	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
6 to 11 years	4.7%	1.4%	0.0%	3.0%
12 to 14 years	2.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.7%
15 years	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	0.5%	0.0%	1.1%
18 to 24 years	11.0%	15.3%	13.4%	17.5%
25 to 34 years	7.3%	2.3%	2.1%	2.5%
35 to 44 years	5.0%	7.2%	6.6%	8.0%
45 to 54 years	5.5%	2.1%	1.6%	2.8%
55 to 64 years	4.3%	3.6%	4.0%	3.3%
65 to 74 years	2.2%	2.0%	1.2%	3.0%
> 75 years	3.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### **Montana Child Poverty By County (Percent - 2009)**



### **Montana Health Insurance Coverage Status**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey

### **Indexes**

Indexes				
Population	Montana	Senate District 41	House District 81	House District 82
Total population	989,415	17,467	8,043	9,424
Median age (years)	40	40	39	41
Total population - 65 years and over	146,742	2,102	903	1,199
Total population - 18 to 64 years	619,110	11,715	5,719	5,996
Total population - under 18 years	223,563	3,650	1,421	2,229
Total population - under 5 years	62,423	994	402	592
One race	964,439	17,037	7,851	9,186
White	884,961	16,406	7,527	8,879
Black/African American	4,027	70	31	39
American Indian/Alaska Native	62,555	363	189	174
Asian	6,253	110	62	48
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	668	14	5	9
Some other race	5,975	74	37	37
Two or more races	24,976	430	192	238
Hispanic/Latino	28,565	452	221	231
Social	Montana	Senate District 41	House District 81	House District 82
Total households	401,328	8,174	4,121	4,053
Average household size	2	2	2	2
Average family size	3	3	3	3
Family households (families)	256,130	4,460	1,982	2,478
Male householder, no wife present, family	15,368	250	116	134
Male householder, no wife present, family - with own children under 18 years	9,016	108	47	61
Female householder, no husband present, family	33,651	454	177	277
Female householder, no husband present, family - with own children under 18 years	21,355	270	53	217
Nonfamily households	145,198	3,714	2,139	1,575
Householder living alone	116,779	3,178	1,777	1,401
Householder living alone - 65 years and over	41,923	594	291	303
Households with one or more people under 18 years	116,926	1,860	733	1,127
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	99,541	1,489	707	782
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	235,983	4,355	1,852	2,503
Nursery school, preschool	13,206	274	138	136
Kindergarten	12,085	283	101	182
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	96,195	1,672	652	1,020
High school (grades 9-12)	52,304	903	283	620
College or graduate school	62,193	1,223	678	545
Economic	Montana	Senate District 41	House District 81	House District 82
Employment status - population 16 years and over	778,518	14,839	7,602	7,237
Civilian labor force - employed	476,195	10,044	5,046	4,998
Civilian labor force - unemployed	28,683	578	374	204
Armed forces	3,737	13	0	13
Not in labor force	269,903	4,204	2,182	2,022
Females 16 years and over in labor force	391,139	7,406	3,607	3,799
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18	17	15	18
Mean earnings (dollars)	55,129	60,536	54,233	66,929
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	15,179	16,235	15,435	17,036
Mean retirement income (dollars)	18,679	19,949	21,296	18,789
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	7,895	6,832	6,663	7,227
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	2,954	3,550	3,920	821
Median family income (dollars)	55,725	69,792	68,851	70,513
Mean family income (dollars)	68,016	81,832	77,745	85,100
Housing	Montana	Senate District 41	House District 81	House District 82
Total housing units	471,723	8,457	4,292	4,165
Occupied housing units	401,328	8,174	4,121	4,053
Vacant housing units	70,395	283	171	112
-	70,393	203	0	0
Homeowner vacancy rate	6	3	5	0
Rental vacancy rate				
Built 2005 or later	18,895	211	49	162
Owner-occupied	277,023	5,336	2,261	3,075
Renter-occupied Median (dellare)	124,305	2,838	1,860	978

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census/2006-2010 American Community Survey

Housing units with a mortgage

Housing units without a mortgage

Median (dollars)

173,300

162,090

114,933

192,700

3,459

1,877

196,800

1,904

1,171

190,300

1,555 706

### **Accredited Schools**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 41	District 81	District 82
Elementaries	440	3	2	1
Middle Schools	49	1	0	1
Grades 7-8 Schools	164	0	0	0
High Schools	185	2	2	0
Total	838	6	4	2

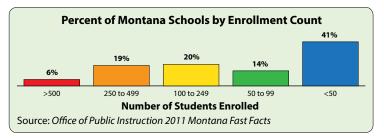
Source: Montana State Library, Montana Office of Public Instruction, September 2012

### **Montana School Libraries**

Per MCA 20-7-202, each school in Montana maintains a school library.

Average circulation per library per year	13,788
Access to Statewide Databases	100%
No summer library hours	83%

Source: 2012 Montana School Library Data Survey



### **Montana Test Scores - Achievement Levels**

### 4th Grade Reading

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	31%	29%	25%	27%	27%
At or above basic	69%	71%	75%	73%	73%
Below proficient	65%	64%	61%	65%	64%
At or above proficient	35%	36%	39%	35%	36%

### 8th Grade Reading

2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
18%	18%	15%	16%	14%
82%	82%	85%	84%	86%
63%	63%	61%	62%	58%
37%	37%	39%	38%	42%
	18% 82% 63%	18% 18% 82% 82% 63% 63%	18% 18% 15% 82% 82% 85% 63% 63% 61%	18%     18%     15%     16%       82%     82%     85%     84%       63%     63%     61%     62%

### 4th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	19%	15%	12%	12%	13%
At or above basic	81%	85%	88%	88%	87%
Below proficient	69%	62%	56%	55%	55%
At or above proficient	31%	38%	44%	45%	45%

### 8th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	21%	20%	21%	18%	17%
At or above basic	79%	80%	79%	82%	83%
Below proficient	65%	64%	62%	56%	54%
At or above proficient	35%	36%	38%	44%	46%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2012

# Montana High School Graduation Rates By High School District 0 - 59% 60 - 69% 70 - 79% 80 - 89% 90 - 100% Montana High School Graduation Rates By High School District Mile of the property of the property

### 4th Graders Who Scored Below Proficient Reading Level

By Family Income	2011
Eligible for free/reduced school lunch	77%
Not eligible for free/reduced school lunch	55%

By Race and Hispanic Origin	2011
White	61%
Hispanic or Latino	77%
American Indian	86%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2011

### **Early Literacy**

For low-income children in particular, a "readiness gap" fuels much of what has become known as the achievement gap. The readiness gap grows exponentially between birth and kindergarten due to differences in children's resources and opportunities for physical, linguistic, cognitive, social, emotional, and behavioral development. This gap continues to grow as children attend K-12 school.

Nearly 2/3 of Montana's fourth graders cannot read at a proficient level. The fact is that the fourth-graders who cannot meet proficient levels in reading today are all too likely to become our nation's lowest-income, least-skilled, least-productive, and most costly citizens tomorrow. Low achievement in reading, which begins with opportunistic differences starting at birth, has important long-term consequences in terms of individual earning potential, global competitiveness, and general productivity.

Source: MontanaKidsCount, September 2011

# Montana Head Start Locations Libby Flathead Browning Toole Half Have Have Policy Sheridae Policy Box Elder Policy Box Elder

There are 769 libraries in the Montana Library Directory. Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries. For more detailed information on Montana's libraries visit http://www.msl.mt.gov/For\_Librarians/Library\_Directory/. See the Education page for more information about Montana's school libraries.

	Montana	Senate District 41	House District 81	House District 82
Public	82	2	2	2
Branches	34	1	1	1
Bookmobiles	3	0	0	0
Academic	26	2	2	2
Institutional	2	0	0	0
School	562	23	21	23
Special	57	21	21	21
Other	3	0	0	0
Total	769	49	47	49

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### **Montana's Cultural Heritage**

In partnership with the Montana Historical Society and other organizations, the Montana State Library promotes preservation of and online

access to our state's cultural heritage. The Montana Memory Project website makes a variety of historic as well as contemporary resources available in digital format for education, business, pleasure, and lifelong learning.



Fire trucks at Presbyterian Church, Lewistown, MT

http://mtmemory.org/.

### **Connecting to Collections**

The Montana Historical Society and the Montana State Library partnered on a statewide project to assess the preservation needs of collections at Montana's more than 400 cultural organizations. The assessment documented the need for training, environmental monitoring, on-site surveys of collections and facilities,

Montar

and disaster preparedness assistance.

### **Montana Talking Book Library**

# Services for Montanans with Visual, Physical and Reading Disabilities

The Montana State Library supports free specialized and direct accessible library services to Montanans with visual and physical disabilities through the Montana Talking Book Library (MTBL). The number of veterans served has increased to 12.4% of all patrons. Overall patrons have increased by 15%. MTBL circulation has increased by 15.16%. The Patron Outreach Project is designed to connect more Montanans with MTBL services.

MTBL's local recordings and national digitization projects continue to progress and offer a wider variety of digital

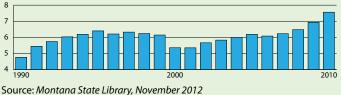
audio books to patrons in both physical delivery and digital BARD (Braille and Audio Reading Download) delivery programs. These are designed to meet patrons' needs at their personal resource and skills level, including homebound patrons.

For more information: http://msl.mt.gov/tbl/ OR 1-800-332-3400

### **Montana Public Libraries Fast Facts**

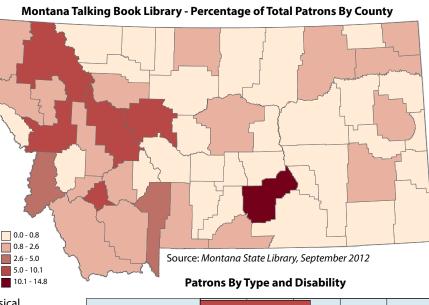
- Montana's public libraries hold 3,719,920 items.
- Montanans visited their public libraries an average of five times throughout the year, for a total of 4,599,660 visits in 2011.
- Montana library patrons checked out 7,519,019 items in 2011, about eight items per person.
- Librarians in Montana's public libraries fielded 465,036 reference questions in SFY 2011, or 8,934 questions per week.
- 100% of all Montana libraries provide Internet access to patrons
- Nearly half of all Montanans (467,303) have a library card.

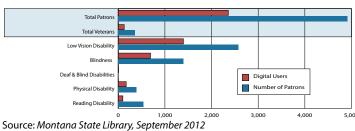
### Public Libraries Circulation Per Capita (1990 - 2010)



### **Courier Project**

As access to quality information has become a vital part of our lives, the Montana State Library is partnering with libraries on a number of ways to share information and materials affordably and dependably. One of these methods is the Montana Courier Project, which uses a commercial courier service to ship library materials and resources around the state. As participation has grown, libraries are seeing increasingly significant savings in the cost of moving library materials around the state.





The Montana State Library works on behalf of all Montana libraries to help them provide the latest and best information and library services to their patrons – your constituents. We negotiate on behalf of libraries across the state to get the best rate on cuttingedge library products and services, keeping libraries relevant and engaged in their local communities. Our statewide suite of resource sharing tools through our unique group services contract with Online Computing Library Center (OCLC) enables patrons to borrow library materials from anywhere in the world and provides Montana collections to citizens of the world. Discover It, a new statewide search tool for libraries, makes the patron's discovery experience into a one stop, "Googlelike" experience. Without statewide library projects, some of which are listed here, many Montanans would be left behind in this age of information.

### **Participating Libraries**

Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries that are participating in the following statewide projects.

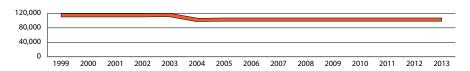
		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 41	District 81	District 82
Statewide Databases	769	49	47	49
OCLC	769	49	47	49
OCLC Group Services	252	17	17	17
Montana Shared Catalog	163	10	10	10
MontanaLibrary2Go	88	2	2	2
Ready2Read	72	2	2	2
Courier Project	46	2	2	2
Montana Memory Project	34	4	4	4

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### -State Aid Dollars for Public Libraries-

State aid to public libraries is provided through the Information Access Montana Act (IAMA) passed by the Montana Legislature in 1989. The act is designed to broaden access to existing information by strengthening public libraries, augment and extend services provided by public libraries, and permit new types of library services based on local need. For fiscal year 2013, a total of \$102,830 was distributed amongst the state's 82 public libraries.

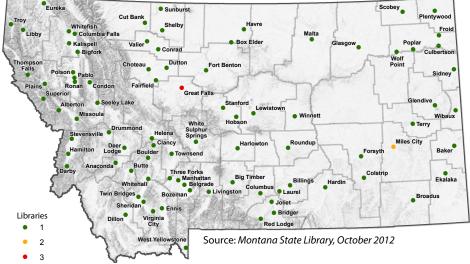
### State Aid for Montana Public Libraries (1999 - 2013)



	Per	PerSq	
State Aid for Public Libraries in Senate District 41	Capita \$	Mile \$	Total \$
Lewis and Clark Library, Helena	5,744	314	6,057
North Jefferson County Library District, Clancy	516	85	600

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### MontanaLibrary2Go Participating Libraries



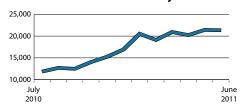
# Statewide Databases and HomeworkMT

Thanks to an allocation from the Montana legislature, the Montana State Library offers statewide periodical databases to all Montana library patrons. Access to this completely online collection - accessible in the library, at home, or on a mobile device - includes hundreds of journals and thousands of full text articles on everything from business resources to health information. Montanans performed nearly 6.5 million searches within the "Discover It" statewide search tool last year. Library patrons also have access to live tutors and online homework assistance through HomeworkMT. Montana students engaged in 8,102 live tutoring sessions and 3,715 online sessions to get assistance with math, science, social studies and the GED. Adults accessed the resource for assistance with computer and financial literacy, resumes, and helping children with homework.

### MontanaLibrary2Go

The ever increasing popularity of downloadable audio and e-books makes MontanaLibrary2Go a favorite of Montana library patrons. Participating libraries deliver a growing collection of downloadable audio and e-book titles to their patrons. Titles are available for download on a wide variety of mobile devices including Kindles, iPods, iPads, iPhones and Androids. Patrons from participating libraries downloaded 206,801 titles between July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012.

## MontanaLibrary2Go Circulation Activity



Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### **Ready 2 Read**

The Montana State Library's Ready 2 Read program is designed to help parents and caregivers understand the value of sharing language and literacy with their children and the importance these skills play throughout a person's life. The Ready 2 Read program has provided extensive early childhood training for Montana librarians; placed early childhood materials, including age-appropriate books and toys, into libraries throughout the state; and helped Montana libraries become community hubs for healthy child and family development, which provide all parents of young children access to age appropriate reading materials and a 21st Century learning environment that will reap rewards for society far into the future.

http://ready2readmontana.org/

### **Montana GIS Portal**



The Montana GIS Portal serves as Montana's primary online resource to discover geospatial data. The Portal provides online access to hundreds of datasets in a variety of formats for use in maps, web mapping applications and geospatial analyses.

http://gisportal.msl.mt.gov/

### **State Names Authority (SNA)**

The Montana State Library is responsible for representing the State of Montana to the US Board of Geographic Names (BGN). The SNA is notified when the BGN receives proposals for new names or changes to existing names recognized by the federal government for natural features such as streams and mountains in Montana. The SNA solicits opinions on the proposals from state and local agencies and from the public, then forwards these opinions, along with the State's recommendation, to the BGN. The SNA web site at <a href="http://msl.mt.gov/geonames">http://msl.mt.gov/geonames</a> has more information and a database of all proposals made for Montana since 2002.

# 

### **Statewide Library Training**

The Montana State Library's three consultants travel throughout Montana and meet one-on-one with librarians and library trustees across the state, assisting with everything from training and technology to applying Montana library law and fundraising basics. In the last fiscal year, MSL's consultants traveled over 37,505 miles, made over 2,830 contacts and completed over 167 visits with Montana's library community.



Number of trainings 29 Number of students at trainings 450

Source: Montana State Library, October 2011 - September 2012

### **Montana Shared Catalog**

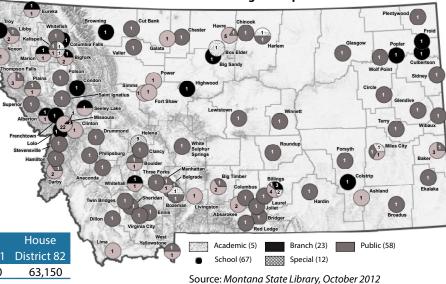
The Montana Shared Catalog helps more than 160 Montana libraries meet today's library users' demands. It gives Montanans a rich and easy-to-use catalog including more than 5 million items that patrons circulated 4,871,174 times from August 2011 to September 2012. Forty-two of the MSC member libraries have joined together in three separate groups to share their collections and patrons among their members. These resource sharing libraries are in the 4-Rivers Group (10 members in Southwestern Montana), BridgerNet Group (5 members in Gallatin County), and the Partners Group (27 members located across the state).

### **Montana Shared Catalog Circulation**

					Vilgi
		Senate	House	House	Lima
	Montana	District 41	District 81	District 82	{ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
Circulation	4,871,174	63,150	63,150	63,150	4

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

### **Montana Shared Catalog Participants**



The Montana State Library is digitizing our legacy print state publications collection of 37,000+ publications dating from 1874. To date, over one million pages have been digitized. These publications are available online in a variety of formats at <a href="http://statepublications.mt.gov">http://statepublications.mt.gov</a>. Use of these online items is exponentially more frequent than traditional print usage.

**State Publications Available Online!** 

### **Geographic Information**

### **Montana Land Information Act**

Montana Governments and Groups Receiving MLIA Grants The Montana Land FY 2008 Through FY 2013 Information Account is funded through document Fort Peck Tribes recording fees as described Chippewa Swan Valley School District LINCOLN in MCA 7-4-2637. The Cree Tribe account supplies funds FLATHEAD for work on statewide datasets, called the Montana Salish TETON **Spatial Data Infrastructure** Kootenai Tribe (MSDI), and provides funding for local, regional, and tribal efforts to build and support GIS capacity. The statewide datasets. such as cadastral (tax parcels), aerial photography, addressed structures, and wetlands are used by local, state, tribal, federal, and private sector GIS STILL-WATER YELLOWSTON practitioners. **Montana Land Information Account Funds to State Account By Year** 750.000 Tribal Governments Grants County Grants Counties with Multiple Grants 500,000 Cities and Other Eligible Entity Grants

### **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure**

\*FY06 does not include a June 06 collection month

FY10

FY08 FY09

Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

The Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure or MSDI contains 14 Framework layers that digitally represent the physical and cultural landscape of Montana. This information is developed with private sector, local, state, and tribal programs and in cooperation with the federal government. The State of Montana partners with all levels of government to create a complete standardized set of data for Montana base maps.

These 14 layers can help improve business inefficiencies; route traffic; study sensitive species after an oil spill; plan for future development; spur economic development; deliver necessary immunization services to children in your community and more.

# MSDI represent cana. This in, local, state, the federal swith all standardized The Montana Cadastral Mapping Application is a robust mapping tool that provides access to selected Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure layers, including information on public and private land ownership.

Montana Cadastral Application http://gis.mt.gov

Source: Montana State Library, August 2012

### **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure Layers**



250.000

Hydrography

























For more information, visit http://giscoordination.mt.gov

### Land

### **Land Ownership**

Senate District 41 ranks number 38 in size and is 80.562 square miles, or about 0% of Montana's total land area (146,926 square miles). The average senate district in Montana is 2,938 square miles and the average house district is 1,469 square miles.

	Montana		Senate Distric	t 41	House Distric	t 81	House District	: 82
	Area		Area		Area		Area	
Owner	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%
Private	95,080	65	43	53	3	87	40	52
Local Government	208	<1	2	3	<1	13	2	2
Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks	648	<1	<1	<1	0	0	<1	<1
State Trust Land	8,092	6	<1	1	0	0	<1	1
Other State Land	139	<1	1	2	<1	<1	1	2
US Bureau of Land Management	12,505	9	12	15	0	0	12	15
US Fish and Wildlife Service	1,448	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
US Forest Service	26,608	18	17	21	0	0	17	22
US National Park Service	1,853	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Federal Land	344	<1	4	5	0	0	4	5
Total	146,926		81		4		77	

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

### **Private Land Agricultural Use**

	Montana		Senate District	41	House District 8	31	House District 8	32
Owner	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%
Continuous Crop	29,162	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fallow Crop	13,497,077	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
Farmstead	34,343	<1	48	<1	6	1	42	<1
Grazing	51,274,975	62	27,629	56	358	89	27,271	56
Irrigated	1,891,718	2	1,437	3	38	9	1,399	3
Timber	15,346,749	18	19,768	40	0	0	19,768	41
Wild Hay	1,235,624	1	142	<1	0	0	142	<1
Total	83,309,648		49,024		402		48,622	

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Department of Revenue, September 2012

### **Conservation Easements (Acres)**

		Senate District	House District	House District
	Montana	41	81	82
Bitter Root Land Trust	2,624	0	0	0
City Government	601	0	0	0
Clark Fork-Pend Oreille Conservancy	208	0	0	0
County Government	528	0	0	0
Ducks Unlimited (Wetlands America Trust)	16,997	0	0	0
Five Valleys Land Trust	47,591	0	0	0
Flathead Land Trust	9,568	0	0	0
Gallatin Valley Land Trust	37,046	0	0	0
Humane Society Wildlife Land Trust	279	0	0	0
Montana Conservation Trust	736	0	0	0
Montana Department of Transportation	999	0	0	0
Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks	417,119	0	0	0
Montana Land Reliance	895,520	59	0	59
Mule Deer Foundation	155	0	0	0
National Wildlife Federation	20	0	0	0
Prickly Pear Land Trust	3,246	192	0	192
Rattlesnake Land Trust	190	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation	50,266	0	0	0
Salish and Kootenai Tribal Lands	222	0	0	0
The Bighorn Institute	1,443	0	0	0
The Conservation Fund	15,061	0	0	0
The Nature Conservancy	316,722	0	0	0
The Vital Ground Foundation	912	0	0	0
US Bureau of Reclamation	42	0	0	0
US Department of Agriculture	26,901	0	0	0
US Fish and Wildlife Service	241,264	0	0	0
US Forest Service	20,038	0	0	0
US Government	9,251	0	0	0
Total	2,115,548	251	0	251

### Montana Land Management Tool

To view more land management and conservation easement information, visit the Natural Heritage MapViewer at <a href="http://">http://</a> mtnhp.org/mapviewer. The MapViewer displays land management information (public lands, managed areas, and conservation easements); wildlife sightings (more than 1,300,000); land cover/land use; and, over 28,000 georeferenced photos from across Montana. It links directly into the Montana Field Guides for more information about Montana's animals, plants and habitats. The Natural Heritage Program is the state's source for reliable, objective information and expertise to support stewardship of our native species and habitats. http://mtnhp.org

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Natural Heritage Program, June 2012

### **Montana Ground Water Investigations Program**

- Investigates critical groundwater challenges such as groundwater/surfacewater interaction, impacts of land use change, development stress, and more.
- Results provide scientific basis for sound, informed, water-management decisions.

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/gwip/gwip.asp

### **Montana Ground Water Assessment Program**

- Maps groundwater quality and the distribution of Montana's aquifers
- Provides long-term groundwater quality and water-level monitoring
- Maintains the central repository for Montana's groundwater information

http://mbmggwic.mtech.edu/

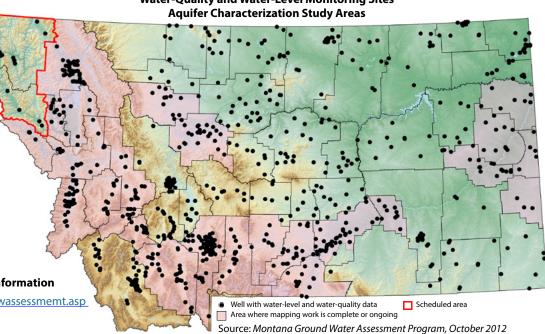
**Ground Water Assessment Program information** 

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/grw/grwassessmemt.asp

# **Ground Water Investigation Program Project Areas Map** Active or completed projects Next scheduled projects Unscheduled projects

Source: Montana Ground Water Investigation Program, September 2012

## **Water-Quality and Water-Level Monitoring Sites**



### **Montana Drought Resources**

The Montana Governor's Drought **Advisory Committee** is charged with monitoring, forecasting, and reporting water supply and moisture conditions, enabling



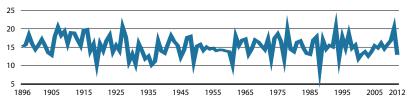
Montanans to make timely and informed decisions to mitigate drought impacts in a proactive manner.

For historic analysis, up-to-date information, and maps on Montana's current drought situation visit http://drought.mt.gov/.

### **Montana Digital Atlas**

Additional mapping and data capabilities are available through the Montana State Library at <a href="http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp">http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp</a>. The Montana Digital Atlas allows users to identify a place of interest and view an atlas of information about that place that includes a broad range of data categories such as land ownership and use, census data, water information and biological data.

### Montana Annual Precipitation in Inches (1895 - 2012)

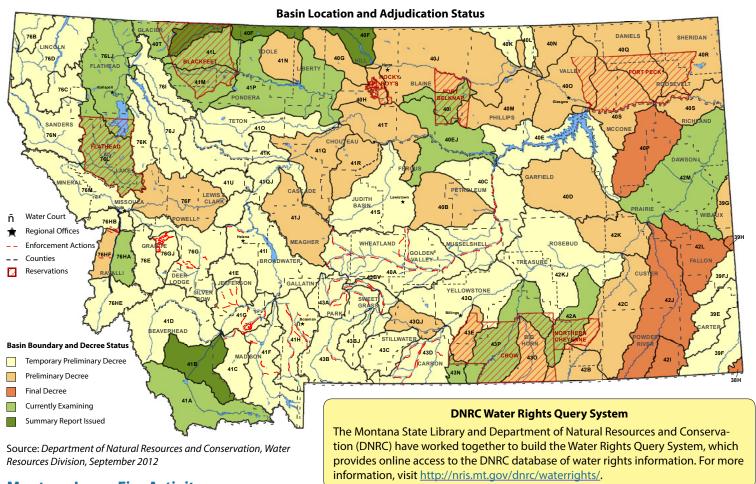


Source: NOAA National Climate Data Center, September 2012

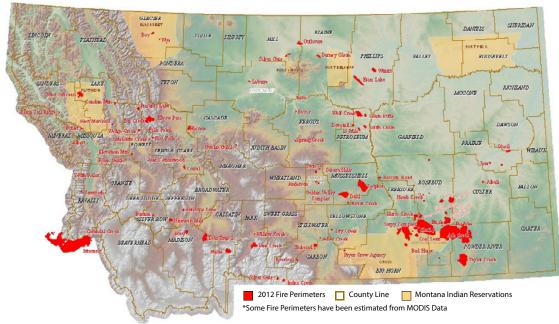
### Water/Fire

### **Water Rights**

The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation Water Adjudication Bureau assists the Montana Water Court in the adjudication of all claims to pre July 1, 1973 water rights. The Bureau examines all claims pursuant to Supreme Court rules and provides a summary report to the Water Court on each of the basins (85) in the state. Pursuant to legislation passed in 2005 the Bureau must complete the examination of the remaining 57,000 claims (as of 2005) by June 30, 2015. The map below shows the current status of the adjudication process. Visit <a href="http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/">http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/</a>.



### **Montana Large Fire Activity**



Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, Forestry Division, September 2012

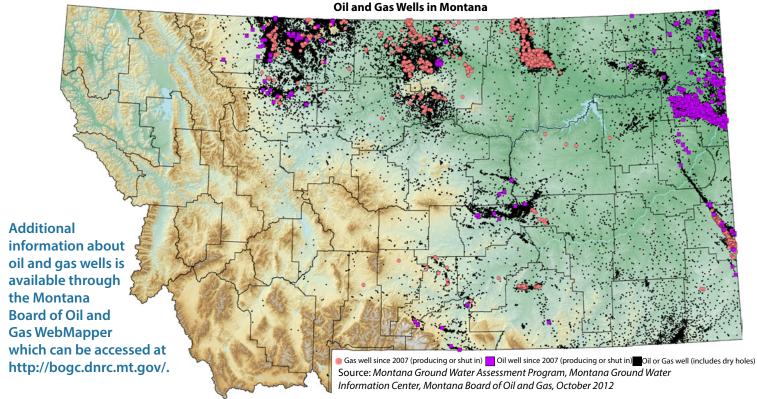
### Montana Fires 2002 - 2011 All Fires As Reported by All Agencies

Year	Count	Acreage
2002	1,372	110,309
2003	2,326	736,809
2004	1,447	18,445
2005	1,316	103,294
2006	2,302	1,047,118
2007	1,875	778,079
2008	1,424	166,842
2009	1,731	48,912
2010	1,050	56,711
2011	1,335	168,010

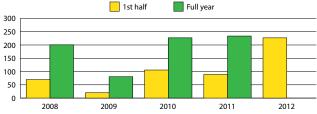
Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, September 2012

For additional information on Montana's fires, visit DNRC's online Fire Map at http://dnrc.mt.gov/gis/fire/.

### **Oil and Gas Wells**



### Montana Oil Well Permits Issued (2008 - 2012)



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, August 2012

# Montana House Heating Fuel Occupied Housing Units

	Count	Percent
Utility gas	226,740	56.5%
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	51,713	12.9%
Electricity	78,582	18.8%
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	7,472	1.9%
Coal or coke	927	0.2%
Wood	33,481	8.3%
Solar energy	321	0.1%
Other fuel	4,234	1.1%
No fuel used	858	0.2%
Total	404,616	100.0%

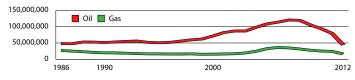
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### Oil and Gas Wells

		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	41	81	82
Coal Bed Methane, Active	1,073	0	0	0
Coal Bed Methane, Inactive	65	0	0	0
Gas, Active	7,238	0	0	0
Gas, Inactive	2,569	0	0	0
Gas Storage, Active	270	0	0	0
Gas Storage, Inactive	18	0	0	0
Injection, Active	1,135	0	0	0
Injection, Inactive	757	0	0	0
Oil, Active	7,554	0	0	0
Oil, Inactive	4,579	0	0	0
Oil & Gas, Active	1	0	0	0
Total	25,259	0	0	0

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Board of Oil and Gas, September 2012

### **Montana Annual Oil and Gas Production (Barrels)**



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, October 2012

### **Pipelines**

	Monta	ına	Senate Dis	strict 41	House Dis	trict 81	House Dis	trict 82
	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles
Crude Oil	90	1,970	0	0	0	0	0	0
Natural Gas	360	3,301	2	5	1	1	1	4
Refined Product	47	805	2	10	1	1	1	9
Other	24	402	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	521	6,477	4	16	2	2	2	13

Source: Montana State Library, Pipeline Intregrity Management Mapping Application, December 2006

### Wildlife and Recreation

Montana is blessed with a wealth of wildlife and habitat diversity. These resources provide exceptional opportunities for recreation and contribute substantially to the state's economy and quality of life. Good information is critical to maintain this valuable heritage as the state grows and develops.

### **Recreation Area (Acres)**

	Senate District 41
Fishing Access Sites	0
Fishing Conservation Areas	0
State Parks	61
Wildlife Conservation Easements	0
Wildlife Management Areas	0
Wildlife Protection Areas	0
Total	61

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks, September 2012

### **Big Game Distribution**



### **Animal Species Diversity**

		Senate District 41	% of Montana
	Montana (Count)	(Count)	Species
Amphibians	13	6	46
Birds	308	262	85
Fish	54	17	31
Mammals	103	73	71
Reptiles	17	7	41

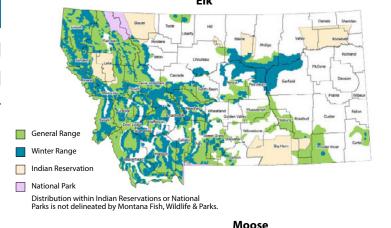
Source: Montana Natural Heritage Program, September 2012

### **Block Management Acreage**

There are a total of 9,093,377 acres of Block Management land (including Plum Creek\*) in the State of Montana. Senate District 41 contains 1,992 or 0% of those acres.

\*Plum Creek land in FWP's Regions 1 and 2 are included in these statistics. Although they are part of the Block Management Program, they are not traditional BMA's and are managed differently.

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012



### -Wildlife Highlights-

For more information on animals, plants, and habitats in your Senate District, visit the Montana Natural Heritage Program at <a href="http://mtnhp.org">http://mtnhp.org</a>. Resources include:

- Montana Field Guide an encyclopedia of the distribution, status, and biology of Montana's animals, plants, and biological communities
- MapViewer interactive maps of animals, plants, land cover, and land management

Land Management Maps – public lands,

conservation easements, and special designations

- Wetland and riparian mapping information
- Reports on Montana's Species of Concern

 Quick responses to data requests and answers from expert scientists on Montana's plants, animals, and biological communities.

### **Northern Pygmy Owl**

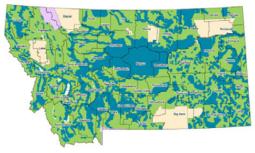
Glaucidium gnoma

Weighing in at just two to three ounces, the Northern Pygmy Owl is a fierce hunter of small birds, mammals and insects.



# Dom Broke State October Octob

Mule Deer

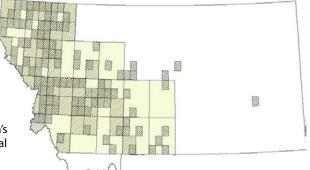


**White-Tailed Deer** 



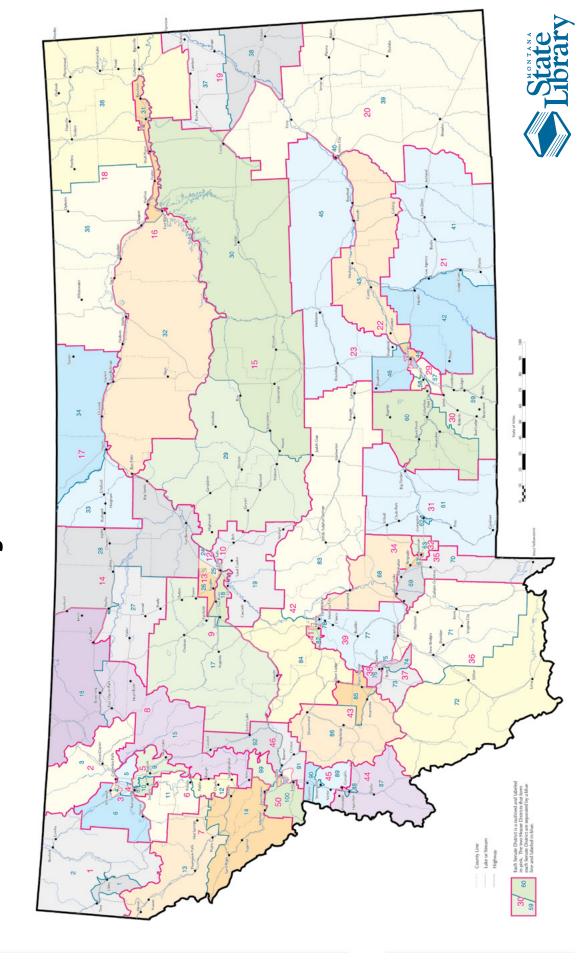
Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012





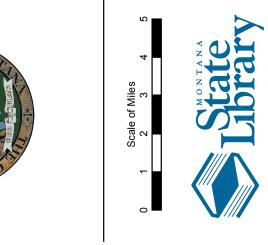
Source: Montana Natural Heritage Program, September 2012

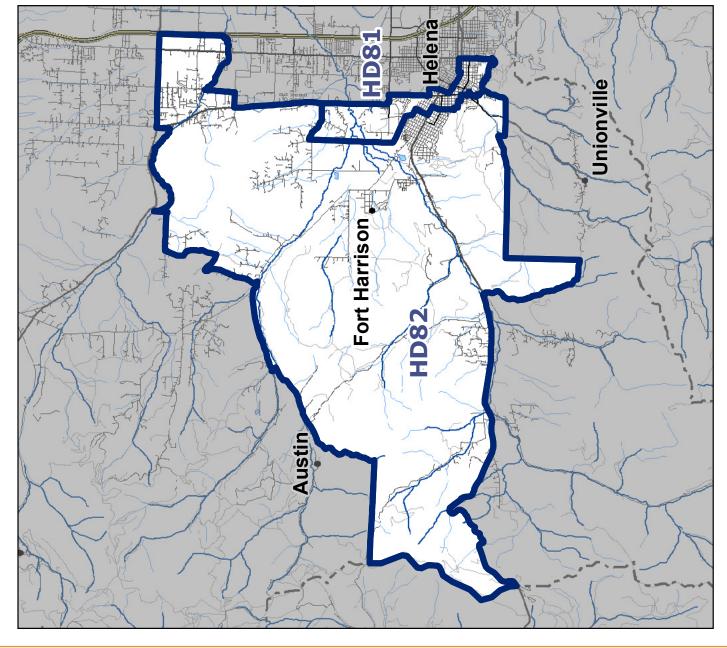
Montana Legislative District 2005 - 2014



# Montana Senate District 41







#### **Online Resources Directory**

#### **Montana State Library**

1515 East 6th Avenue PO Box 201800 Helena, MT 59620 (406) 444-3115

#### http://msl.mt.gov



#### **Statewide Library Resources**

- Discover It! Montana State Library Catalog
- · Montana Library Directory

#### http://mymontanalibrary.org

http://mtslr.org

http://msl.mt.gov/For Librarians/Library Directory

#### **Montana State Digital Library**

- Library Information Services
  - MT.GOV Connect
  - Montana State Publications Online
  - Find Resources Online
- MSL Geographic Information
  - Montana Geographic Information Clearinghouse
  - Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure
  - · Water Information System
- Natural Heritage Program
  - · Montana Field Guide
  - MapViewer
  - Species of Concern Reports Animals
  - Species of Concern Reports Plants

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/connect

http://statepublications.mt.gov

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/Find Resources Online

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/gis

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/msdi

http://msl.msl.gov/geoinfo/water

http://mtnhp.org

http://fieldguide.mt.gov

http://mtnhp.org/mapviewer

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=a

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=p

#### **Montana Talking Book Library**

- Online catalogs and services WebOpac
- BARD Braille and Audio Reading Download

#### http://msl.mt.gov/talking book library

http://www.klasweb.msl.mt.gov

https://nlsbard.loc.gov/mt1a

#### **Montana State Library In-House Partners**

- · Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks
- Natural Resources Conservation Service

http://fwp.mt.gov

http://www.mt.nrcs.usda.gov

**Legislative Snapshot** 

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative snapshot

# **Legislative Snapshot 2013**

Includes information for the State of Montana, Senate District 42, and House Districts 83 and 84.

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/



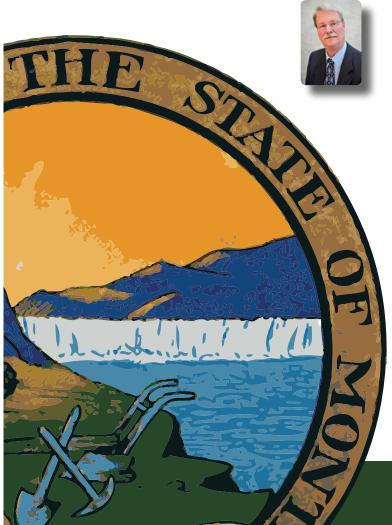


Senate District 42
Senator Dave Lewis (R)
5871 Collins Road
Helena, MT 59602-9584



House District 83 **Representative Wylie Galt (R)**6971 Ranch Road

Martinsdale, MT 59053



House District 84 **Representative Mike Miller (R)**20906 Mt Highway 141

Helmville, MT 59843-9025





#### **Letter from the Montana State Librarian**

On behalf of the Montana State Library, I would like to welcome you to the 2013 legislative session. We appreciate your dedication and hard work on behalf of all Montanans. We hope that this information booklet, compiled by our information experts and full of data on issues of state and national importance, will help inform many of the decisions you have to make in the coming months.

The 2013 Legislative Snapshot includes a wide range of information on issues that affect Montanans. You will find information on our state's economy and the economic impact on your constituents. High-speed, broadband Internet access is essential in this information age and the Snapshot includes a current view of the availability of broadband and Internet services across the state. Education is always an important issue, and you will find relevant information on our state's public schools



and test scores. Throughout Montana, libraries serve as community anchors; we've highlighted the programs and services offered to Montanans through their local libraries. Finally, land, wildlife, and recreation will always be an important part of Montana life, and we've pulled several highlights from our collection that might help guide your decision-making this session. Based on feedback we received from legislators in 2011, we are pleased to make much more of the data available by legislative districts. And we are pleased to provide much of the information in mapped form. Using the Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure, a set of standardized geospatial data, these maps tell powerful stories that will further your understanding of the topics highlighted.

The Montana State Library is a small and very unique agency. We employ librarians, geographers, and natural resource specialists and we partner with botanists, zoologists and ecologists. We work closely with federal and state agencies and local and tribal governments. We manage an enormous collection of state government information in all formats, keeping Montanans informed about the work of their government. And we ensure that Montana's blind and physically disabled citizens have access to reading materials and information.

We also work on behalf of all of Montana's libraries to help them provide the latest and best information, technology and library services to their patrons – your constituents – whether it's downloadable ebooks, public access computers, online information resources, or the latest bestseller. Without the Montana State Library, Montana libraries would not be able to afford these resources and services for their patrons, all of which are being used in record numbers. In this age of information – most of which is only accessed online – the Montana State Library, through libraries across the state, provides a vital link that affects Montanans in a multitude of ways.

We created this booklet for you not only to provide vital information to help you make difficult decisions in the coming months, but to demonstrate the power of what a diverse staff with amazingly diverse skills can do to make information, in many different forms, available to every Montanan. Our work empowers Montanans by providing access to information, enhancing learning in families and communities, and building 21st Century skills. Knowing that our work makes a difference makes us very proud.

We hope that you use this Legislative Snapshot throughout the session. And we hope that you will stop by to see us – in person or virtually. Whether you visit us at our library or online, you will be able to browse our collection of government and natural resource information, get help to research a specific issue, or find a quiet place to work or meet with colleagues. We are located one block east of the Capitol, behind the Montana Historical Society, at the north end of the Justice building. And of course, our services are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week at <a href="http://msl.mt.gov">http://msl.mt.gov</a>.

Sincerely,

#### Senate District 42 House District 83 House District 84

#### **Table of Contents**

- 2 The Montana Economy and Theories of Economic Growth
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- 16 Water/Fire
- 17 Energy
- 18 Wildlife and Recreation

#### Maps

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- 20 Senate District 42

Find additional Senate and House district data, interactive maps, and even more resources online at http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/.

Jennie Stapp

Juni Stepp

#### The Montana Economy and Theories of Economic Growth

Source: Montana Department of Labor and Industries

It has been an interesting five years for the Montana and U.S. economies, including the deepest and longest U.S. recession since the Great Depression and a slow economic recovery. Montana outperformed the U.S. economy during the recession and recovery, losing only 4.4% of our pre-recession personal income peak compared to 5.6% nationally. Further, since hitting the trough in 2009, Montana's personal income growth has outpaced the U.S. by about 3 percentage points, while the state's payroll job growth has increased by 3.4% compared to 3.1% nationally. Montana's 2012 job growth promises to be strong. From June 2011 to June 2012, Montana added almost 9,800 jobs for an annual growth rate of 2.1% -- above forecasted expectations and above the long-term growth rate of 1.2%. Montana's economy is returning to growth despite the many national and international challenges.

The various forces causing the recession and slow recovery are evident in the quarterly personal income statistics in Figure 1. The national slowdown in the overall economy and particularly in the housing market was first noted in the summer of 2007, but personal income for both the U.S. and Montana continued to expand until the financial crisis in the third and fourth quarters of 2008. Wall Street losses translated into income and job losses on Main Streets in Montana. Although the U.S. recession officially ended in June 2009, Montana continued to lose income until the first quarter of 2010.



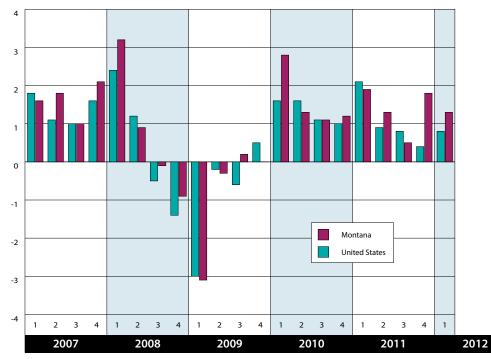
Then, just as the U.S. economy turned upward, global problems came to the forefront. The Eurozone's sovereign debt crisis moderated the U.S. recovery, with the first Greece bailout occurring in the second quarter of 2010. As one of America's largest export customers, Europe's economic slowdown reduced the demand for U.S. goods, in addition to increasing uncertainty and risk in the global financial system. In fact, overall global growth slowed from 5.2% in 2010 to 3.8% in 2011, while the advanced

economies that make up the majority of the U.S. export customers slowed from 3% in 2010 to 1.4% in 2011. The last few years have taught Montanans that our economic fortunes are strongly tied to the performance of global and national economies.

Domestic factors have also played a role in the slow emergence of the economy out of the recession. Throughout the 2007 to 2012 period, oil and gas price spikes caused temporary shocks to the economy. Higher fuel prices reduce the amount of discretionary dollars consumers have to spend in grocery stores, restaurants, and retail stores, thus slowing job growth. Also, during the summer of 2011, the federal debt ceiling increase debate increased the uncertainty about future government spending and the safety of U.S. financial instruments. With government spending equaling roughly 20% of the Gross Domestic Product, any large change to that spending would have an impact on the economy. Businesses are still in the shadow of this fiscal uncertainty. Current national fiscal plans call for spending cuts and tax increases equal to about 3.8% of GDP in January 2013, which would likely send the U.S. economy into a shallow recession.iii Businesses and consumers who are reliant on this spending are less likely to make decisions or take on risk in such an uncertain environment.

Like personal income, Montana's payroll employment was impacted by the financial crises, starting with employment losses in the fourth quarter of 2008. Job losses continued throughout 2009 and 2010 before starting recovery in 2011. Wages recovered earlier than employment growth, with the total amount

Figure 1: Montana and U.S. Personal Income Growth

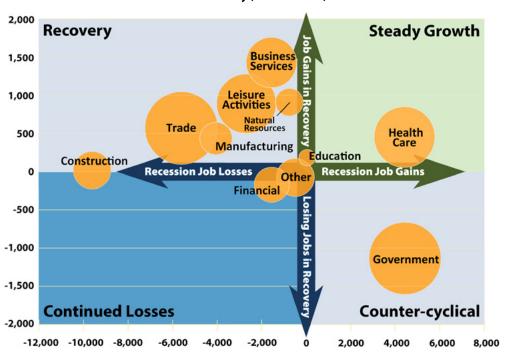


Source: Quarterly Personal Income Data, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

of wages paid to Montana workers starting to increase in the second quarter of 2010. These wage gains translated into job growth in 2011 as the spending of more wages stimulated demand in the high-employment consumer industries. The average annual wage increased by 3.5% in 2011, driving Montana's average annual wage over \$35,000 for the first time.

Payroll employment grew at about 0.9% in 2011, but private employment grew much faster at 1.4%. The job growth by industry is illustrated in Figure 2. The job change during the recession years of 2007 to 2010 is shown on the horizontal axis compared to the past year of recovery on the vertical axis. The size of the bubble indicates the size of the industry employment in 2011. Total job growth in recent years has been slower than private job growth because the government sector shed jobs in 2010 and 2011. Figure 2 includes all public employees in the government bubble, even though many public workers are in the education, health care, or construction industries. Public employment represents roughly 20% of total employment in 2011, with 11% of total employment in local government, 6% in state government, and 3% in the federal government. The government share of total employment has been slowly decreasing over time, although it increased a few percentage points during the recession. The government share returned to its downward trend in the last year. Government is placed in the counter-cyclical quadrant in Figure 2, as it added about 4,400 jobs during the recession and then lost about 1,100 jobs in 2011. Counter-cyclical government employment growth helps stabilize the economy during recessionary periods and helps accelerate the return to growth.

Figure 2: Industry Job Change during the Recession (2007 to 2010) and Recovery (2010 to 2011)



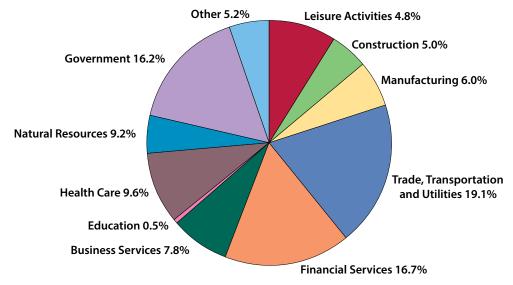
Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

The health care industry has added jobs throughout the recession and recovery, adding almost 5,000 jobs over the last five years. Only the financial services industry (which includes real estate) and other services posted employment losses in 2011, with all other industries in recovery with job gains. Business services, including administration and professional services, added the most jobs in 2011, followed by natural resources (including oil and gas mining) and the leisure activities sector

(which includes restaurants, bars, entertainment, and hotels). Trade, manufacturing, and construction posted the most losses during the recession, but all three industries are back on the recovery path with job gains in 2011. Wood product manufacturing and residential construction have been slow to recover in the aftermath of the national housing downturn, but other manufacturing and commercial and industrial construction posted job gains over the past year.

Figure 2 illustrates the size of each industry by the size of the industry's bubble, with trade, health care, government, and leisure activities employing the most workers. However, employment is only one way to contribute to the economy. Figure 3 illustrates the contribution of each industry to Montana's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Although health care represents 15% of Montana's total workforce, it contributes 10% of Montana's GDP. Similarly, the leisure activities sector comprises 13% of employment, but contributes only 5% of GDP. Other industries contribute more to GDP than to employment. The financial services industry, which includes real estate, contributes 17% of Montana's GDP, but only 5% of Montana's employment. The manufacturing and natural resource sectors also contribute significant GDP (15% combined), but are a small percentage of employment (7%). No industry is more important than another, but each industry has different roles to play in the economy.

Figure 3. Montana Gross Domestic Product by Industry, 2011



Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

Figure 4: Top 10 Exports from Montana to the Rest of the World (millions)

1.	Bulk Wheat	881.8
2.	Mineral Fuel, Oil, etc.	374.2
3.	Inorganic Chemicals	346.4
4.	Industrial Machinery (including computers)	197.9
5.	Vehicles, Parts, etc.	114.9
6.	Cereals	60.5
7.	Ores, Slag & Ash	60.2
8.	Salt, Sulfur, Earth & Stone	57.6
9.	Aircraft, Parts, etc.	40.3
10	Optic, Medical or Surgical Instruments	37.6

Source: Montana Department of Commerce, Office of Trade and International Relations, 2011

The manufacturing and natural resources industries are also important because of the amount of exports they provide for our economy. Exports bring new wealth into our economy, which then drives economic growth in all industries as the money is circulated through our economy. Figure 4 illustrates the top 10 Montana exports. Many are raw natural resources from the agriculture and mining industries, or manufacturing products that add value to the raw commodities. Overall, Montana's exports increased by 14% in 2011. Montana's largest export customers include other states, Canada, Asia, and Europe. Based on data from the first half of 2012, Montana exports may decrease slightly in 2012 because of slower economic growth in many of our non-U.S. global trading partners.v

The western portion of Montana was harder hit by the recession and global slowdown compared to the eastern portion of the state. 2011 unemployment rates by region are shown in Figure 5. The large job losses in wood product manufacturing had a disproportional effect in Northwestern Montana, while the large recessionary job losses in construction had the largest impact in both the Northwest and around the Bozeman region. These two areas continue to have the highest unemployment rates in 2011. In contrast, the Eastern portion of the state was less impacted by the recession because of a heavy reliance on energy, agriculture, health care, and government – all industries that performed relatively well during the recession. The unemployment rate in the East was only 4.7% in 2011. The development of the Bakken oil shale has brought a great deal of development into the

region, both in the primary oil and gas mining industry and in related business services, such as environmental engineering and employment firms. Although unemployment in the western portion of the state continues to be high, job growth has returned to all Montana regions. In fact, the Southwest region of the state (including Butte, Bozeman, Dillon, and Helena) has led the state in job gains as we have exited the recession, leading the Southwest region's unemployment rate to decrease slightly in 2011 to 6.1% from 6.6% in 2010.

All of Montana's regions are expected to post job gains in 2012, with continued growth expected in 2013. However, job growth is expected to remain slower than before the recession for several years. The Montana Department of Labor and Industry's job projections expect 1.4% job growth in 2012 and 2013, compared to the 2.2% annual growth that the state experienced from 2000 to 2007 prior to the recession. In many ways, the rapid economic growth prior to the recession was artificially high because of the low interest rates that caused a growth bubble. Slower expected growth is simply a result of being outside the bubble period.

Growth is also expected to be slower in the future because of cutbacks in government spending and slower growth in consumer spending as Americans save and try to reduce their debt loads. With government spending comprising about 20% and consumption comprising about 70% of aggregate demand, the slowdown in these sectors will translate into slower overall economic growth. Lower domestic demand from consumers and governments will lead many businesses to slow production or look abroad to foreign markets to supplement growth. Both alternatives may lead to slower employment growth domestically. Further, a slowing global economy will likely moderate Montana export growth in 2012 and 2013, although global demand is expected to return in later years.

Despite domestic and global challenges, Montana's economy has proven to be incredibly resilient in the last few years. Montana's economy is now in recovery, adding over 9,800 jobs in the last year, and posting over two years of personal income and wage gains. Although unemployment remains undesirably high, Montana's job growth has re-employed out-of-work Montanans and brought stronger wages back to workers and their families. Future years are expected to bring continued growth to our state as our industries continue recovery from the recession, and the Bakken development provides new opportunities for income growth and entrepreneurialism.

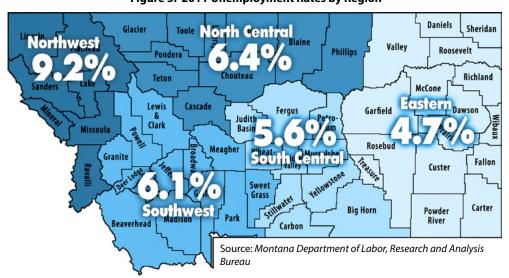


Figure 5: 2011 Unemployment Rates by Region

i The long-term growth rate of 1.2% for Montana's total employment growth is based on employment data from 1976 to 2011 using the Local Area Unemployment Statistics published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Montana Department of Labor and Industry (DLI). Job growth forecasts based on this series by DLI suggested job growth of only 0.9% in 2011.

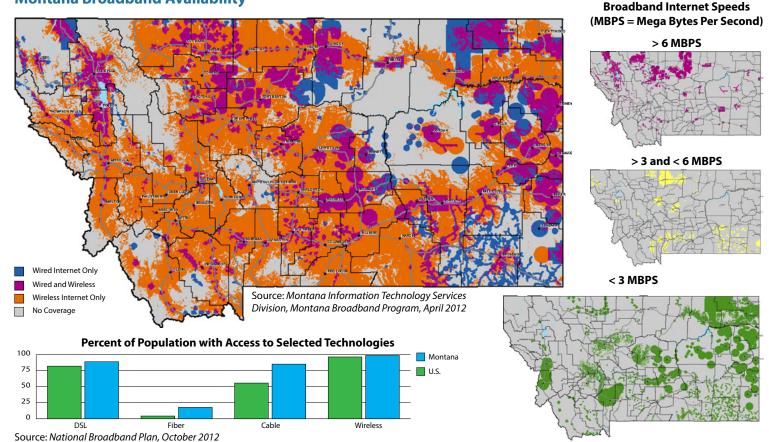
ii International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2012. www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2012/01/weodata/index.aspx.

iii Global Insight, "U.S. Economy: The Fiscal Cliff" June 28, 2012 and Congressional Budget Office, "An Update to the Budget and Economic Outlook: Fiscal Years 2012 to 2022" Aug. 22, 2012.

iv For more information on employment and wage growth, please see the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Labor Day Report 2012, available at <a href="http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913">http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913</a> LDR-12.pdf.

v WiserTrade, U.S. State Exports by NAICS Industry. At <u>www.wisertrade.org</u>. See footnote 2 for growth projections.

#### **Montana Broadband Availability**



#### **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program**

Under the Broadband Technologies Opportunities Program (BTOP) funded by the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA) and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the Montana State Library is partnering with 44 of Montana's public libraries to expand access to free, high-speed Internet to 86% of the state's population by 2013. Funds have supported: increased broadband speeds; decreased patron wait time; improved access by purchasing ADA compliant

software, hardware, and furniture, and through minor renovation projects aimed at increasing accessibility of computing center facilities; digital literacy training; and a mobile computer lab.

#### **Highlights include:**

- Increased average statewide library broadband speeds from 3.55 mbps to 15 mbps
- Added 478 public workstations (212 desktops, 46 children's computers, 200 laptops, 17 touchscreens and 3 iMacs) for a total of 781

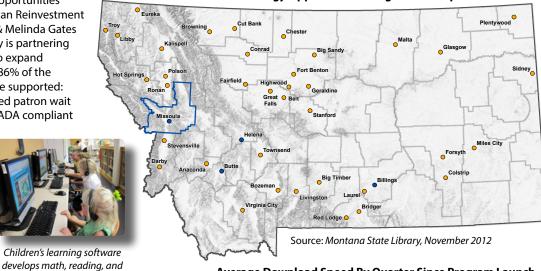
critical-thinking skills

- Decreased average wait time from 20 minutes to less than 5 minutes
- Provided digital literacy training to over 70,000 Montanans and 1,200 librarians on topics such as employment resources, tax filing, self-help law, Internet and email, and computer basics

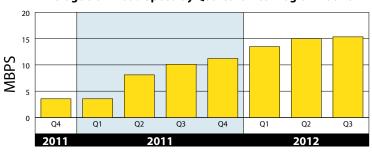
#### **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program Participants**

Source: Montana Information Technology Services Division,

Montana Broadband Program, April 2012



#### Average Download Speed By Quarter Since Program Launch



Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

#### **2010 Poverty and Median Income Estimates**

		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	42	83	84
Median Household Income	43,872	47,691	43,795	51,000
% in Poverty All Ages	15	10	12	9
% in Poverty Ages Under 18	19	14	14	13

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

### Percent of Households With One or More Persons 65 Years and Over

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 42	District 83	District 84
One or More 65 and Over	25	28	35	21
One Person	10	10	15	6
Two Or More Persons	14	18	20	15
Family	14	17	19	14
Nonfamily	1	1	1	1

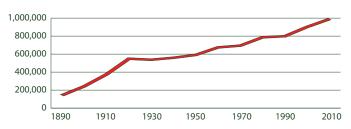
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

#### **Percent of Change in Number of Housing Units**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 42	District 83	District 84
2000 Census	412,633	9,027	4,816	4,211
2010 Census	482,825	11,431	5,764	5,667
Percent of Change	+ 17.0	+ 26.6	+ 19.7	+ 34.6

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Censes

#### Montana Historic Population Growth 1890 - 2010 Censes

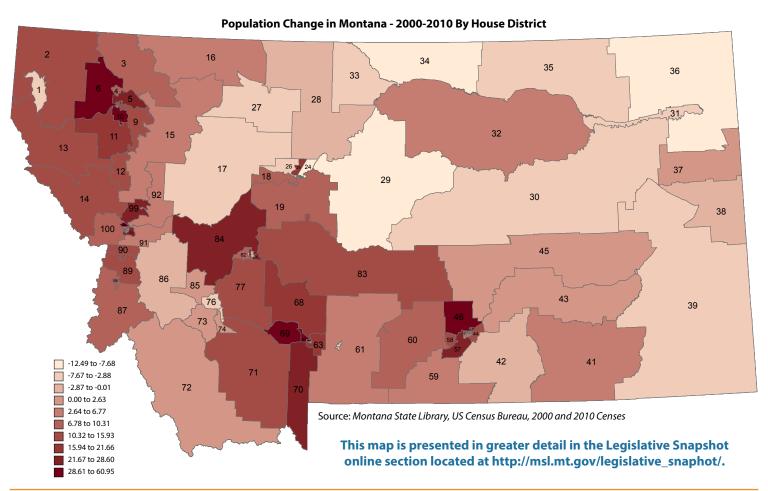


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1890 - 2010 Censes

#### 2010 Census Data

	Total	Male	Female
United States	308,745,538	151,781,326	156,964,212
Under 5 years	20,201,362	10,319,427	9,881,935
Under 18 years	74,181,467	37,945,136	36,236,331
18 to 64 years	194,356,087	96,473,230	97,882,857
65 years and over	40,267,984	17,362,960	22,905,024
Montana	989,415	496,667	492,748
Under 5 years	62,423	32,129	30,294
Under 18 years	223,563	114,909	108,654
18 to 64 years	619,110	313,713	305,397
65 years and over	146,742	68,045	78,697

Source: US Census Bureau, 2010 Census



#### **Demographics**

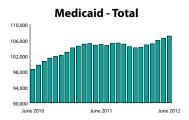
#### **Veteran Population Projections**

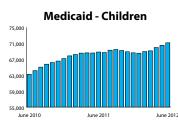
Montana is ranked second among the states for percent of the civilian population 18 years and over who are veterans. (12.3 percent, U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey)

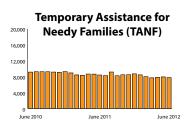
		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	42	83	84
Civilian population (>18)	746,963	15,240	7,660	7,580
Non Veterans	646,089	12,753	6,261	6,492
Veterans	100,874	2,487	1,399	1,088
% of Gulf War (>9/01)	9.0%	5%	4%	6%
% of Gulf War (8/90-8/01)	15%	20%	16%	25%
Vietnam era	37%	36%	35%	38%
Korean War	13%	13%	13%	13%
World War II	10%	10%	15%	3%

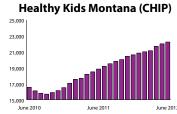
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

# Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services Selected Eligibles - Monthly Enrollment





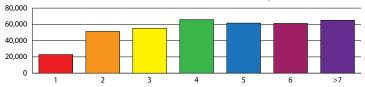




Source: Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services, August 2012

#### **Montana Median Income By Household Size**

Median Income for All Households: 43,872



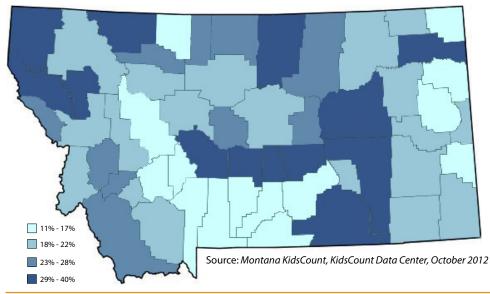
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

## Percent of Individuals Below Poverty Level (12 Month Period)

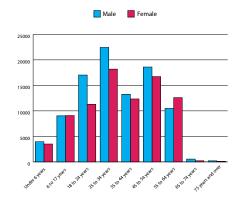
		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 42	District 83	District 84
Total (Count)	138,109	2,076	1,165	911
Males	46.2%	41.8%	39.4%	44.8%
Under 5 years	5.0%	3.9%	2.1%	6.4%
5 years	1.1%	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%
6 to 11 years	4.8%	7.2%	11.7%	1.4%
12 to 14 years	2.1%	2.3%	0.9%	4.1%
15 years	0.9%	0.4%	0.0%	0.9%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	0.7%	0.0%	1.5%
18 to 24 years	8.6%	3.6%	4.9%	1.9%
25 to 34 years	5.5%	2.2%	2.4%	2.0%
35 to 44 years	4.6%	6.3%	7.9%	4.2%
45 to 54 years	5.3%	6.2%	1.4%	12.4%
55 to 64 years	3.8%	5.6%	4.4%	7.1%
65 to 74 years	1.6%	1.3%	1.5%	1.1%
> 75 years	1.4%	1.3%	1.5%	1.0%
Females	53.8%	58.2%	60.6%	55.2%
Under 5 years	5.1%	5.3%	4.6%	6.1%
5 years	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
6 to 11 years	4.7%	6.0%	5.2%	7.0%
12 to 14 years	2.0%	1.2%	0.8%	1.8%
15 years	0.7%	0.2%	0.0%	0.5%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%
18 to 24 years	11.0%	3.4%	1.4%	5.9%
25 to 34 years	7.3%	9.0%	8.2%	9.9%
35 to 44 years	5.0%	7.7%	8.6%	6.5%
45 to 54 years	5.5%	7.4%	7.0%	7.9%
55 to 64 years	4.3%	5.3%	7.3%	2.6%
65 to 74 years	2.2%	4.0%	6.1%	1.3%
> 75 years	3.5%	6.2%	8.8%	3.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

#### Montana Child Poverty By County (Percent - 2009)



#### **Montana Health Insurance Coverage Status**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey

#### **Indexes**

Population	Montana	Senate District 42	House District 83	House District 8
Total population	989,415	20,506	9,653	10,853
Median age (years)	40	45	48	43
Total population - 65 years and over	146,742	3,275	1,811	1,464
Total population - 18 to 64 years	619,110	12,513	5,748	6,76
Total population - under 18 years	223,563	4,718	2,094	2,62
Total population - under 5 years	62,423	1,188	503	68
One race	964,439	20,082	9,457	10,62
White	884,961	19,555	9,242	10,31
Black/African American	4,027	63	28	3
American Indian/Alaska Native	62,555	288	96	19.
Asian Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	6,253 668	91 8	43	4
Some other race	5,975	77	42	3
Two or more races	24,976	424	196	22
Hispanic/Latino	28,565	438	174	26
·	20,303	130	.,,	20
Social	Montana	Senate District 42	House District 83	House District 8
Total households	401,328	7,894	3,898	3,99
Average household size	2	3	3	
Average family size	3	3	3	
Family households (families)	256,130	5,588	2,667	2,92
Male householder, no wife present, family	15,368	358	207	15
Male householder, no wife present, family - with own children under 18 years Female householder, no husband present, family	9,016 33,651	233 471	146 216	8 25
Female householder, no husband present, family - with own children under 18 years	21,355	228	78	15
Nonfamily households	145,198	2,306	1,231	1,07
Householder living alone	116,779	1,842	1,076	76
Householder living alone - 65 years and over	41,923	825	585	24
Households with one or more people under 18 years	116,926	2,300	1,067	1,23
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	99,541	2,212	1,356	85
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	235,983	4,392	2,257	2,13
Nursery school, preschool	13,206	212	100	11.
Kindergarten	12,085	346	149	19
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	96,195	2,121	1,101	1,02
High school (grades 9-12)	52,304	1,116	649	46
College or graduate school	62,193	597	258	33
Economic	Montana	Senate District 42	House District 83	House District 8
Employment status - population 16 years and over	778,518	15,855	8,024	7,83
Civilian labor force - employed	476,195	9,589	4,566	5,02
Civilian labor force - unemployed	28,683	445	189	25
Armed forces	3,737	59	0	5
Not in labor force	269,903	5,762	3,269	2,49
Females 16 years and over in labor force	391,139	8,043	4,042	4,00
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18	24	24	2
Mean earnings (dollars)	55,129	55,780	55,094	56,39
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	15,179	16,259	16,618	15,78
Mean retirement income (dollars)	18,679	18,887	18,808	18,96
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	7,895	9,360	7,083	16,63
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	2,954	1,850	1,508	2,11
Median family income (dollars) Mean family income (dollars)	55,725 68,016	60,079 67,094	55,685 68,855	61,17 65,48
•	06,010	07,094	00,633	03,480
Housing	Montana	Senate District 42	House District 83	House District 8
		11,005	5,996	5,00
<u> </u>	471,723			
Occupied housing units	401,328	7,894	3,898	
Occupied housing units /acant housing units	401,328 70,395	7,894 3,111	3,898 2,098	1,01
Occupied housing units Vacant housing units Homeowner vacancy rate	401,328 70,395 2	7,894 3,111 2	3,898 2,098 3	1,01
Occupied housing units /acant housing units Homeowner vacancy rate Rental vacancy rate	401,328 70,395 2 6	7,894 3,111 2 5	3,898 2,098 3 6	1,01
Occupied housing units Vacant housing units Homeowner vacancy rate Rental vacancy rate Built 2005 or later	401,328 70,395 2 6 18,895	7,894 3,111 2 5 606	3,898 2,098 3 6 265	1,01
Total housing units Occupied housing units Vacant housing units Homeowner vacancy rate Rental vacancy rate Built 2005 or later Owner-occupied	401,328 70,395 2 6 18,895 277,023	7,894 3,111 2 5 606 6,782	3,898 2,098 3 6 265 3,222	1,01 34 3,56
Occupied housing units Vacant housing units Homeowner vacancy rate Rental vacancy rate Built 2005 or later	401,328 70,395 2 6 18,895	7,894 3,111 2 5 606	3,898 2,098 3 6 265	3,99 1,01 34 3,56 43 184,80

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census/2006-2010 American Community Survey

Housing units with a mortgage

Housing units without a mortgage

162,090

114,933

1,610

1,612

2,447

1,113

4,057

2,725

#### **Accredited Schools**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 42	District 83	District 84
Elementaries	440	14	6	8
Middle Schools	49	1	1	0
Grades 7-8 Schools	164	4	4	0
High Schools	185	5	5	0
Total	838	24	16	8

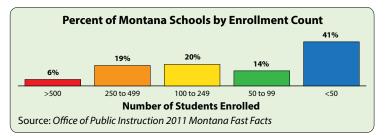
Source: Montana State Library, Montana Office of Public Instruction, September 2012

#### **Montana School Libraries**

Per MCA 20-7-202, each school in Montana maintains a school library.

Average circulation per library per year	13,788
Access to Statewide Databases	100%
No summer library hours	83%

Source: 2012 Montana School Library Data Survey



#### **Montana Test Scores - Achievement Levels**

#### 4th Grade Reading

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	31%	29%	25%	27%	27%
At or above basic	69%	71%	75%	73%	73%
Below proficient	65%	64%	61%	65%	64%
At or above proficient	35%	36%	39%	35%	36%

#### 8th Grade Reading

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	18%	18%	15%	16%	14%
At or above basic	82%	82%	85%	84%	86%
Below proficient	63%	63%	61%	62%	58%
At or above proficient	37%	37%	39%	38%	42%

#### 4th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	19%	15%	12%	12%	13%
At or above basic	81%	85%	88%	88%	87%
Below proficient	69%	62%	56%	55%	55%
At or above proficient	31%	38%	44%	45%	45%

#### 8th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	21%	20%	21%	18%	17%
At or above basic	79%	80%	79%	82%	83%
Below proficient	65%	64%	62%	56%	54%
At or above proficient	35%	36%	38%	44%	46%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2012

# Montana High School Graduation Rates By High School District 0 - 59% 60 - 69% 70 - 79% 80 - 89% 90 - 100% Notation Rates By High School District Notation Rates By H

#### 4th Graders Who Scored Below Proficient Reading Level

By Family Income	2011
Eligible for free/reduced school lunch	77%
Not eligible for free/reduced school lunch	55%

By Race and Hispanic Origin	2011
White	61%
Hispanic or Latino	77%
American Indian	86%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2011

#### **Early Literacy**

For low-income children in particular, a "readiness gap" fuels much of what has become known as the achievement gap. The readiness gap grows exponentially between birth and kindergarten due to differences in children's resources and opportunities for physical, linguistic, cognitive, social, emotional, and behavioral development. This gap continues to grow as children attend K-12 school.

Nearly 2/3 of Montana's fourth graders cannot read at a proficient level. The fact is that the fourth-graders who cannot meet proficient levels in reading today are all too likely to become our nation's lowest-income, least-skilled, least-productive, and most costly citizens tomorrow. Low achievement in reading, which begins with opportunistic differences starting at birth, has important long-term consequences in terms of individual earning potential, global competitiveness, and general productivity.

Source: MontanaKidsCount, September 2011

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There are 769 libraries in the Montana Library Directory. Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries. For more detailed information on Montana's libraries visit http://www.msl.mt.gov/For\_Librarians/Library\_Directory/. See the Education page for more information about Montana's school libraries.

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 42	District 83	District 84
Public	82	6	4	3
Branches	34	2	1	2
Bookmobiles	3	0	0	0
Academic	26	2	2	2
Institutional	2	2	0	2
School	562	46	32	35
Special	57	23	22	22
Other	3	0	0	0
Total	769	81	61	66

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

#### **Montana's Cultural Heritage**

In partnership with the Montana Historical Society and other organizations, the Montana State Library promotes preservation of and online

access to our state's cultural heritage. The Montana Memory Project website makes a variety of historic as well as contemporary resources available in digital format for education, business, pleasure, and lifelong learning.



Fire trucks at Presbyterian Church, Lewistown, MT

http://mtmemory.org/.

#### **Connecting to Collections**

The Montana Historical Society and the Montana State Library partnered on a statewide project to assess the preservation needs of collections at Montana's more than 400 cultural organizations. The assessment documented the need for training, environmental monitoring, on-site surveys of collections and facilities,

Montar

and disaster preparedness assistance.

#### **Montana Talking Book Library**

### Services for Montanans with Visual, Physical and Reading Disabilities

The Montana State Library supports free specialized and direct accessible library services to Montanans with visual and physical disabilities through the Montana Talking Book Library (MTBL). The number of veterans served has increased to 12.4% of all patrons. Overall patrons have increased by 15%. MTBL circulation has increased by 15.16%. The Patron Outreach Project is designed to connect more Montanans with MTBL services.

MTBL's local recordings and national digitization projects continue to progress and offer a wider variety of digital

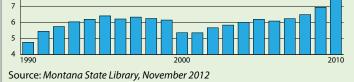
audio books to patrons in both physical delivery and digital BARD (Braille and Audio Reading Download) delivery programs. These are designed to meet patrons' needs at their personal resource and skills level, including homebound patrons.

For more information: http://msl.mt.gov/tbl/ OR 1-800-332-3400

#### **Montana Public Libraries Fast Facts**

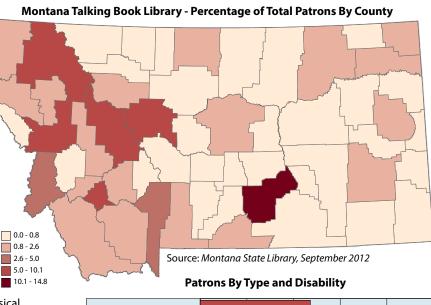
- Montana's public libraries hold 3,719,920 items.
- Montanans visited their public libraries an average of five times throughout the year, for a total of 4,599,660 visits in 2011.
- Montana library patrons checked out 7,519,019 items in 2011, about eight items per person.
- Librarians in Montana's public libraries fielded 465,036 reference questions in SFY 2011, or 8,934 questions per week.
- 100% of all Montana libraries provide Internet access to patrons
- Nearly half of all Montanans (467,303) have a library card.

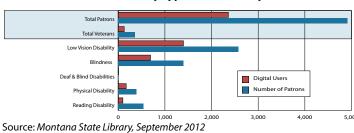




**Courier Project** 

As access to quality information has become a vital part of our lives, the Montana State Library is partnering with libraries on a number of ways to share information and materials affordably and dependably. One of these methods is the Montana Courier Project, which uses a commercial courier service to ship library materials and resources around the state. As participation has grown, libraries are seeing increasingly significant savings in the cost of moving library materials around the state.





The Montana State Library works on behalf of all Montana libraries to help them provide the latest and best information and library services to their patrons - your constituents. We negotiate on behalf of libraries across the state to get the best rate on cutting-edge library products and services, keeping libraries relevant and engaged in their local communities. Our statewide suite of resource sharing tools through our unique group services contract with Online Computing Library Center (OCLC) enables patrons to borrow library materials from anywhere in the world and provides Montana collections to citizens of the world. Discover It, a new statewide search tool for libraries. makes the patron's discovery experience into a one stop, "Google-like" experience. Without statewide library projects, some of which are listed here, many Montanans would be left behind in this age of information.

#### **Participating Libraries**

Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries that are participating in the following statewide projects.

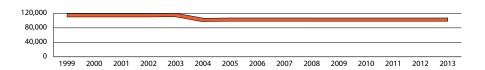
		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 42	District 83	District 84
Statewide Databases	769	81	61	66
OCLC	769	81	61	66
OCLC Group Services	252	23	18	19
Montana Shared Catalog	163	11	10	10
MontanaLibrary2Go	88	6	4	3
Ready2Read	72	5	3	3
Courier Project	46	4	3	2
Montana Memory Project	34	4	4	4

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

#### State Aid Dollars for Public Libraries

State aid to public libraries is provided through the Information Access Montana Act (IAMA) passed by the Montana Legislature in 1989. The act is designed to broaden access to existing information by strengthening public libraries, augment and extend services provided by public libraries, and permit new types of library services based on local need. For fiscal year 2013, a total of \$102,830 was distributed amongst the state's 82 public libraries.

#### State Aid for Montana Public Libraries (1999 - 2013)



	Per	PerSq	
State Aid for Public Libraries in Senate District 42	Capita \$	Mile \$	Total \$
Broadwater School and Community Library, Townsend	508	108	616
Drummond School & Community Library, Drummond	158	111	269
Harlowton Public Library, Harlowton	196	129	325
Lewis and Clark Library, Helena	5,744	314	6,057
Meagher County/City Library, White Sulphur Springs	171	217	388
William K. Kohrs Memorial Library, Deer Lodge	637	211	847

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

#### MontanaLibrary2Go Participating Libraries



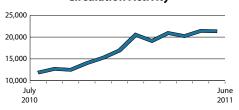
#### Statewide Databases and HomeworkMT

Thanks to an allocation from the Montana legislature, the Montana State Library offers statewide periodical databases to all Montana library patrons. Access to this completely online collection - accessible in the library, at home, or on a mobile device - includes hundreds of journals and thousands of full text articles on everything from business resources to health information. Montanans performed nearly 6.5 million searches within the "Discover It" statewide search tool last year. Library patrons also have access to live tutors and online homework assistance through HomeworkMT. Montana students engaged in 8,102 live tutoring sessions and 3,715 online sessions to get assistance with math, science, social studies and the GED. Adults accessed the resource for assistance with computer and financial literacy, resumes, and helping children with homework.

#### MontanaLibrary2Go

The ever increasing popularity of downloadable audio and e-books makes MontanaLibrary2Go a favorite of Montana library patrons. Participating libraries deliver a growing collection of downloadable audio and e-book titles to their patrons. Titles are available for download on a wide variety of mobile devices including Kindles, iPods, iPads, iPhones and Androids. Patrons from participating libraries downloaded 206,801 titles between July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012.

#### MontanaLibrary2Go **Circulation Activity**



Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

#### **Ready 2 Read**

The Montana State Library's Ready 2 Read program is designed to help parents and caregivers understand the value of sharing language and literacy with their children and the importance these skills play throughout a person's life. The Ready 2 Read program has provided extensive early childhood training for Montana librarians; placed early childhood materials, including age-appropriate books and toys, into libraries throughout the state; and helped Montana libraries become community hubs for healthy child and family development, which provide all parents of young children access to age appropriate reading materials and a 21st Century learning environment that will reap rewards for society far into the future.

http://ready2readmontana.org/

#### **Montana GIS Portal**



The Montana GIS Portal serves as Montana's primary online resource to discover geospatial data. The Portal provides online access to hundreds of datasets in a variety of formats for use in maps, web mapping applications and geospatial analyses.

http://gisportal.msl.mt.gov/

#### **State Names Authority (SNA)**

The Montana State Library is responsible for representing the State of Montana to the US Board of Geographic Names (BGN). The SNA is notified when the BGN receives proposals for new names or changes to existing names recognized by the federal government for natural features such as streams and mountains in Montana. The SNA solicits opinions on the proposals from state and local agencies and from the public, then forwards these opinions, along with the State's recommendation, to the BGN. The SNA web site at http://msl.mt.gov/ geonames has more information and a database of all proposals made for Montana since 2002.

# **Ready 2 Read Participating Libraries** Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

#### **Statewide Library Training**

The Montana State Library's three consultants travel throughout Montana and meet one-on-one with librarians and library trustees across the state, assisting with everything from training and technology to applying Montana library law and fundraising basics. In the last fiscal year, MSL's consultants traveled over 37,505 miles, made over 2,830 contacts and completed over 167 visits with Montana's library community.



Number of trainings 29 450 Number of students at trainings

Source: Montana State Library, October 2011 - September 2012

#### **Montana Shared Catalog**

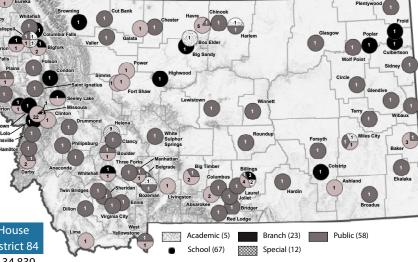
The Montana Shared Catalog helps more than 160 Montana libraries meet today's library users' demands. It gives Montanans a rich and easy-to-use catalog including more than 5 million items that patrons circulated 4,871,174 times from August 2011 to September 2012. Forty-two of the MSC member libraries have joined together in three separate groups to share their collections and patrons among their members. These resource sharing libraries are in the 4-Rivers Group (10 members in Southwestern Montana), BridgerNet Group (5 members in Gallatin County), and the Partners Group (27 members located across the state).

**Montana Shared Catalog Circulation** 

Senate House House District 42 District 83 District 84 Montana 4,871,174 Circulation 48,346 36,823 34,839

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

# Montana Shared Catalog Participants



Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

#### **State Publications Available Online!**

The Montana State Library is digitizing our legacy print state publications collection of 37,000+ publications dating from 1874. To date, over one million pages have been digitized. These publications are available online in a variety of formats at http://statepublications.mt.gov. Use of these online items is exponentially more frequent than traditional print usage.

#### **Geographic Information**

#### **Montana Land Information Act**

Montana Governments and Groups Receiving MLIA Grants The Montana Land FY 2008 Through FY 2013 Information Account is funded through document Fort Peck Tribes recording fees as described Chippewa Swan Valley School District LINCOLN in MCA 7-4-2637. The Cree Tribe account supplies funds FLATHEAD for work on statewide datasets, called the Montana Salish TETON **Spatial Data Infrastructure** Kootenai Tribe (MSDI), and provides funding for local, regional, and tribal efforts to build and support GIS capacity. The statewide datasets. such as cadastral (tax parcels), aerial photography, addressed structures, and wetlands are used by local, state, tribal, federal, and private sector GIS STILL-WATER YELLOWSTON practitioners. **Montana Land Information Account Funds to State Account By Year** 750.000 Tribal Governments Grants County Grants Counties with Multiple Grants 500,000 Cities and Other Eligible Entity Grants

#### **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure**

\*FY06 does not include a June 06 collection month

FY10

FY08 FY09

Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

The Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure or MSDI contains 14 Framework layers that digitally represent the physical and cultural landscape of Montana. This information is developed with private sector, local, state, and tribal programs and in cooperation with the federal government. The State of Montana partners with all levels of government to create a complete standardized set of data for Montana base maps.

These 14 layers can help improve business inefficiencies; route traffic; study sensitive species after an oil spill; plan for future development; spur economic development; deliver necessary immunization services to children in your community and more.

# MSDI represent cana. This in, local, state, the federal swith all standardized The Montana Cadastral Mapping Application is a robust mapping tool that provides access to selected Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure layers, including information on public and private land ownership.

Montana Cadastral Application http://gis.mt.gov

Source: Montana State Library, August 2012

#### **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure Layers**



250.000

Hydrography

























For more information, visit http://giscoordination.mt.gov

#### Land

#### **Land Ownership**

Senate District 42 ranks number 6 in size and is 8,318.447 square miles, or about 6% of Montana's total land area (146,926 square miles). The average senate district in Montana is 2,938 square miles and the average house district is 1,469 square miles.

	Montana		Senate Distric	t 42	House Distric	t 83	House Distric	t 84
	Area		Area		Area		Area	
Owner	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%
Private	95,080	65	5,684	68	4,118	71	1,566	62
Local Government	208	<1	3	<1	2	<1	<1	<1
Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks	648	<1	90	1	16	<1	75	3
State Trust Land	8,092	6	523	6	349	6	175	7
Other State Land	139	<1	11	<1	2	<1	9	<1
US Bureau of Land Management	12,505	9	249	3	52	<1	197	8
US Fish and Wildlife Service	1,448	<1	7	<1	1	<1	6	<1
US Forest Service	26,608	18	1,736	21	1,232	21	505	20
US National Park Service	1,853	1	1	<1	0	0	1	<1
Other Federal Land	344	<1	13	<1	13	<1	0	0
Total	146,926		8,318		5,785		2,534	

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

#### **Private Land Agricultural Use**

	Montana		Senate District	42	House District 8	33	House District 8	34
Owner	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%
Continuous Crop	29,162	<1	80	<1	30	<1	50	<1
Fallow Crop	13,497,077	16	298,129	5	295,238	7	2,891	<1
Farmstead	34,343	<1	1,575	<1	958	<1	617	<1
Grazing	51,274,975	62	3,253,581	58	2,538,933	61	714,648	50
Irrigated	1,891,718	2	152,103	3	106,175	3	45,929	3
Timber	15,346,749	18	1,786,571	32	1,125,369	27	661,201	46
Wild Hay	1,235,624	1	76,702	1	67,687	2	9,015	<1
Total	83,309,648		5,568,740		4,134,388		1,434,352	

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Department of Revenue, September 2012

#### **Conservation Easements (Acres)**

		Senate District	House District	House District
	Montana	42	83	84
Bitter Root Land Trust	2,624	0	0	0
City Government	601	0	0	0
Clark Fork-Pend Oreille Conservancy	208	0	0	0
County Government	528	0	0	0
Ducks Unlimited (Wetlands America Trust)	16,997	0	0	0
Five Valleys Land Trust	47,591	19,590	0	19,590
Flathead Land Trust	9,568	0	0	0
Gallatin Valley Land Trust	37,046	323	323	0
Humane Society Wildlife Land Trust	279	0	0	0
Montana Conservation Trust	736	0	0	0
Montana Department of Transportation	999	220	220	0
Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks	417,119	56,423	0	56,423
Montana Land Reliance	895,520	170,260	111,833	58,427
Mule Deer Foundation	155	0	0	0
National Wildlife Federation	20	0	0	0
Prickly Pear Land Trust	3,246	2,218	0	2,218
Rattlesnake Land Trust	190	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation	50,266	10,264	8,117	2,147
Salish and Kootenai Tribal Lands	222	0	0	0
The Bighorn Institute	1,443	0	0	0
The Conservation Fund	15,061	0	0	0
The Nature Conservancy	316,722	11,846	0	11,846
The Vital Ground Foundation	912	0	0	0
US Bureau of Reclamation	42	0	0	0
US Department of Agriculture	26,901	0	0	0
US Fish and Wildlife Service	241,264	27,152	0	27,152
US Forest Service	20,038	0	0	0
US Government	9,251	0	0	0
Total	2,115,548	298,296	120,493	177,803

#### Montana Land Management Tool

To view more land management and conservation easement information, visit the Natural Heritage MapViewer at <a href="http://">http://</a> mtnhp.org/mapviewer. The MapViewer displays land management information (public lands, managed areas, and conservation easements); wildlife sightings (more than 1,300,000); land cover/land use; and, over 28,000 georeferenced photos from across Montana. It links directly into the Montana Field Guides for more information about Montana's animals, plants and habitats. The Natural Heritage Program is the state's source for reliable, objective information and expertise to support stewardship of our native species and habitats.

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Natural Heritage Program, June 2012

http://mtnhp.org

#### **Montana Ground Water Investigations Program**

- Investigates critical groundwater challenges such as groundwater/surfacewater interaction, impacts of land use change, development stress, and more.
- Results provide scientific basis for sound, informed, water-management decisions.

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/gwip/gwip.asp

#### **Montana Ground Water Assessment Program**

- Maps groundwater quality and the distribution of Montana's aquifers
- Provides long-term groundwater quality and water-level monitoring
- Maintains the central repository for Montana's groundwater information

http://mbmggwic.mtech.edu/

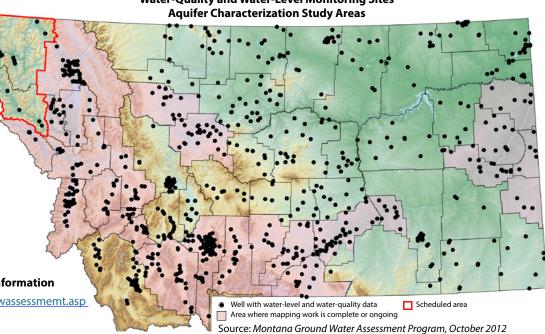
**Ground Water Assessment Program information** 

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/grw/grwassessmemt.asp

# **Ground Water Investigation Program Project Areas Map** Active or completed projects Next scheduled projects Unscheduled projects

Source: Montana Ground Water Investigation Program, September 2012

#### **Water-Quality and Water-Level Monitoring Sites**



#### **Montana Drought Resources**

The Montana Governor's Drought **Advisory Committee** is charged with monitoring, forecasting, and reporting water supply and moisture conditions, enabling



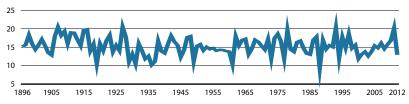
Montanans to make timely and informed decisions to mitigate drought impacts in a proactive manner.

For historic analysis, up-to-date information, and maps on Montana's current drought situation visit http://drought.mt.gov/.

#### **Montana Digital Atlas**

Additional mapping and data capabilities are available through the Montana State Library at <a href="http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp">http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp</a>. The Montana Digital Atlas allows users to identify a place of interest and view an atlas of information about that place that includes a broad range of data categories such as land ownership and use, census data, water information and biological data.

#### Montana Annual Precipitation in Inches (1895 - 2012)

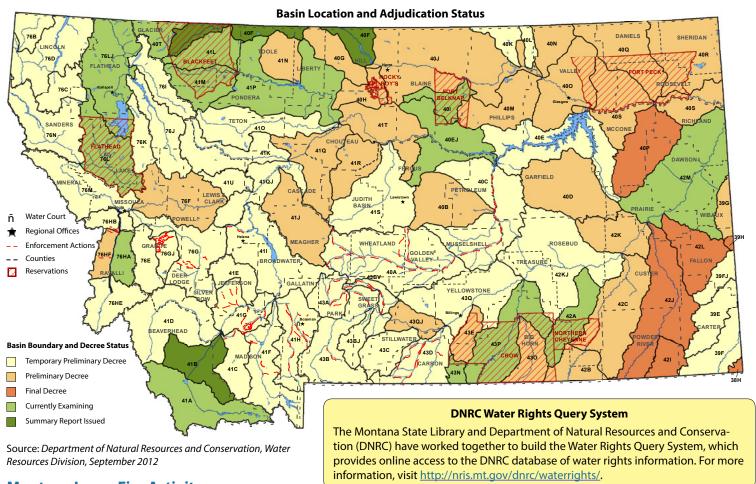


Source: NOAA National Climate Data Center, September 2012

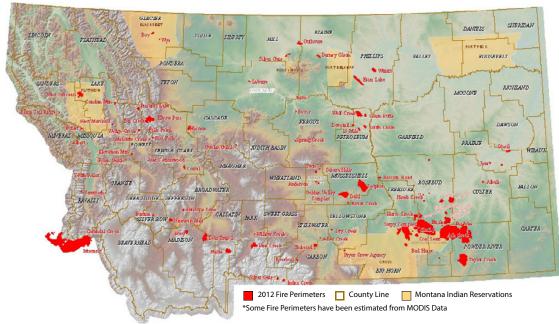
#### Water/Fire

#### **Water Rights**

The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation Water Adjudication Bureau assists the Montana Water Court in the adjudication of all claims to pre July 1, 1973 water rights. The Bureau examines all claims pursuant to Supreme Court rules and provides a summary report to the Water Court on each of the basins (85) in the state. Pursuant to legislation passed in 2005 the Bureau must complete the examination of the remaining 57,000 claims (as of 2005) by June 30, 2015. The map below shows the current status of the adjudication process. Visit <a href="http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/">http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/</a>.



#### **Montana Large Fire Activity**



Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, Forestry Division, September 2012

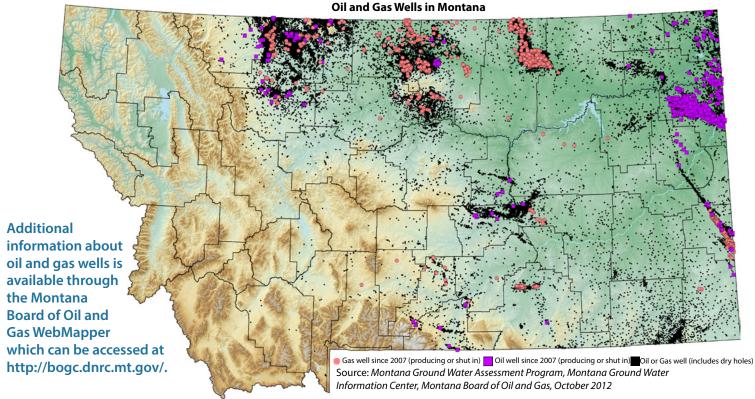
#### Montana Fires 2002 - 2011 All Fires As Reported by All Agencies

Year	Count	Acreage
2002	1,372	110,309
2003	2,326	736,809
2004	1,447	18,445
2005	1,316	103,294
2006	2,302	1,047,118
2007	1,875	778,079
2008	1,424	166,842
2009	1,731	48,912
2010	1,050	56,711
2011	1,335	168,010

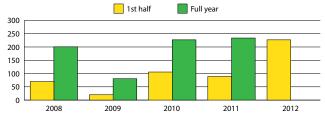
Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, September 2012

For additional information on Montana's fires, visit DNRC's online Fire Map at http://dnrc.mt.gov/gis/fire/.

#### **Oil and Gas Wells**



#### Montana Oil Well Permits Issued (2008 - 2012)



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, August 2012

# Montana House Heating Fuel Occupied Housing Units

	Count	Percent
Utility gas	226,740	56.5%
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	51,713	12.9%
Electricity	78,582	18.8%
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	7,472	1.9%
Coal or coke	927	0.2%
Wood	33,481	8.3%
Solar energy	321	0.1%
Other fuel	4,234	1.1%
No fuel used	858	0.2%
Total	404,616	100.0%

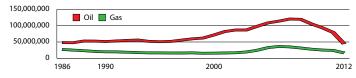
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

#### Oil and Gas Wells

	Mandana	Senate District	House District	House District
	Montana	42	83	84
Coal Bed Methane, Active	1,073	0	0	0
Coal Bed Methane, Inactive	65	0	0	0
Gas, Active	7,238	9	9	0
Gas, Inactive	2,569	7	7	0
Gas Storage, Active	270	0	0	0
Gas Storage, Inactive	18	0	0	0
Injection, Active	1,135	0	0	0
Injection, Inactive	757	1	1	0
Oil, Active	7,554	0	0	0
Oil, Inactive	4,579	7	7	0
Oil & Gas, Active	1	0	0	0
Total	25,259	24	24	0

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Board of Oil and Gas, September 2012

#### **Montana Annual Oil and Gas Production (Barrels)**



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, October 2012

#### **Pipelines**

	Montana		Senate Dis	Senate District 42		House District 83		House District 84	
	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	
Crude Oil	90	1,970	4	179	4	179	0	0	
Natural Gas	360	3,301	7	164	1	51	6	113	
Refined Product	47	805	3	60	1	23	2	37	
Other	24	402	1	11	1	11	0	0	
Total	521	6,477	15	415	7	265	8	150	

Source: Montana State Library, Pipeline Intregrity Management Mapping Application, December 2006

#### Wildlife and Recreation

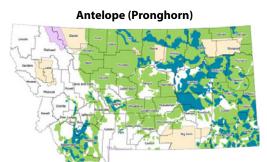
Montana is blessed with a wealth of wildlife and habitat diversity. These resources provide exceptional opportunities for recreation and contribute substantially to the state's economy and quality of life. Good information is critical to maintain this valuable heritage as the state grows and develops.

#### **Recreation Area (Acres)**

	Senate District 42
Fishing Access Sites	2,555
Fishing Conservation Areas	0
State Parks	297
Wildlife Conservation Easements	45,574
Wildlife Management Areas	76,272
Wildlife Protection Areas	1,358
Total	126,056

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks, September 2012

#### **Big Game Distribution**



#### **Animal Species Diversity**

		Senate District 42	% of Montana
	Montana (Count)	(Count)	Species
Amphibians	13	11	85
Birds	308	290	94
Fish	54	34	63
Mammals	103	87	84
Reptiles	17	13	76

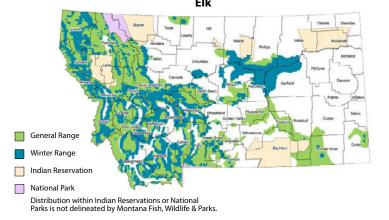
Source: Montana Natural Heritage Program, September 2012

#### **Block Management Acreage**

There are a total of 9,093,377 acres of Block Management land (including Plum Creek\*) in the State of Montana. Senate District 42 contains 648.622 or 7% of those acres.

\*Plum Creek land in FWP's Regions 1 and 2 are included in these statistics. Although they are part of the Block Management Program, they are not traditional BMA's and are managed differently.

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012



#### -Wildlife Highlights-

For more information on animals, plants, and habitats in your Senate District, visit the Montana Natural Heritage Program at <a href="http://mtnhp.org">http://mtnhp.org</a>. Resources include:

- Montana Field Guide an encyclopedia of the distribution, status, and biology of Montana's animals, plants, and biological communities
- MapViewer interactive maps of animals, plants, land cover, and land management

 Land Management Maps – public lands, conservation easements,

conservation easements, and special designations

- Wetland and riparian mapping information
- Reports on Montana's Species of Concern

 Quick responses to data requests and answers from expert scientists on Montana's plants, animals, and biological communities.

#### **Common Yellowthroat**

Geothlypis trichas

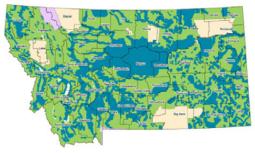
The Common Yellowthroat occupies thick vegetation, usually in and around wetland and riparian areas, throughout Montana.



# Open To See Long Control of See Long Control o

Moose

Mule Deer

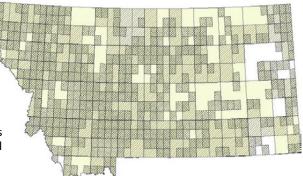


White-Tailed Deer



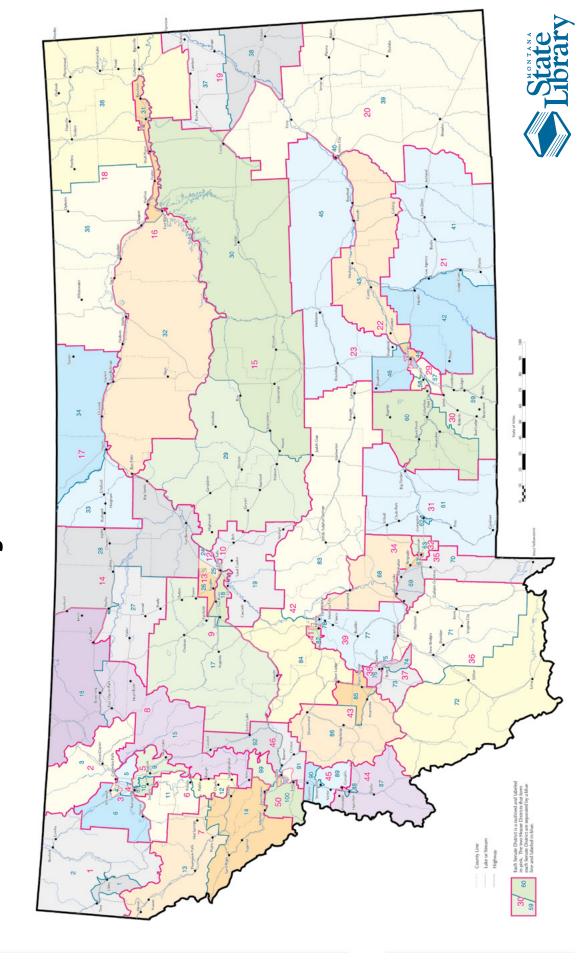
Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012



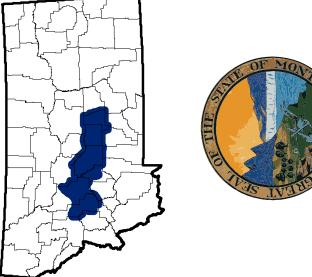


Source: Montana Natural Heritage Program, September 2012

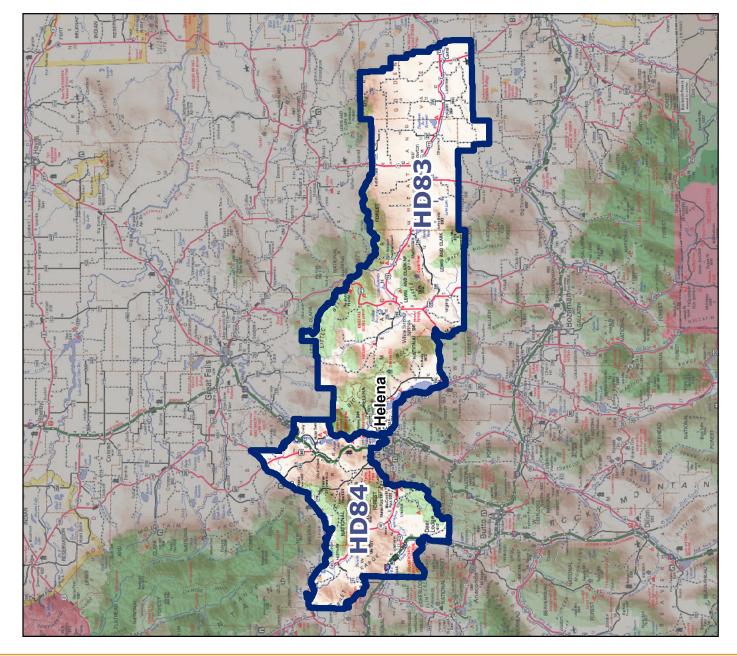
Montana Legislative District 2005 - 2014



# Montana Senate District 42







#### **Online Resources Directory**

#### **Montana State Library**

1515 East 6th Avenue PO Box 201800 Helena, MT 59620 (406) 444-3115

#### http://msl.mt.gov



#### **Statewide Library Resources**

- · Discover It! Montana State Library Catalog
- · Montana Library Directory

#### http://mymontanalibrary.org

http://mtslr.org

http://msl.mt.gov/For Librarians/Library Directory

#### **Montana State Digital Library**

- Library Information Services
  - MT.GOV Connect
  - · Montana State Publications Online
  - Find Resources Online
- MSL Geographic Information
  - Montana Geographic Information Clearinghouse
  - Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure
  - · Water Information System
- Natural Heritage Program
  - · Montana Field Guide
  - MapViewer
  - Species of Concern Reports Animals
  - Species of Concern Reports Plants

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/connect

http://statepublications.mt.gov

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/Find Resources Online

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/gis

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/msdi

http://msl.msl.gov/geoinfo/water

http://mtnhp.org

http://fieldguide.mt.gov

http://mtnhp.org/mapviewer

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=a

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=p

#### **Montana Talking Book Library**

- Online catalogs and services WebOpac
- BARD Braille and Audio Reading Download

#### http://msl.mt.gov/talking book library

http://www.klasweb.msl.mt.gov https://nlsbard.loc.gov/mt1a

#### **Montana State Library In-House Partners**

- · Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks
- Natural Resources Conservation Service

http://fwp.mt.gov

http://www.mt.nrcs.usda.gov

#### **Legislative Snapshot**

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative snapshot

# **Legislative Snapshot 2013**

Includes information for the State of Montana, Senate District 43, and House Districts 85 and 86.

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/

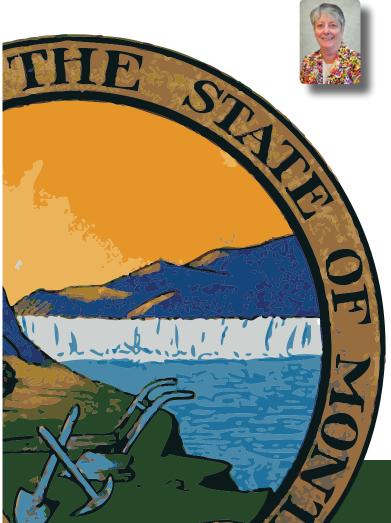




Senate District 43
Senator Gene Vuckovich (D)
1205 West 3rd Street
Anaconda, MT 59711-1801



House District 85 **Representative Gordon Pierson (D)**603 Washington
Deer Lodge, MT 59722



House District 86 **Representative Kathy Swanson (D)**308 E 6th Street
Anaconda, MT 59711-3016





#### **Letter from the Montana State Librarian**

On behalf of the Montana State Library, I would like to welcome you to the 2013 legislative session. We appreciate your dedication and hard work on behalf of all Montanans. We hope that this information booklet, compiled by our information experts and full of data on issues of state and national importance, will help inform many of the decisions you have to make in the coming months.

The 2013 Legislative Snapshot includes a wide range of information on issues that affect Montanans. You will find information on our state's economy and the economic impact on your constituents. High-speed, broadband Internet access is essential in this information age and the Snapshot includes a current view of the availability of broadband and Internet services across the state. Education is always an important issue, and you will find relevant information on our state's public schools



and test scores. Throughout Montana, libraries serve as community anchors; we've highlighted the programs and services offered to Montanans through their local libraries. Finally, land, wildlife, and recreation will always be an important part of Montana life, and we've pulled several highlights from our collection that might help guide your decision-making this session. Based on feedback we received from legislators in 2011, we are pleased to make much more of the data available by legislative districts. And we are pleased to provide much of the information in mapped form. Using the Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure, a set of standardized geospatial data, these maps tell powerful stories that will further your understanding of the topics highlighted.

The Montana State Library is a small and very unique agency. We employ librarians, geographers, and natural resource specialists and we partner with botanists, zoologists and ecologists. We work closely with federal and state agencies and local and tribal governments. We manage an enormous collection of state government information in all formats, keeping Montanans informed about the work of their government. And we ensure that Montana's blind and physically disabled citizens have access to reading materials and information.

We also work on behalf of all of Montana's libraries to help them provide the latest and best information, technology and library services to their patrons – your constituents – whether it's downloadable ebooks, public access computers, online information resources, or the latest bestseller. Without the Montana State Library, Montana libraries would not be able to afford these resources and services for their patrons, all of which are being used in record numbers. In this age of information – most of which is only accessed online – the Montana State Library, through libraries across the state, provides a vital link that affects Montanans in a multitude of ways.

We created this booklet for you not only to provide vital information to help you make difficult decisions in the coming months, but to demonstrate the power of what a diverse staff with amazingly diverse skills can do to make information, in many different forms, available to every Montanan. Our work empowers Montanans by providing access to information, enhancing learning in families and communities, and building 21st Century skills. Knowing that our work makes a difference makes us very proud.

We hope that you use this Legislative Snapshot throughout the session. And we hope that you will stop by to see us – in person or virtually. Whether you visit us at our library or online, you will be able to browse our collection of government and natural resource information, get help to research a specific issue, or find a quiet place to work or meet with colleagues. We are located one block east of the Capitol, behind the Montana Historical Society, at the north end of the Justice building. And of course, our services are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week at <a href="http://msl.mt.gov">http://msl.mt.gov</a>.

Sincerely,

Jennie Stapp

#### Senate District 43 House District 85 House District 86

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Find additional Senate and House district data, interactive maps, and even more resources online at http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/.

Juni Stepp

#### The Montana Economy and Theories of Economic Growth

Source: Montana Department of Labor and Industries

It has been an interesting five years for the Montana and U.S. economies, including the deepest and longest U.S. recession since the Great Depression and a slow economic recovery. Montana outperformed the U.S. economy during the recession and recovery, losing only 4.4% of our pre-recession personal income peak compared to 5.6% nationally. Further, since hitting the trough in 2009, Montana's personal income growth has outpaced the U.S. by about 3 percentage points, while the state's payroll job growth has increased by 3.4% compared to 3.1% nationally. Montana's 2012 job growth promises to be strong. From June 2011 to June 2012, Montana added almost 9,800 jobs for an annual growth rate of 2.1% -- above forecasted expectations and above the long-term growth rate of 1.2%. Montana's economy is returning to growth despite the many national and international challenges.

The various forces causing the recession and slow recovery are evident in the quarterly personal income statistics in Figure 1. The national slowdown in the overall economy and particularly in the housing market was first noted in the summer of 2007, but personal income for both the U.S. and Montana continued to expand until the financial crisis in the third and fourth quarters of 2008. Wall Street losses translated into income and job losses on Main Streets in Montana. Although the U.S. recession officially ended in June 2009, Montana continued to lose income until the first quarter of 2010.



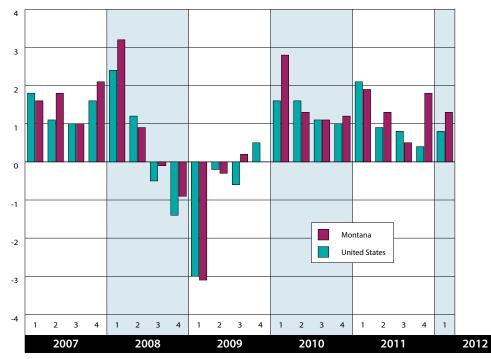
Then, just as the U.S. economy turned upward, global problems came to the forefront. The Eurozone's sovereign debt crisis moderated the U.S. recovery, with the first Greece bailout occurring in the second quarter of 2010. As one of America's largest export customers, Europe's economic slowdown reduced the demand for U.S. goods, in addition to increasing uncertainty and risk in the global financial system. In fact, overall global growth slowed from 5.2% in 2010 to 3.8% in 2011, while the advanced

economies that make up the majority of the U.S. export customers slowed from 3% in 2010 to 1.4% in 2011. The last few years have taught Montanans that our economic fortunes are strongly tied to the performance of global and national economies.

Domestic factors have also played a role in the slow emergence of the economy out of the recession. Throughout the 2007 to 2012 period, oil and gas price spikes caused temporary shocks to the economy. Higher fuel prices reduce the amount of discretionary dollars consumers have to spend in grocery stores, restaurants, and retail stores, thus slowing job growth. Also, during the summer of 2011, the federal debt ceiling increase debate increased the uncertainty about future government spending and the safety of U.S. financial instruments. With government spending equaling roughly 20% of the Gross Domestic Product, any large change to that spending would have an impact on the economy. Businesses are still in the shadow of this fiscal uncertainty. Current national fiscal plans call for spending cuts and tax increases equal to about 3.8% of GDP in January 2013, which would likely send the U.S. economy into a shallow recession.iii Businesses and consumers who are reliant on this spending are less likely to make decisions or take on risk in such an uncertain environment.

Like personal income, Montana's payroll employment was impacted by the financial crises, starting with employment losses in the fourth quarter of 2008. Job losses continued throughout 2009 and 2010 before starting recovery in 2011. Wages recovered earlier than employment growth, with the total amount

Figure 1: Montana and U.S. Personal Income Growth

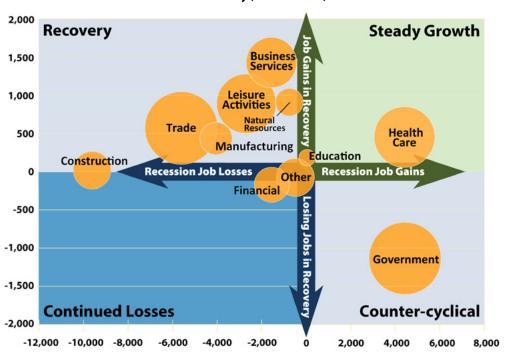


Source: Quarterly Personal Income Data, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

of wages paid to Montana workers starting to increase in the second quarter of 2010. These wage gains translated into job growth in 2011 as the spending of more wages stimulated demand in the high-employment consumer industries. The average annual wage increased by 3.5% in 2011, driving Montana's average annual wage over \$35,000 for the first time.iv

Payroll employment grew at about 0.9% in 2011, but private employment grew much faster at 1.4%. The job growth by industry is illustrated in Figure 2. The job change during the recession years of 2007 to 2010 is shown on the horizontal axis compared to the past year of recovery on the vertical axis. The size of the bubble indicates the size of the industry employment in 2011. Total job growth in recent years has been slower than private job growth because the government sector shed jobs in 2010 and 2011. Figure 2 includes all public employees in the government bubble, even though many public workers are in the education, health care, or construction industries. Public employment represents roughly 20% of total employment in 2011, with 11% of total employment in local government, 6% in state government, and 3% in the federal government. The government share of total employment has been slowly decreasing over time, although it increased a few percentage points during the recession. The government share returned to its downward trend in the last year. Government is placed in the counter-cyclical quadrant in Figure 2, as it added about 4,400 jobs during the recession and then lost about 1,100 jobs in 2011. Counter-cyclical government employment growth helps stabilize the economy during recessionary periods and helps accelerate the return to growth.

Figure 2: Industry Job Change during the Recession (2007 to 2010) and Recovery (2010 to 2011)



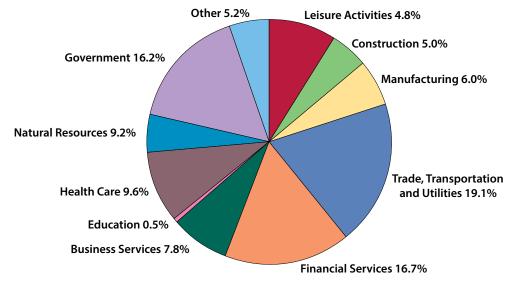
Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

The health care industry has added jobs throughout the recession and recovery, adding almost 5,000 jobs over the last five years. Only the financial services industry (which includes real estate) and other services posted employment losses in 2011, with all other industries in recovery with job gains. Business services, including administration and professional services, added the most jobs in 2011, followed by natural resources (including oil and gas mining) and the leisure activities sector

(which includes restaurants, bars, entertainment, and hotels). Trade, manufacturing, and construction posted the most losses during the recession, but all three industries are back on the recovery path with job gains in 2011. Wood product manufacturing and residential construction have been slow to recover in the aftermath of the national housing downturn, but other manufacturing and commercial and industrial construction posted job gains over the past year.

Figure 2 illustrates the size of each industry by the size of the industry's bubble, with trade, health care, government, and leisure activities employing the most workers. However, employment is only one way to contribute to the economy. Figure 3 illustrates the contribution of each industry to Montana's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Although health care represents 15% of Montana's total workforce, it contributes 10% of Montana's GDP. Similarly, the leisure activities sector comprises 13% of employment, but contributes only 5% of GDP. Other industries contribute more to GDP than to employment. The financial services industry, which includes real estate, contributes 17% of Montana's GDP, but only 5% of Montana's employment. The manufacturing and natural resource sectors also contribute significant GDP (15% combined), but are a small percentage of employment (7%). No industry is more important than another, but each industry has different roles to play in the economy.

Figure 3. Montana Gross Domestic Product by Industry, 2011



Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

Figure 4: Top 10 Exports from Montana to the Rest of the World (millions)

1.	Bulk Wheat	881.8
2.	Mineral Fuel, Oil, etc.	374.2
3.	Inorganic Chemicals	346.4
4.	Industrial Machinery (including computers)	197.9
5.	Vehicles, Parts, etc.	114.9
6.	Cereals	60.5
7.	Ores, Slag & Ash	60.2
8.	Salt, Sulfur, Earth & Stone	57.6
9.	Aircraft, Parts, etc.	40.3
10	Optic, Medical or Surgical Instruments	37.6

Source: Montana Department of Commerce, Office of Trade and International Relations, 2011

The manufacturing and natural resources industries are also important because of the amount of exports they provide for our economy. Exports bring new wealth into our economy, which then drives economic growth in all industries as the money is circulated through our economy. Figure 4 illustrates the top 10 Montana exports. Many are raw natural resources from the agriculture and mining industries, or manufacturing products that add value to the raw commodities. Overall, Montana's exports increased by 14% in 2011. Montana's largest export customers include other states, Canada, Asia, and Europe. Based on data from the first half of 2012, Montana exports may decrease slightly in 2012 because of slower economic growth in many of our non-U.S. global trading partners.v

The western portion of Montana was harder hit by the recession and global slowdown compared to the eastern portion of the state. 2011 unemployment rates by region are shown in Figure 5. The large job losses in wood product manufacturing had a disproportional effect in Northwestern Montana, while the large recessionary job losses in construction had the largest impact in both the Northwest and around the Bozeman region. These two areas continue to have the highest unemployment rates in 2011. In contrast, the Eastern portion of the state was less impacted by the recession because of a heavy reliance on energy, agriculture, health care, and government – all industries that performed relatively well during the recession. The unemployment rate in the East was only 4.7% in 2011. The development of the Bakken oil shale has brought a great deal of development into the

region, both in the primary oil and gas mining industry and in related business services, such as environmental engineering and employment firms. Although unemployment in the western portion of the state continues to be high, job growth has returned to all Montana regions. In fact, the Southwest region of the state (including Butte, Bozeman, Dillon, and Helena) has led the state in job gains as we have exited the recession, leading the Southwest region's unemployment rate to decrease slightly in 2011 to 6.1% from 6.6% in 2010.

All of Montana's regions are expected to post job gains in 2012, with continued growth expected in 2013. However, job growth is expected to remain slower than before the recession for several years. The Montana Department of Labor and Industry's job projections expect 1.4% job growth in 2012 and 2013, compared to the 2.2% annual growth that the state experienced from 2000 to 2007 prior to the recession. In many ways, the rapid economic growth prior to the recession was artificially high because of the low interest rates that caused a growth bubble. Slower expected growth is simply a result of being outside the bubble period.

Growth is also expected to be slower in the future because of cutbacks in government spending and slower growth in consumer spending as Americans save and try to reduce their debt loads. With government spending comprising about 20% and consumption comprising about 70% of aggregate demand, the slowdown in these sectors will translate into slower overall economic growth. Lower domestic demand from consumers and governments will lead many businesses to slow production or look abroad to foreign markets to supplement growth. Both alternatives may lead to slower employment growth domestically. Further, a slowing global economy will likely moderate Montana export growth in 2012 and 2013, although global demand is expected to return in later years.

Despite domestic and global challenges, Montana's economy has proven to be incredibly resilient in the last few years. Montana's economy is now in recovery, adding over 9,800 jobs in the last year, and posting over two years of personal income and wage gains. Although unemployment remains undesirably high, Montana's job growth has re-employed out-of-work Montanans and brought stronger wages back to workers and their families. Future years are expected to bring continued growth to our state as our industries continue recovery from the recession, and the Bakken development provides new opportunities for income growth and entrepreneurialism.

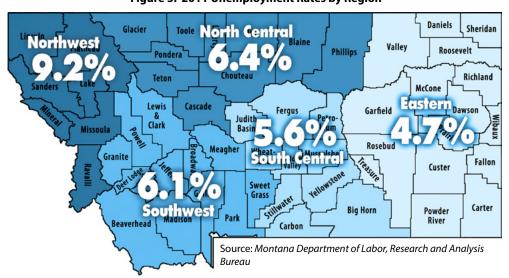


Figure 5: 2011 Unemployment Rates by Region

i The long-term growth rate of 1.2% for Montana's total employment growth is based on employment data from 1976 to 2011 using the Local Area Unemployment Statistics published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Montana Department of Labor and Industry (DLI). Job growth forecasts based on this series by DLI suggested job growth of only 0.9% in 2011.

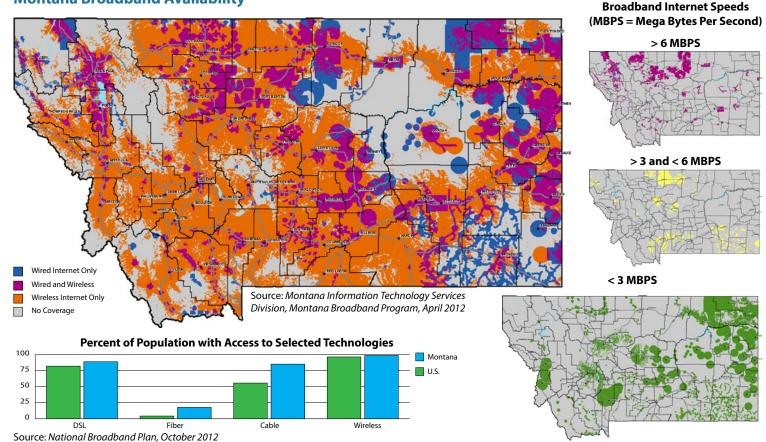
ii International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2012. www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2012/01/weodata/index.aspx.

iii Global Insight, "U.S. Economy: The Fiscal Cliff" June 28, 2012 and Congressional Budget Office, "An Update to the Budget and Economic Outlook: Fiscal Years 2012 to 2022" Aug. 22, 2012.

iv For more information on employment and wage growth, please see the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Labor Day Report 2012, available at <a href="http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913">http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913</a> LDR-12.pdf.

v WiserTrade, U.S. State Exports by NAICS Industry. At <u>www.wisertrade.org</u>. See footnote 2 for growth projections.

#### **Montana Broadband Availability**



#### **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program**

Under the Broadband Technologies Opportunities Program (BTOP) funded by the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA) and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the Montana State Library is partnering with 44 of Montana's public libraries to expand access to free, high-speed Internet to 86% of the state's population by 2013. Funds have supported: increased broadband speeds; decreased patron wait time; improved access by purchasing ADA compliant

software, hardware, and furniture, and through minor renovation projects aimed at increasing accessibility of computing center facilities; digital literacy training; and a mobile computer lab.

#### **Highlights include:**

- Increased average statewide library broadband speeds from 3.55 mbps to 15 mbps
- Added 478 public workstations (212 desktops, 46 children's computers, 200 laptops, 17 touchscreens and 3 iMacs) for a total of 781

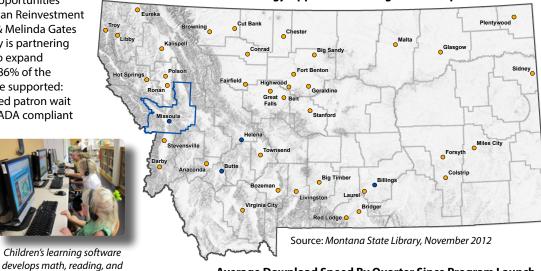
critical-thinking skills

- Decreased average wait time from 20 minutes to less than 5 minutes
- Provided digital literacy training to over 70,000 Montanans and 1,200 librarians on topics such as employment resources, tax filing, self-help law, Internet and email, and computer basics

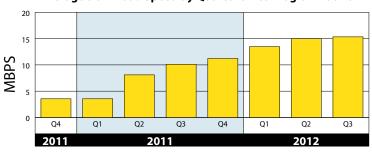
#### **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program Participants**

Source: Montana Information Technology Services Division,

Montana Broadband Program, April 2012



#### Average Download Speed By Quarter Since Program Launch



Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

#### **2010 Poverty and Median Income Estimates**

		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	43	85	86
Median Household Income	43,872	36,402	37,037	35,840
% in Poverty All Ages	15	19	24	15
% in Poverty Ages Under 18	19	27	35	18

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

## Percent of Households With One or More Persons 65 Years and Over

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 43	District 85	District 86
One or More 65 and Over	25	33	31	34
One Person	10	14	10	17
Two Or More Persons	14	18	21	17
Family	14	18	21	16
Nonfamily	1	0	0	1

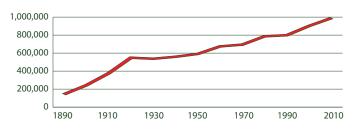
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

#### **Percent of Change in Number of Housing Units**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 43	District 85	District 86
2000 Census	412,633	8,889	3,495	5,394
2010 Census	482,825	9,737	3,570	6,167
Percent of Change	+ 17.0	+ 9.5	+ 2.1	+ 14.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Censes

### Montana Historic Population Growth 1890 - 2010 Censes

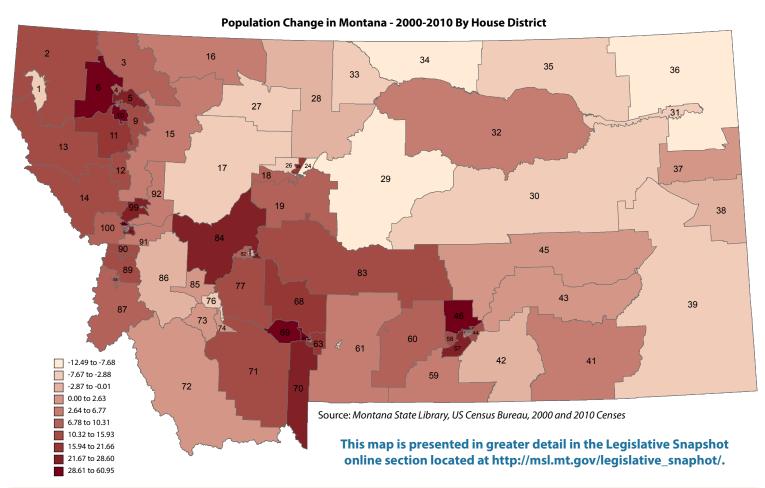


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1890 - 2010 Censes

#### 2010 Census Data

	Total	Male	Female
United States	308,745,538	151,781,326	156,964,212
Under 5 years	20,201,362	10,319,427	9,881,935
Under 18 years	74,181,467	37,945,136	36,236,331
18 to 64 years	194,356,087	96,473,230	97,882,857
65 years and over	40,267,984	17,362,960	22,905,024
Montana	989,415	496,667	492,748
Under 5 years	62,423	32,129	30,294
Under 18 years	223,563	114,909	108,654
18 to 64 years	619,110	313,713	305,397
65 years and over	146,742	68,045	78,697

Source: US Census Bureau, 2010 Census



#### **Demographics**

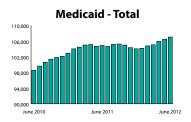
#### **Veteran Population Projections**

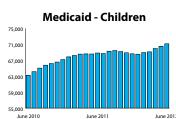
Montana is ranked second among the states for percent of the civilian population 18 years and over who are veterans. (12.3 percent, U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey)

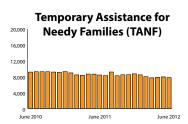
		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	43	85	86
Civilian population (>18)	746,963	14,139	6,891	7,248
Non Veterans	646,089	11,583	5,688	5,895
Veterans	100,874	2,556	1,203	1,353
% of Gulf War (>9/01)	9.0%	10%	9%	11%
% of Gulf War (8/90-8/01)	15%	12%	7%	16%
Vietnam era	37%	35%	43%	28%
Korean War	13%	11%	4%	16%
World War II	10%	7%	6%	7%

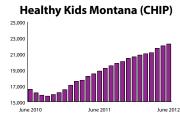
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

# Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services Selected Eligibles - Monthly Enrollment





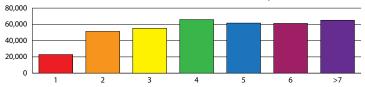




Source: Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services, August 2012

#### **Montana Median Income By Household Size**

Median Income for All Households: 43,872



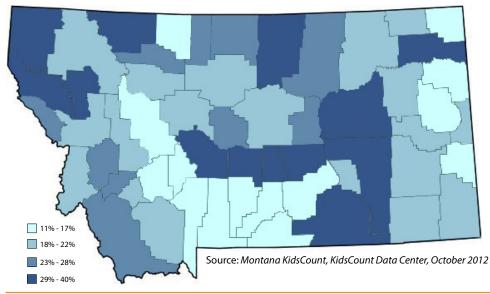
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

## Percent of Individuals Below Poverty Level (12 Month Period)

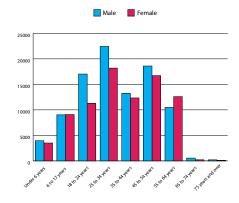
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		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 43	District 85	District 86
Total (Count)	138,109	3,004	1,686	1,318
Males	46.2%	50.9%	50.8%	51.1%
Under 5 years	5.0%	4.7%	4.8%	4.6%
5 years	1.1%	1.1%	1.9%	0.0%
6 to 11 years	4.8%	2.4%	3.3%	1.4%
12 to 14 years	2.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.5%
15 years	0.9%	0.8%	1.0%	0.5%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	4.8%	7.1%	1.8%
18 to 24 years	8.6%	10.1%	8.7%	11.9%
25 to 34 years	5.5%	4.9%	3.1%	7.1%
35 to 44 years	4.6%	7.0%	7.2%	6.7%
45 to 54 years	5.3%	6.3%	6.5%	5.9%
55 to 64 years	3.8%	4.2%	4.2%	4.3%
65 to 74 years	1.6%	3.3%	2.2%	4.7%
> 75 years	1.4%	1.2%	0.8%	1.8%
Females	53.8%	49.1%	49.2%	48.9%
Under 5 years	5.1%	3.5%	1.8%	5.7%
5 years	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
6 to 11 years	4.7%	3.1%	3.4%	2.7%
12 to 14 years	2.0%	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%
15 years	0.7%	0.9%	1.4%	0.2%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	5.3%	8.7%	1.0%
18 to 24 years	11.0%	11.4%	17.4%	3.7%
25 to 34 years	7.3%	5.7%	5.7%	5.6%
35 to 44 years	5.0%	7.1%	3.4%	11.8%
45 to 54 years	5.5%	4.4%	2.8%	6.4%
55 to 64 years	4.3%	2.1%	0.5%	4.2%
65 to 74 years	2.2%	2.4%	1.5%	3.6%
> 75 years	3.5%	2.9%	2.3%	3.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

#### Montana Child Poverty By County (Percent - 2009)



#### **Montana Health Insurance Coverage Status**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey

#### **Indexes**

Population	Montana	Senate District 43	House District 85	House District 8
Total population	989,415	17,466	8,624	8,842
Median age (years)	40	46	44	49
Total population - 65 years and over	146,742	3,306	1,365	1,941
Total population - 18 to 64 years	619,110	11,051	5,801	5,250
Total population - under 18 years	223,563	3,109	1,458	1,65
Total population - under 5 years	62,423	756	353	403
One race	964,439	17,129	8,492	8,63
White	884,961	16,313	7,877	8,436
Black/African American	4,027	99	71	28
American Indian/Alaska Native	62,555	578	460	118
Asian	6,253	54	30	24
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	668	6	5	
Some other race	5,975	79	49	3
Two or more races	24,976	337	132	20:
Hispanic/Latino	28,565	405	208	19
Social	Montana	Senate District 43	House District 85	House District 8
Total households	401,328	7,098	2,666	4,432
Average household size	2	2	2	2
Average family size	3	2	3	
Family households (families)	256,130	4,536	1,935	2,60
Male householder, no wife present, family	15,368	396	192	20
Male householder, no wife present, family - with own children under 18 years	9,016	265	122	14
Female householder, no husband present, family	33,651	624	339	28
Female householder, no husband present, family - with own children under 18 years	21,355	384	210	17
Nonfamily households	145,198	2,562	731	1,83
Householder living alone	116,779	2,327	667	1,66
Householder living alone - 65 years and over	41,923	1,017	263	75
Households with one or more people under 18 years	116,926	1,710	765	94
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	99,541	2,313	820	1,49
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	235,983	3,023	1,752	1,27
Nursery school, preschool	13,206	201	61	14
Kindergarten	12,085	98	62	3
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	96,195	1,222	628	59
High school (grades 9-12)	52,304	947	617	33
College or graduate school	62,193	555	384	17
Economic	Montana	Senate District 43	House District 85	House District 8
Employment status - population 16 years and over	778,518	14,855	7,418	7,43
Civilian labor force - employed	476,195	7,649	3,544	4,10
Civilian labor force - unemployed	28,683	568	225	34
Armed forces	3,737	15	0	1
Not in labor force	269,903	6,623	3,649	2,97
Females 16 years and over in labor force	391,139	6,489	2,965	3,52
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18	20	18	2
Mean earnings (dollars)	55,129	47,372	45,190	48,84
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	15,179	15,046	15,479	14,81
Mean retirement income (dollars)	18,679	15,536	14,400	16,20
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	7,895	7,208	8,972	5,58
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	2,954	1,216	1,573	1,08
Median family income (dollars)	55,725	47,092	40,483	52,26
Mean family income (dollars)	68,016	57,491	52,457	61,23
Housing	Montana	Senate District 43	House District 85	House District 8
Total housing units	471,723	9,604	3,477	6,12
iotal riousing units		7,098	2,666	4,43
•	401,328			,
Occupied housing units	401,328 70,395	2,506	811	1,69
Occupied housing units Vacant housing units	·		·	
Occupied housing units Vacant housing units Homeowner vacancy rate	70,395	2,506	811	
Occupied housing units /acant housing units Homeowner vacancy rate Rental vacancy rate	70,395 2 6	2,506 3	811 2	1
Occupied housing units  Vacant housing units Homeowner vacancy rate Rental vacancy rate Built 2005 or later	70,395 2 6 18,895	2,506 3 9 164	811 2 5 69	1
Occupied housing units Vacant housing units Homeowner vacancy rate Rental vacancy rate Built 2005 or later Owner-occupied	70,395 2 6 18,895 277,023	2,506 3 9 164 5,215	811 2 5	1 9 3,19
Occupied housing units Vacant housing units Vacant housing units Homeowner vacancy rate Rental vacancy rate Built 2005 or later Owner-occupied Renter-occupied Median (dollars)	70,395 2 6 18,895	2,506 3 9 164	811 2 5 69 2,019	1,69 3 1 9 3,19 1,23 117,20

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census/2006-2010 American Community Survey

Housing units with a mortgage

Housing units without a mortgage

162,090

114,933

939

1,080

2,718

2,497

1,779

1,417

#### **Accredited Schools**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 43	District 85	District 86
Elementaries	440	6	1	5
Middle Schools	49	1	0	1
Grades 7-8 Schools	164	3	1	2
High Schools	185	4	1	3
Total	838	14	3	11

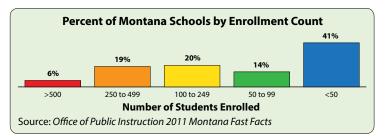
Source: Montana State Library, Montana Office of Public Instruction, September 2012

#### **Montana School Libraries**

Per MCA 20-7-202, each school in Montana maintains a school library.

Average circulation per library per year	13,788
Access to Statewide Databases	100%
No summer library hours	83%

Source: 2012 Montana School Library Data Survey



#### **Montana Test Scores - Achievement Levels**

#### 4th Grade Reading

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	31%	29%	25%	27%	27%
At or above basic	69%	71%	75%	73%	73%
Below proficient	65%	64%	61%	65%	64%
At or above proficient	35%	36%	39%	35%	36%

#### 8th Grade Reading

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	18%	18%	15%	16%	14%
At or above basic	82%	82%	85%	84%	86%
Below proficient	63%	63%	61%	62%	58%
At or above proficient	37%	37%	39%	38%	42%

#### 4th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	19%	15%	12%	12%	13%
At or above basic	81%	85%	88%	88%	87%
Below proficient	69%	62%	56%	55%	55%
At or above proficient	31%	38%	44%	45%	45%

#### 8th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	21%	20%	21%	18%	17%
At or above basic	79%	80%	79%	82%	83%
Below proficient	65%	64%	62%	56%	54%
At or above proficient	35%	36%	38%	44%	46%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2012

# Montana High School Graduation Rates By High School District 0 - 59% 60 - 69% 70 - 79% 80 - 89% 90 - 100% Million School Graduation Rates By High School District Million School District Note that the second s

#### 4th Graders Who Scored Below Proficient Reading Level

By Family Income	2011	
Eligible for free/reduced school lunch	77%	
Not eligible for free/reduced school lunch	55%	

By Race and Hispanic Origin	2011
White	61%
Hispanic or Latino	77%
American Indian	86%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2011

#### **Early Literacy**

For low-income children in particular, a "readiness gap" fuels much of what has become known as the achievement gap. The readiness gap grows exponentially between birth and kindergarten due to differences in children's resources and opportunities for physical, linguistic, cognitive, social, emotional, and behavioral development. This gap continues to grow as children attend K-12 school.

Nearly 2/3 of Montana's fourth graders cannot read at a proficient level. The fact is that the fourth-graders who cannot meet proficient levels in reading today are all too likely to become our nation's lowest-income, least-skilled, least-productive, and most costly citizens tomorrow. Low achievement in reading, which begins with opportunistic differences starting at birth, has important long-term consequences in terms of individual earning potential, global competitiveness, and general productivity.

Source: MontanaKidsCount, September 2011

# Montana Head Start Locations Lincoln Lincoln

There are 769 libraries in the Montana Library Directory. Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries. For more detailed information on Montana's libraries visit http://www.msl.mt.gov/ For\_Librarians/Library\_Directory/. See the Education page for more information about Montana's school libraries.

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 43	District 85	District 86
Public	82	4	3	3
Branches	34	0	0	0
Bookmobiles	3	0	0	0
Academic	26	0	0	0
Institutional	2	2	2	1
School	562	15	9	12
Special	57	1	0	1
Other	3	0	0	0
Total	769	22	14	17

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

#### **Montana's Cultural Heritage**

In partnership with the Montana Historical Society and other organizations, the Montana State Library promotes preservation of and online

access to our state's cultural heritage. The Montana Memory Project website makes a variety of historic as well as contemporary resources available in digital format for education, business, pleasure, and lifelong learning.



Fire trucks at Presbyterian Church, Lewistown, MT

http://mtmemory.org/.

#### **Connecting to Collections**

The Montana Historical Society and the Montana State Library partnered on a statewide project to assess the preservation needs of collections at Montana's more than 400 cultural organizations. The assessment documented the need for training, environmental monitoring, on-site surveys of collections and facilities,

and disaster preparedness assistance.

#### **Montana Talking Book Library**

#### Services for Montanans with Visual, Physical and Reading Disabilities

The Montana State Library supports free specialized and direct accessible library services to Montanans with visual and physical disabilities through the Montana Talking Book Library (MTBL). The number of veterans served has increased to 12.4% of all patrons. Overall patrons have increased by 15%. MTBL circulation has increased by 15.16%. The Patron Outreach Project is designed to connect more Montanans with MTBL services.

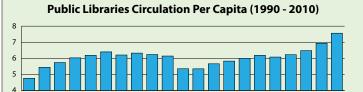
MTBL's local recordings and national digitization projects continue to progress and offer a wider variety of digital

audio books to patrons in both physical delivery and digital BARD (Braille and Audio Reading Download) delivery programs. These are designed to meet patrons' needs at their personal resource and skills level, including homebound patrons.

For more information: http://msl.mt.gov/tbl/ OR 1-800-332-3400

#### **Montana Public Libraries Fast Facts**

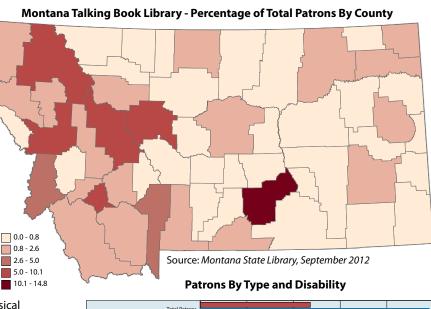
- Montana's public libraries hold 3,719,920 items.
- Montanans visited their public libraries an average of five times throughout the year, for a total of 4,599,660 visits in 2011.
- Montana library patrons checked out 7,519,019 items in 2011, about eight items per person.
- Librarians in Montana's public libraries fielded 465,036 reference questions in SFY 2011, or 8,934 questions per week.
- 100% of all Montana libraries provide Internet access to patrons
- Nearly half of all Montanans (467,303) have a library card.

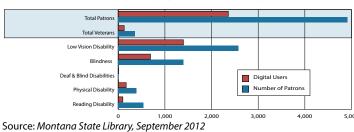


Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

#### **Courier Project**

As access to quality information has become a vital part of our lives, the Montana State Library is partnering with libraries on a number of ways to share information and materials affordably and dependably. One of these methods is the Montana Courier Project, which uses a commercial courier service to ship library materials and resources around the state. As participation has grown, libraries are seeing increasingly significant savings in the cost of moving library materials around the state.





The Montana State Library works on behalf of all Montana libraries to help them provide the latest and best information and library services to their patrons - your constituents. We negotiate on behalf of libraries across the state to get the best rate on cutting-edge library products and services, keeping libraries relevant and engaged in their local communities. Our statewide suite of resource sharing tools through our unique group services contract with Online Computing Library Center (OCLC) enables patrons to borrow library materials from anywhere in the world and provides Montana collections to citizens of the world. Discover It, a new statewide search tool for libraries. makes the patron's discovery experience into a one stop, "Google-like" experience. Without statewide library projects, some of which are listed here, many Montanans would be left behind in this age of information.

#### **Participating Libraries**

Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries that are participating in the following statewide projects.

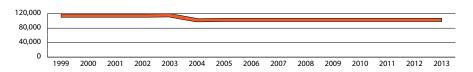
		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 43	District 85	District 86
Statewide Databases	769	22	14	17
OCLC	769	22	14	17
OCLC Group Services	252	7	5	5
Montana Shared Catalog	163	4	2	4
MontanaLibrary2Go	88	3	2	2
Ready2Read	72	3	2	2
Courier Project	46	2	1	2
Montana Memory Project	34	0	0	0

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

#### -State Aid Dollars for Public Libraries-

State aid to public libraries is provided through the Information Access Montana Act (IAMA) passed by the Montana Legislature in 1989. The act is designed to broaden access to existing information by strengthening public libraries, augment and extend services provided by public libraries, and permit new types of library services based on local need. For fiscal year 2013, a total of \$102,830 was distributed amongst the state's 82 public libraries.

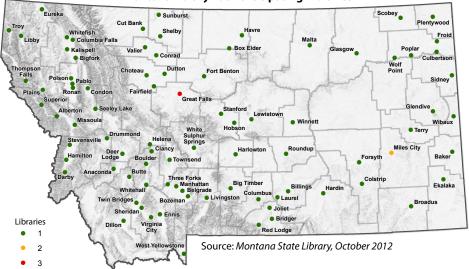
#### State Aid for Montana Public Libraries (1999 - 2013)



	Per	PerSq	
State Aid for Public Libraries in Senate District 43	Capita \$	Mile \$	Total \$
Drummond School & Community Library, Drummond	158	111	269
Hearst Free Library, Anaconda	842	67	909
Philipsburg Public Library, <i>Philipsburg</i>	121	46	166
William K. Kohrs Memorial Library, Deer Lodge	637	211	847

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

#### MontanaLibrary2Go Participating Libraries



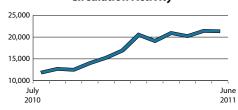
### Statewide Databases and HomeworkMT

Thanks to an allocation from the Montana legislature, the Montana State Library offers statewide periodical databases to all Montana library patrons. Access to this completely online collection - accessible in the library, at home, or on a mobile device - includes hundreds of journals and thousands of full text articles on everything from business resources to health information. Montanans performed nearly 6.5 million searches within the "Discover It" statewide search tool last year. Library patrons also have access to live tutors and online homework assistance through HomeworkMT. Montana students engaged in 8,102 live tutoring sessions and 3,715 online sessions to get assistance with math, science, social studies and the GED. Adults accessed the resource for assistance with computer and financial literacy, resumes, and helping children with homework.

#### MontanaLibrary2Go

The ever increasing popularity of downloadable audio and e-books makes MontanaLibrary2Go a favorite of Montana library patrons. Participating libraries deliver a growing collection of downloadable audio and e-book titles to their patrons. Titles are available for download on a wide variety of mobile devices including Kindles, iPods, iPads, iPhones and Androids. Patrons from participating libraries downloaded 206,801 titles between July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012.

#### MontanaLibrary2Go Circulation Activity



Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### **Ready 2 Read**

The Montana State Library's Ready 2 Read program is designed to help parents and caregivers understand the value of sharing language and literacy with their children and the importance these skills play throughout a person's life. The Ready 2 Read program has provided extensive early childhood training for Montana librarians; placed early childhood materials, including age-appropriate books and toys, into libraries throughout the state; and helped Montana libraries become community hubs for healthy child and family development, which provide all parents of young children access to age appropriate reading materials and a 21st Century learning environment that will reap rewards for society far into the future.

http://ready2readmontana.org/

### **Montana GIS Portal**



The Montana GIS Portal serves as Montana's primary online resource to discover geospatial data. The Portal provides online access to hundreds of datasets in a variety of formats for use in maps, web mapping applications and geospatial analyses.

http://gisportal.msl.mt.gov/

### **State Names Authority (SNA)**

The Montana State Library is responsible for representing the State of Montana to the US Board of Geographic Names (BGN). The SNA is notified when the BGN receives proposals for new names or changes to existing names recognized by the federal government for natural features such as streams and mountains in Montana. The SNA solicits opinions on the proposals from state and local agencies and from the public, then forwards these opinions, along with the State's recommendation, to the BGN. The SNA web site at http://msl.mt.gov/ geonames has more information and a database of all proposals made for Montana since 2002.

# **Ready 2 Read Participating Libraries** Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

### **Statewide Library Training**

The Montana State Library's three consultants travel throughout Montana and meet one-on-one with librarians and library trustees across the state, assisting with everything from training and technology to applying Montana library law and fundraising basics. In the last fiscal year, MSL's consultants traveled over 37,505 miles, made over 2,830 contacts and completed over 167 visits with Montana's library community.



Number of trainings 29 450 Number of students at trainings

Source: Montana State Library, October 2011 - September 2012

### **Montana Shared Catalog**

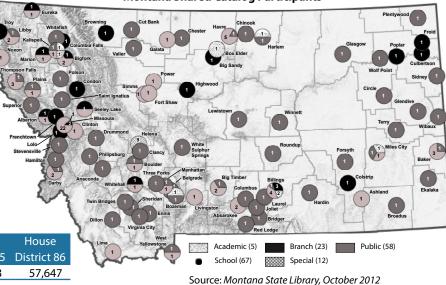
The Montana Shared Catalog helps more than 160 Montana libraries meet today's library users' demands. It gives Montanans a rich and easy-to-use catalog including more than 5 million items that patrons circulated 4,871,174 times from August 2011 to September 2012. Forty-two of the MSC member libraries have joined together in three separate groups to share their collections and patrons among their members. These resource sharing libraries are in the 4-Rivers Group (10 members in Southwestern Montana), BridgerNet Group (5 members in Gallatin County), and the Partners Group (27 members located across the state).

**Montana Shared Catalog Circulation** 

	_			
		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 43	District 85	District 86
Circulation	4,871,174	57,647	35,703	57,647

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

### Montana Shared Catalog Participants



### **State Publications Available Online!**

The Montana State Library is digitizing our legacy print state publications collection of 37,000+ publications dating from 1874. To date, over one million pages have been digitized. These publications are available online in a variety of formats at http://statepublications.mt.gov. Use of these online items is exponentially more frequent than traditional print usage.

### **Geographic Information**

### **Montana Land Information Act**

Montana Governments and Groups Receiving MLIA Grants The Montana Land FY 2008 Through FY 2013 Information Account is funded through document Fort Peck Tribes recording fees as described Chippewa Swan Valley School District LINCOLN in MCA 7-4-2637. The Cree Tribe account supplies funds FLATHEAD for work on statewide datasets, called the Montana Salish TETON **Spatial Data Infrastructure** Kootenai Tribe (MSDI), and provides funding for local, regional, and tribal efforts to build and support GIS capacity. The statewide datasets. such as cadastral (tax parcels), aerial photography, addressed structures, and wetlands are used by local, state, tribal, federal, and private sector GIS STILL-WATER YELLOWSTON practitioners. **Montana Land Information Account Funds to State Account By Year** 750.000 Tribal Governments Grants County Grants Counties with Multiple Grants 500,000 Cities and Other Eligible Entity Grants

### **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure**

\*FY06 does not include a June 06 collection month

FY10

FY08 FY09

Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

The Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure or MSDI contains 14 Framework layers that digitally represent the physical and cultural landscape of Montana. This information is developed with private sector, local, state, and tribal programs and in cooperation with the federal government. The State of Montana partners with all levels of government to create a complete standardized set of data for Montana base maps.

These 14 layers can help improve business inefficiencies; route traffic; study sensitive species after an oil spill; plan for future development; spur economic development; deliver necessary immunization services to children in your community and more.

# MSDI represent cana. This in, local, state, the federal swith all standardized The Montana Cadastral Mapping Application is a robust mapping tool that provides access to selected Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure layers, including information on public and private land ownership.

Montana Cadastral Application http://gis.mt.gov

Source: Montana State Library, August 2012

### **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure Layers**



250.000

Hydrography

























For more information, visit http://giscoordination.mt.gov

### Land

### **Land Ownership**

Senate District 43 ranks number 19 in size and is 2,622.604 square miles, or about 2% of Montana's total land area (146,926 square miles). The average senate district in Montana is 2,938 square miles and the average house district is 1,469 square miles.

	Montana		Senate Distric	nate District 43 House Distr		District 85 House		ouse District 86	
	Area		Area		Area		Area		
Owner	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	
Private	95,080	65	932	36	205	49	727	33	
Local Government	208	<1	11	<1	5	1	7	<1	
Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks	648	<1	94	4	4	<1	90	4	
State Trust Land	8,092	6	51	2	16	4	36	2	
Other State Land	139	<1	46	2	46	11	<1	<1	
US Bureau of Land Management	12,505	9	66	3	0	0	66	3	
US Fish and Wildlife Service	1,448	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
US Forest Service	26,608	18	1,421	54	138	33	1,283	58	
US National Park Service	1,853	1	<1	<1	<1	<1	0	0	
Other Federal Land	344	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	
Total	146,926		2,623		413		2,209		

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

### **Private Land Agricultural Use**

	Montana		Senate District 43		House District 85		House District 86	
Owner	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%
Continuous Crop	29,162	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fallow Crop	13,497,077	16	928	<1	928	<1	0	0
Farmstead	34,343	<1	462	<1	140	<1	321	<1
Grazing	51,274,975	62	652,243	35	131,758	56	520,485	32
Irrigated	1,891,718	2	51,911	3	17,940	8	33,970	2
Timber	15,346,749	18	1,171,330	62	83,078	35	1,088,252	66
Wild Hay	1,235,624	1	2,625	<1	501	<1	2,124	<1
Total	83,309,648		1,879,498		234,346	'	1,645,153	

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Department of Revenue, September 2012

### **Conservation Easements (Acres)**

		Senate District	House District	House District
	Montana	43	85	86
Bitter Root Land Trust	2,624	0	0	0
City Government	601	0	0	0
Clark Fork-Pend Oreille Conservancy	208	0	0	0
County Government	528	0	0	0
Ducks Unlimited (Wetlands America Trust)	16,997	0	0	0
Five Valleys Land Trust	47,591	5,474	1,496	3,978
Flathead Land Trust	9,568	0	0	0
Gallatin Valley Land Trust	37,046	0	0	0
Humane Society Wildlife Land Trust	279	0	0	0
Montana Conservation Trust	736	0	0	0
Montana Department of Transportation	999	134	0	134
Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks	417,119	6,181	739	5,442
Montana Land Reliance	895,520	6,763	0	6,763
Mule Deer Foundation	155	0	0	0
National Wildlife Federation	20	0	0	0
Prickly Pear Land Trust	3,246	0	0	0
Rattlesnake Land Trust	190	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation	50,266	1,045	1,028	16
Salish and Kootenai Tribal Lands	222	0	0	0
The Bighorn Institute	1,443	0	0	0
The Conservation Fund	15,061	0	0	0
The Nature Conservancy	316,722	5,952	0	5,952
The Vital Ground Foundation	912	0	0	0
US Bureau of Reclamation	42	0	0	0
US Department of Agriculture	26,901	939	601	338
US Fish and Wildlife Service	241,264	0	0	0
US Forest Service	20,038	82	0	82
US Government	9,251	0	0	0
Total	2,115,548	26,571	3,865	22,706

### Montana Land Management Tool

To view more land management and conservation easement information, visit the Natural Heritage MapViewer at <a href="http://">http://</a> mtnhp.org/mapviewer. The MapViewer displays land management information (public lands, managed areas, and conservation easements); wildlife sightings (more than 1,300,000); land cover/land use; and, over 28,000 georeferenced photos from across Montana. It links directly into the Montana Field Guides for more information about Montana's animals, plants and habitats. The Natural Heritage Program is the state's source for reliable, objective information and expertise to support stewardship of our native species and habitats. http://mtnhp.org

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Natural Heritage Program, June 2012

### **Montana Ground Water Investigations Program**

- Investigates critical groundwater challenges such as groundwater/surfacewater interaction, impacts of land use change, development stress, and more.
- Results provide scientific basis for sound, informed, water-management decisions.

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/gwip/gwip.asp

### **Montana Ground Water Assessment Program**

- Maps groundwater quality and the distribution of Montana's aquifers
- Provides long-term groundwater quality and water-level monitoring
- Maintains the central repository for Montana's groundwater information

http://mbmggwic.mtech.edu/

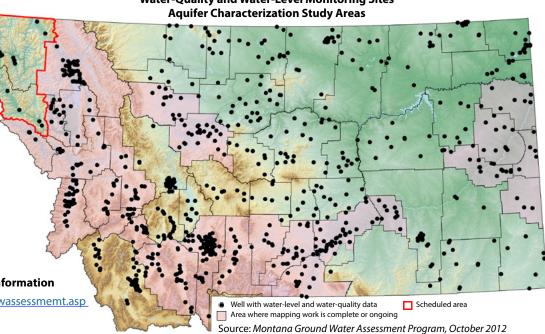
**Ground Water Assessment Program information** 

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/grw/grwassessmemt.asp

# **Ground Water Investigation Program Project Areas Map** Active or completed projects Next scheduled projects Unscheduled projects

Source: Montana Ground Water Investigation Program, September 2012

### **Water-Quality and Water-Level Monitoring Sites**



### **Montana Drought Resources**

The Montana Governor's Drought **Advisory Committee** is charged with monitoring, forecasting, and reporting water supply and moisture conditions, enabling



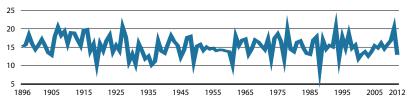
Montanans to make timely and informed decisions to mitigate drought impacts in a proactive manner.

For historic analysis, up-to-date information, and maps on Montana's current drought situation visit http://drought.mt.gov/.

### **Montana Digital Atlas**

Additional mapping and data capabilities are available through the Montana State Library at <a href="http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp">http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp</a>. The Montana Digital Atlas allows users to identify a place of interest and view an atlas of information about that place that includes a broad range of data categories such as land ownership and use, census data, water information and biological data.

### Montana Annual Precipitation in Inches (1895 - 2012)

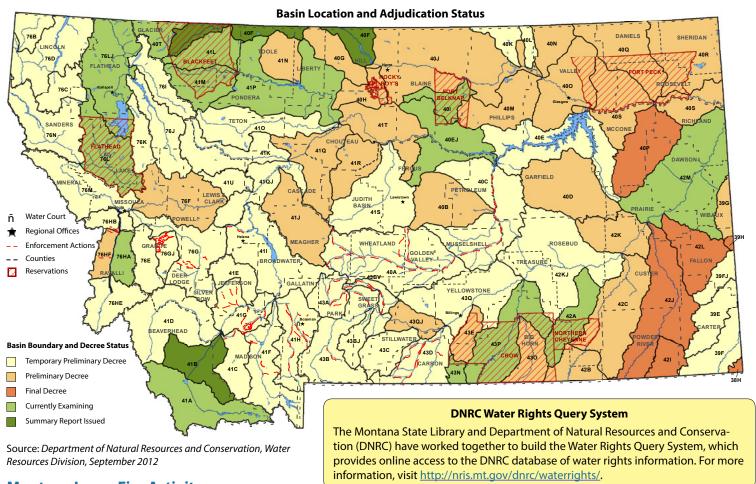


Source: NOAA National Climate Data Center, September 2012

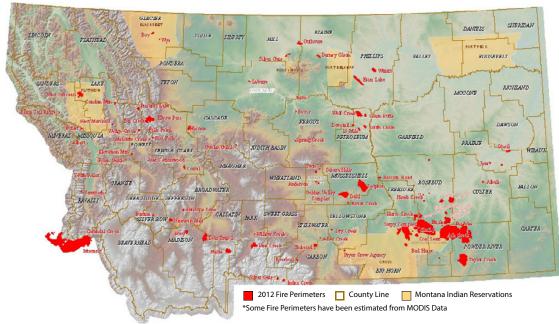
### Water/Fire

### **Water Rights**

The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation Water Adjudication Bureau assists the Montana Water Court in the adjudication of all claims to pre July 1, 1973 water rights. The Bureau examines all claims pursuant to Supreme Court rules and provides a summary report to the Water Court on each of the basins (85) in the state. Pursuant to legislation passed in 2005 the Bureau must complete the examination of the remaining 57,000 claims (as of 2005) by June 30, 2015. The map below shows the current status of the adjudication process. Visit <a href="http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/">http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/</a>.



### **Montana Large Fire Activity**



Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, Forestry Division, September 2012

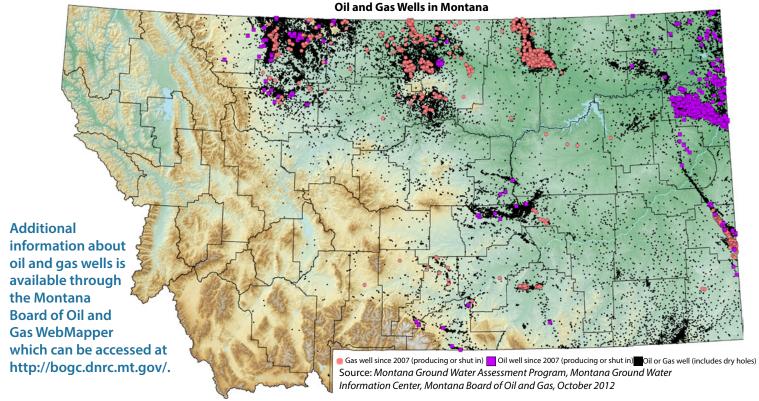
### Montana Fires 2002 - 2011 All Fires As Reported by All Agencies

Year	Count	Acreage
2002	1,372	110,309
2003	2,326	736,809
2004	1,447	18,445
2005	1,316	103,294
2006	2,302	1,047,118
2007	1,875	778,079
2008	1,424	166,842
2009	1,731	48,912
2010	1,050	56,711
2011	1,335	168,010

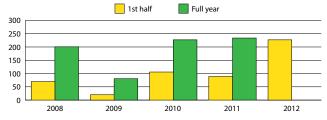
Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, September 2012

For additional information on Montana's fires, visit DNRC's online Fire Map at http://dnrc.mt.gov/gis/fire/.

### **Oil and Gas Wells**



### Montana Oil Well Permits Issued (2008 - 2012)



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, August 2012

# Montana House Heating Fuel Occupied Housing Units

	Count	Percent
Utility gas	226,740	56.5%
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	51,713	12.9%
Electricity	78,582	18.8%
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	7,472	1.9%
Coal or coke	927	0.2%
Wood	33,481	8.3%
Solar energy	321	0.1%
Other fuel	4,234	1.1%
No fuel used	858	0.2%
Total	404,616	100.0%

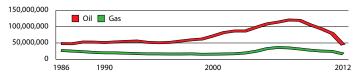
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### Oil and Gas Wells

		Senate District	House District	House District
	Montana	43	85	86
Coal Bed Methane, Active	1,073	0	0	0
Coal Bed Methane, Inactive	65	0	0	0
Gas, Active	7,238	0	0	0
Gas, Inactive	2,569	0	0	0
Gas Storage, Active	270	0	0	0
Gas Storage, Inactive	18	0	0	0
Injection, Active	1,135	0	0	0
Injection, Inactive	757	0	0	0
Oil, Active	7,554	0	0	0
Oil, Inactive	4,579	0	0	0
Oil & Gas, Active	1	0	0	0
Total	25,259	0	0	0

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Board of Oil and Gas, September 2012

### **Montana Annual Oil and Gas Production (Barrels)**



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, October 2012

### **Pipelines**

	Montana		Senate Dis	Senate District 43		House District 85		House District 86	
	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	
Crude Oil	90	1,970	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Natural Gas	360	3,301	7	54	3	20	4	34	
Refined Product	47	805	1	27	0	0	1	27	
Other	24	402	1	20	0	0	1	20	
Total	521	6,477	9	101	3	20	6	81	

Source: Montana State Library, Pipeline Intregrity Management Mapping Application, December 2006

### Wildlife and Recreation

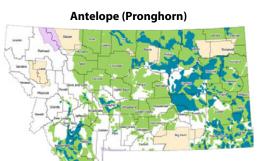
Montana is blessed with a wealth of wildlife and habitat diversity. These resources provide exceptional opportunities for recreation and contribute substantially to the state's economy and quality of life. Good information is critical to maintain this valuable heritage as the state grows and develops.

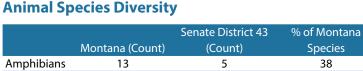
### **Recreation Area (Acres)**

	Senate District 43
Fishing Access Sites	479
Fishing Conservation Areas	0
State Parks	526
Wildlife Conservation Easements	5,863
Wildlife Management Areas	61,340
Wildlife Protection Areas	0
Total	68,208

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks, September 2012

### **Big Game Distribution**





	Montana (Count)	(Count)	Species
Amphibians	13	5	38
Birds	308	257	83
Fish	54	16	30
Mammals	103	77	75
Reptiles	17	9	53

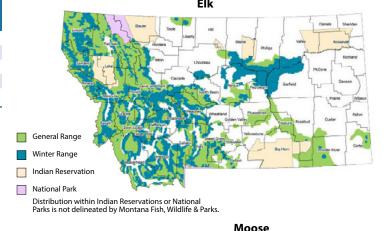
Source: Montana Natural Heritage Program, September 2012

### **Block Management Acreage**

There are a total of 9,093,377 acres of Block Management land (including Plum Creek\*) in the State of Montana. Senate District 43 contains 72,991 or 1% of those acres.

\*Plum Creek land in FWP's Regions 1 and 2 are included in these statistics. Although they are part of the Block Management Program, they are not traditional BMA's and are managed differently.

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012



### -Wildlife Highlights-

For more information on animals, plants, and habitats in your Senate District, visit the Montana Natural Heritage Program at http://mtnhp.org. Resources include:

- · Montana Field Guide an encyclopedia of the distribution, status, and biology of Montana's animals, plants, and biological communities
- MapViewer interactive maps of animals, plants, land cover, and land management
- · Land Management Maps public lands,

conservation easements, and special designations

- · Wetland and riparian mapping information
- Reports on Montana's Species of Concern
- · Quick responses to data requests and answers from expert scientists on Montana's plants, animals, and biological communities.

### **Northern Pygmy Owl**

Glaucidium gnoma

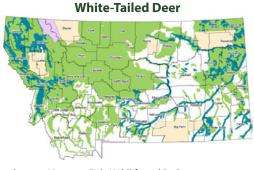
Weighing in at just two to three ounces, the Northern Pygmy Owl is a fierce hunter of small birds, mammals and insects.



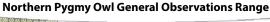


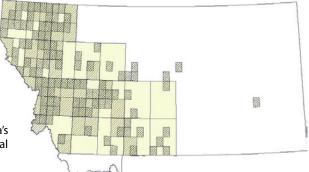
Mule Deer





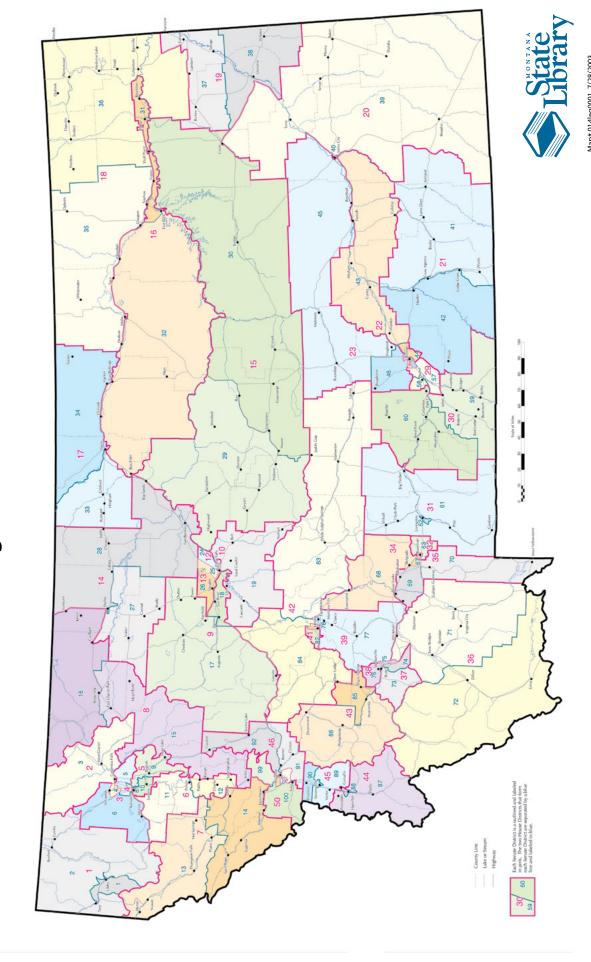
Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012



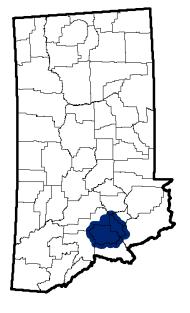


Source: Montana Natural Heritage Program, September 2012

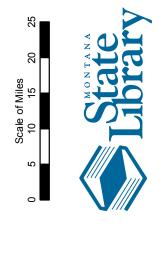
Montana Legislative District 2005 - 2014

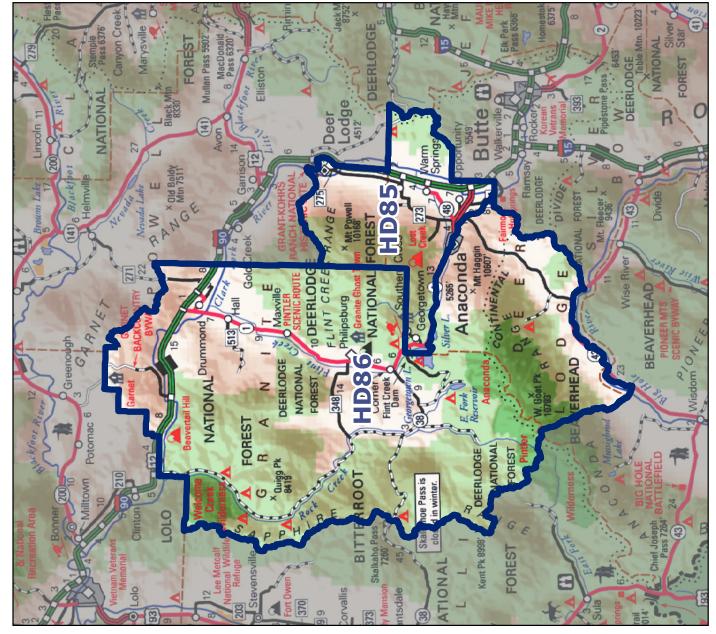


# Montana Senate District 43









### **Online Resources Directory**

### **Montana State Library**

1515 East 6th Avenue PO Box 201800 Helena, MT 59620 (406) 444-3115

### http://msl.mt.gov



### **Statewide Library Resources**

- Discover It! Montana State Library Catalog
- · Montana Library Directory

### http://mymontanalibrary.org

http://mtslr.org

http://msl.mt.gov/For Librarians/Library Directory

### **Montana State Digital Library**

- Library Information Services
  - MT.GOV Connect
  - Montana State Publications Online
  - Find Resources Online
- MSL Geographic Information
  - Montana Geographic Information Clearinghouse
  - Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure
  - · Water Information System
- Natural Heritage Program
  - · Montana Field Guide
  - MapViewer
  - Species of Concern Reports Animals
  - Species of Concern Reports Plants

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/connect

http://statepublications.mt.gov

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/Find Resources Online

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/gis

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/msdi

http://msl.msl.gov/geoinfo/water

http://mtnhp.org

http://fieldguide.mt.gov

http://mtnhp.org/mapviewer

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=a

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=p

### **Montana Talking Book Library**

- Online catalogs and services WebOpac
- BARD Braille and Audio Reading Download

### http://msl.mt.gov/talking book library

http://www.klasweb.msl.mt.gov

https://nlsbard.loc.gov/mt1a

### **Montana State Library In-House Partners**

- · Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks
- Natural Resources Conservation Service

http://fwp.mt.gov

http://www.mt.nrcs.usda.gov

**Legislative Snapshot** 

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative snapshot

# **Legislative Snapshot 2013**

Includes information for the State of Montana, Senate District 44, and House Districts 87 and 88.

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/





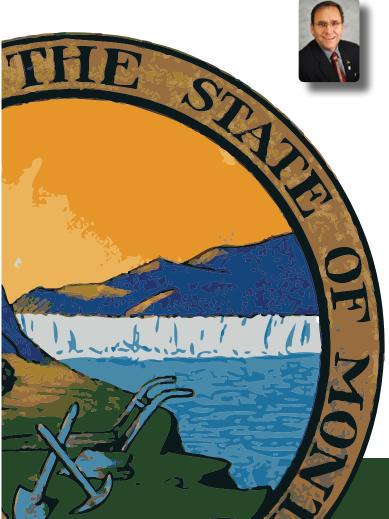
Senate District 44

Senator Scott Boulanger (R)
PO Box 733

Darby, MT 59829-0733



House District 87 **Representative Pat Connell (R)**567 Tiffany Lane
Hamilton, MT 59840-9241



House District 88 **Representative Ron Ehli (R)**PO Box 765

Hamilton, MT 59840-0765





### **Letter from the Montana State Librarian**

On behalf of the Montana State Library, I would like to welcome you to the 2013 legislative session. We appreciate your dedication and hard work on behalf of all Montanans. We hope that this information booklet, compiled by our information experts and full of data on issues of state and national importance, will help inform many of the decisions you have to make in the coming months.

The 2013 Legislative Snapshot includes a wide range of information on issues that affect Montanans. You will find information on our state's economy and the economic impact on your constituents. High-speed, broadband Internet access is essential in this information age and the Snapshot includes a current view of the availability of broadband and Internet services across the state. Education is always an important issue, and you will find relevant information on our state's public schools



and test scores. Throughout Montana, libraries serve as community anchors; we've highlighted the programs and services offered to Montanans through their local libraries. Finally, land, wildlife, and recreation will always be an important part of Montana life, and we've pulled several highlights from our collection that might help guide your decision-making this session. Based on feedback we received from legislators in 2011, we are pleased to make much more of the data available by legislative districts. And we are pleased to provide much of the information in mapped form. Using the Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure, a set of standardized geospatial data, these maps tell powerful stories that will further your understanding of the topics highlighted.

The Montana State Library is a small and very unique agency. We employ librarians, geographers, and natural resource specialists and we partner with botanists, zoologists and ecologists. We work closely with federal and state agencies and local and tribal governments. We manage an enormous collection of state government information in all formats, keeping Montanans informed about the work of their government. And we ensure that Montana's blind and physically disabled citizens have access to reading materials and information.

We also work on behalf of all of Montana's libraries to help them provide the latest and best information, technology and library services to their patrons – your constituents – whether it's downloadable ebooks, public access computers, online information resources, or the latest bestseller. Without the Montana State Library, Montana libraries would not be able to afford these resources and services for their patrons, all of which are being used in record numbers. In this age of information – most of which is only accessed online – the Montana State Library, through libraries across the state, provides a vital link that affects Montanans in a multitude of ways.

We created this booklet for you not only to provide vital information to help you make difficult decisions in the coming months, but to demonstrate the power of what a diverse staff with amazingly diverse skills can do to make information, in many different forms, available to every Montanan. Our work empowers Montanans by providing access to information, enhancing learning in families and communities, and building 21st Century skills. Knowing that our work makes a difference makes us very proud.

We hope that you use this Legislative Snapshot throughout the session. And we hope that you will stop by to see us – in person or virtually. Whether you visit us at our library or online, you will be able to browse our collection of government and natural resource information, get help to research a specific issue, or find a quiet place to work or meet with colleagues. We are located one block east of the Capitol, behind the Montana Historical Society, at the north end of the Justice building. And of course, our services are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week at <a href="http://msl.mt.gov">http://msl.mt.gov</a>.

Sincerely,

### Senate District 44 House District 87 House District 88

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Find additional Senate and House district data, interactive maps, and even more resources online at http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/.

Jennie Stapp

Juni Stepp

### The Montana Economy and Theories of Economic Growth

Source: Montana Department of Labor and Industries

It has been an interesting five years for the Montana and U.S. economies, including the deepest and longest U.S. recession since the Great Depression and a slow economic recovery. Montana outperformed the U.S. economy during the recession and recovery, losing only 4.4% of our pre-recession personal income peak compared to 5.6% nationally. Further, since hitting the trough in 2009, Montana's personal income growth has outpaced the U.S. by about 3 percentage points, while the state's payroll job growth has increased by 3.4% compared to 3.1% nationally. Montana's 2012 job growth promises to be strong. From June 2011 to June 2012, Montana added almost 9,800 jobs for an annual growth rate of 2.1% -- above forecasted expectations and above the long-term growth rate of 1.2%. Montana's economy is returning to growth despite the many national and international challenges.

The various forces causing the recession and slow recovery are evident in the quarterly personal income statistics in Figure 1. The national slowdown in the overall economy and particularly in the housing market was first noted in the summer of 2007, but personal income for both the U.S. and Montana continued to expand until the financial crisis in the third and fourth quarters of 2008. Wall Street losses translated into income and job losses on Main Streets in Montana. Although the U.S. recession officially ended in June 2009, Montana continued to lose income until the first quarter of 2010.



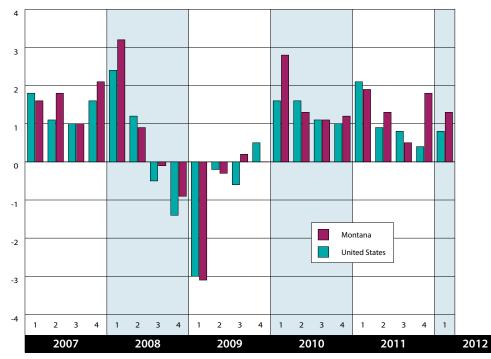
Then, just as the U.S. economy turned upward, global problems came to the forefront. The Eurozone's sovereign debt crisis moderated the U.S. recovery, with the first Greece bailout occurring in the second quarter of 2010. As one of America's largest export customers, Europe's economic slowdown reduced the demand for U.S. goods, in addition to increasing uncertainty and risk in the global financial system. In fact, overall global growth slowed from 5.2% in 2010 to 3.8% in 2011, while the advanced

economies that make up the majority of the U.S. export customers slowed from 3% in 2010 to 1.4% in 2011. The last few years have taught Montanans that our economic fortunes are strongly tied to the performance of global and national economies.

Domestic factors have also played a role in the slow emergence of the economy out of the recession. Throughout the 2007 to 2012 period, oil and gas price spikes caused temporary shocks to the economy. Higher fuel prices reduce the amount of discretionary dollars consumers have to spend in grocery stores, restaurants, and retail stores, thus slowing job growth. Also, during the summer of 2011, the federal debt ceiling increase debate increased the uncertainty about future government spending and the safety of U.S. financial instruments. With government spending equaling roughly 20% of the Gross Domestic Product, any large change to that spending would have an impact on the economy. Businesses are still in the shadow of this fiscal uncertainty. Current national fiscal plans call for spending cuts and tax increases equal to about 3.8% of GDP in January 2013, which would likely send the U.S. economy into a shallow recession.iii Businesses and consumers who are reliant on this spending are less likely to make decisions or take on risk in such an uncertain environment.

Like personal income, Montana's payroll employment was impacted by the financial crises, starting with employment losses in the fourth quarter of 2008. Job losses continued throughout 2009 and 2010 before starting recovery in 2011. Wages recovered earlier than employment growth, with the total amount

Figure 1: Montana and U.S. Personal Income Growth

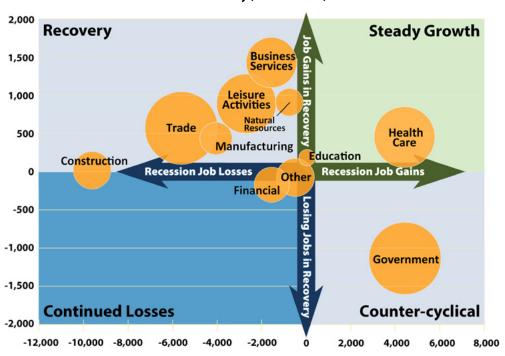


Source: Quarterly Personal Income Data, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

of wages paid to Montana workers starting to increase in the second quarter of 2010. These wage gains translated into job growth in 2011 as the spending of more wages stimulated demand in the high-employment consumer industries. The average annual wage increased by 3.5% in 2011, driving Montana's average annual wage over \$35,000 for the first time.iv

Payroll employment grew at about 0.9% in 2011, but private employment grew much faster at 1.4%. The job growth by industry is illustrated in Figure 2. The job change during the recession years of 2007 to 2010 is shown on the horizontal axis compared to the past year of recovery on the vertical axis. The size of the bubble indicates the size of the industry employment in 2011. Total job growth in recent years has been slower than private job growth because the government sector shed jobs in 2010 and 2011. Figure 2 includes all public employees in the government bubble, even though many public workers are in the education, health care, or construction industries. Public employment represents roughly 20% of total employment in 2011, with 11% of total employment in local government, 6% in state government, and 3% in the federal government. The government share of total employment has been slowly decreasing over time, although it increased a few percentage points during the recession. The government share returned to its downward trend in the last year. Government is placed in the counter-cyclical quadrant in Figure 2, as it added about 4,400 jobs during the recession and then lost about 1,100 jobs in 2011. Counter-cyclical government employment growth helps stabilize the economy during recessionary periods and helps accelerate the return to growth.

Figure 2: Industry Job Change during the Recession (2007 to 2010) and Recovery (2010 to 2011)



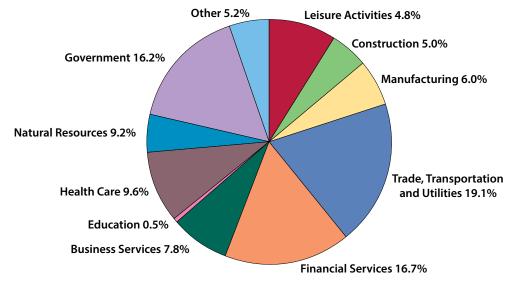
Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

The health care industry has added jobs throughout the recession and recovery, adding almost 5,000 jobs over the last five years. Only the financial services industry (which includes real estate) and other services posted employment losses in 2011, with all other industries in recovery with job gains. Business services, including administration and professional services, added the most jobs in 2011, followed by natural resources (including oil and gas mining) and the leisure activities sector

(which includes restaurants, bars, entertainment, and hotels). Trade, manufacturing, and construction posted the most losses during the recession, but all three industries are back on the recovery path with job gains in 2011. Wood product manufacturing and residential construction have been slow to recover in the aftermath of the national housing downturn, but other manufacturing and commercial and industrial construction posted job gains over the past year.

Figure 2 illustrates the size of each industry by the size of the industry's bubble, with trade, health care, government, and leisure activities employing the most workers. However, employment is only one way to contribute to the economy. Figure 3 illustrates the contribution of each industry to Montana's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Although health care represents 15% of Montana's total workforce, it contributes 10% of Montana's GDP. Similarly, the leisure activities sector comprises 13% of employment, but contributes only 5% of GDP. Other industries contribute more to GDP than to employment. The financial services industry, which includes real estate, contributes 17% of Montana's GDP, but only 5% of Montana's employment. The manufacturing and natural resource sectors also contribute significant GDP (15% combined), but are a small percentage of employment (7%). No industry is more important than another, but each industry has different roles to play in the economy.

Figure 3. Montana Gross Domestic Product by Industry, 2011



Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

Figure 4: Top 10 Exports from Montana to the Rest of the World (millions)

1.	Bulk Wheat	881.8
2.	Mineral Fuel, Oil, etc.	374.2
3.	Inorganic Chemicals	346.4
4.	Industrial Machinery (including computers)	197.9
5.	Vehicles, Parts, etc.	114.9
6.	Cereals	60.5
7.	Ores, Slag & Ash	60.2
8.	Salt, Sulfur, Earth & Stone	57.6
9.	Aircraft, Parts, etc.	40.3
10	Optic, Medical or Surgical Instruments	37.6

Source: Montana Department of Commerce, Office of Trade and International Relations, 2011

The manufacturing and natural resources industries are also important because of the amount of exports they provide for our economy. Exports bring new wealth into our economy, which then drives economic growth in all industries as the money is circulated through our economy. Figure 4 illustrates the top 10 Montana exports. Many are raw natural resources from the agriculture and mining industries, or manufacturing products that add value to the raw commodities. Overall, Montana's exports increased by 14% in 2011. Montana's largest export customers include other states, Canada, Asia, and Europe. Based on data from the first half of 2012, Montana exports may decrease slightly in 2012 because of slower economic growth in many of our non-U.S. global trading partners.v

The western portion of Montana was harder hit by the recession and global slowdown compared to the eastern portion of the state. 2011 unemployment rates by region are shown in Figure 5. The large job losses in wood product manufacturing had a disproportional effect in Northwestern Montana, while the large recessionary job losses in construction had the largest impact in both the Northwest and around the Bozeman region. These two areas continue to have the highest unemployment rates in 2011. In contrast, the Eastern portion of the state was less impacted by the recession because of a heavy reliance on energy, agriculture, health care, and government – all industries that performed relatively well during the recession. The unemployment rate in the East was only 4.7% in 2011. The development of the Bakken oil shale has brought a great deal of development into the

region, both in the primary oil and gas mining industry and in related business services, such as environmental engineering and employment firms. Although unemployment in the western portion of the state continues to be high, job growth has returned to all Montana regions. In fact, the Southwest region of the state (including Butte, Bozeman, Dillon, and Helena) has led the state in job gains as we have exited the recession, leading the Southwest region's unemployment rate to decrease slightly in 2011 to 6.1% from 6.6% in 2010.

All of Montana's regions are expected to post job gains in 2012, with continued growth expected in 2013. However, job growth is expected to remain slower than before the recession for several years. The Montana Department of Labor and Industry's job projections expect 1.4% job growth in 2012 and 2013, compared to the 2.2% annual growth that the state experienced from 2000 to 2007 prior to the recession. In many ways, the rapid economic growth prior to the recession was artificially high because of the low interest rates that caused a growth bubble. Slower expected growth is simply a result of being outside the bubble period.

Growth is also expected to be slower in the future because of cutbacks in government spending and slower growth in consumer spending as Americans save and try to reduce their debt loads. With government spending comprising about 20% and consumption comprising about 70% of aggregate demand, the slowdown in these sectors will translate into slower overall economic growth. Lower domestic demand from consumers and governments will lead many businesses to slow production or look abroad to foreign markets to supplement growth. Both alternatives may lead to slower employment growth domestically. Further, a slowing global economy will likely moderate Montana export growth in 2012 and 2013, although global demand is expected to return in later years.

Despite domestic and global challenges, Montana's economy has proven to be incredibly resilient in the last few years. Montana's economy is now in recovery, adding over 9,800 jobs in the last year, and posting over two years of personal income and wage gains. Although unemployment remains undesirably high, Montana's job growth has re-employed out-of-work Montanans and brought stronger wages back to workers and their families. Future years are expected to bring continued growth to our state as our industries continue recovery from the recession, and the Bakken development provides new opportunities for income growth and entrepreneurialism.

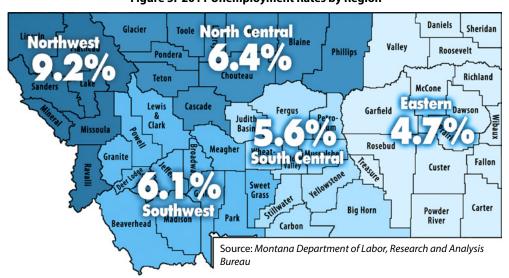


Figure 5: 2011 Unemployment Rates by Region

i The long-term growth rate of 1.2% for Montana's total employment growth is based on employment data from 1976 to 2011 using the Local Area Unemployment Statistics published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Montana Department of Labor and Industry (DLI). Job growth forecasts based on this series by DLI suggested job growth of only 0.9% in 2011.

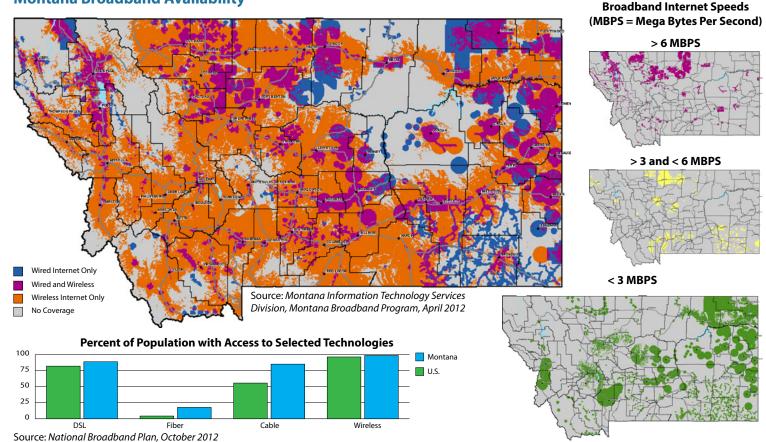
ii International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2012. www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2012/01/weodata/index.aspx.

iii Global Insight, "U.S. Economy: The Fiscal Cliff" June 28, 2012 and Congressional Budget Office, "An Update to the Budget and Economic Outlook: Fiscal Years 2012 to 2022" Aug. 22, 2012.

iv For more information on employment and wage growth, please see the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Labor Day Report 2012, available at <a href="http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913">http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913</a> LDR-12.pdf.

v WiserTrade, U.S. State Exports by NAICS Industry. At <u>www.wisertrade.org</u>. See footnote 2 for growth projections.

### **Montana Broadband Availability**



### **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program**

Under the Broadband Technologies Opportunities Program (BTOP) funded by the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA) and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the Montana State Library is partnering with 44 of Montana's public libraries to expand access to free, high-speed Internet to 86% of the state's population by 2013. Funds have supported: increased broadband speeds; decreased patron wait time; improved access by purchasing ADA compliant

software, hardware, and furniture, and through minor renovation projects aimed at increasing accessibility of computing center facilities; digital literacy training; and a mobile computer lab.

### **Highlights include:**

- Increased average statewide library broadband speeds from 3.55 mbps to 15 mbps
- Added 478 public workstations (212 desktops, 46 children's computers, 200 laptops, 17 touchscreens and 3 iMacs) for a total of 781

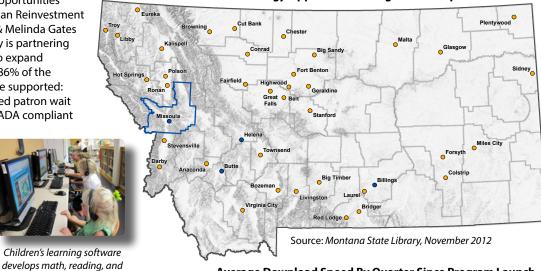
critical-thinking skills

- Decreased average wait time from 20 minutes to less than 5 minutes
- Provided digital literacy training to over 70,000 Montanans and 1,200 librarians on topics such as employment resources, tax filing, self-help law, Internet and email, and computer basics

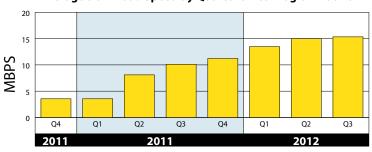
### **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program Participants**

Source: Montana Information Technology Services Division,

Montana Broadband Program, April 2012



### Average Download Speed By Quarter Since Program Launch



Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

### **Demographics**

### **2010 Poverty and Median Income Estimates**

		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	44	87	88
Median Household Income	43,872	35,470	41,649	30,896
% in Poverty All Ages	15	19	16	21
% in Poverty Ages Under 18	19	31	28	33

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

# Percent of Households With One or More Persons 65 Years and Over

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 44	District 87	District 88
One or More 65 and Over	25	35	35	35
One Person	10	14	11	16
Two Or More Persons	14	21	24	18
Family	14	20	23	17
Nonfamily	1	1	1	1

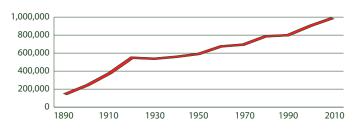
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### **Percent of Change in Number of Housing Units**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 44	District 87	District 88
2000 Census	412,633	8,579	4,296	4,283
2010 Census	482,825	10,247	5,214	5,033
Percent of Change	+ 17.0	+ 19.4	+ 21.4	+ 17.5

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Censes

## Montana Historic Population Growth 1890 - 2010 Censes

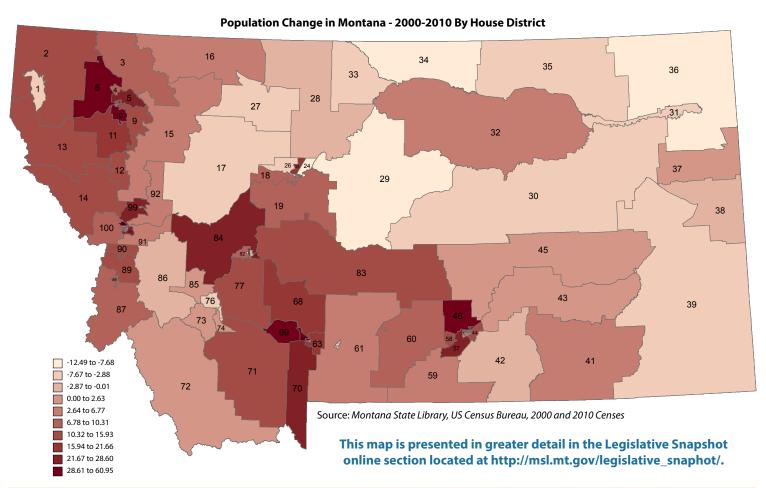


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1890 - 2010 Censes

### 2010 Census Data

	Total	Male	Female
United States	308,745,538	151,781,326	156,964,212
Under 5 years	20,201,362	10,319,427	9,881,935
Under 18 years	74,181,467	37,945,136	36,236,331
18 to 64 years	194,356,087	96,473,230	97,882,857
65 years and over	40,267,984	17,362,960	22,905,024
Montana	989,415	496,667	492,748
Under 5 years	62,423	32,129	30,294
Under 18 years	223,563	114,909	108,654
18 to 64 years	619,110	313,713	305,397
65 years and over	146,742	68,045	78,697
	•		

Source: US Census Bureau, 2010 Census



### **Demographics**

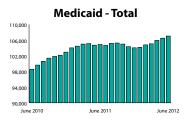
### **Veteran Population Projections**

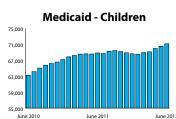
Montana is ranked second among the states for percent of the civilian population 18 years and over who are veterans. (12.3 percent, U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey)

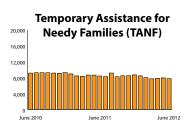
		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	44	87	88
Civilian population (>18)	746,963	14,445	6,977	7,468
Non Veterans	646,089	12,367	5,945	6,422
Veterans	100,874	2,078	1,032	1,046
% of Gulf War (>9/01)	9.0%	6%	8%	5%
% of Gulf War (8/90-8/01)	15%	13%	12%	15%
Vietnam era	37%	30%	40%	20%
Korean War	13%	19%	18%	20%
World War II	10%	13%	6%	19%

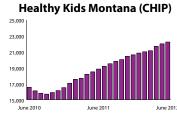
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

# Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services Selected Eligibles - Monthly Enrollment





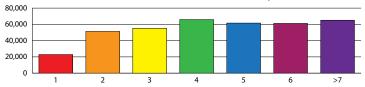




Source: Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services, August 2012

### **Montana Median Income By Household Size**

Median Income for All Households: 43,872



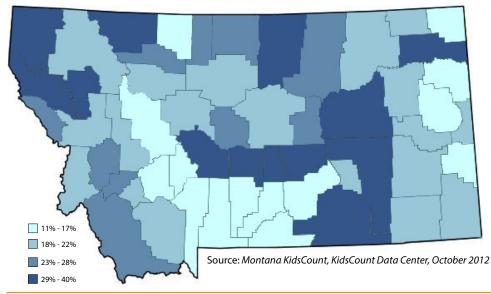
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

# Percent of Individuals Below Poverty Level (12 Month Period)

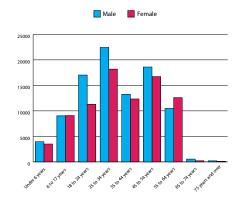
		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 44	District 87	District 88
Total (Count)	138,109	3,244	1,351	1,893
Males	46.2%	53.9%	60.3%	49.4%
Under 5 years	5.0%	9.5%	3.2%	14.0%
5 years	1.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%
6 to 11 years	4.8%	6.8%	2.2%	10.1%
12 to 14 years	2.1%	1.0%	1.5%	0.6%
15 years	0.9%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	4.5%	9.5%	1.0%
18 to 24 years	8.6%	11.4%	20.3%	5.1%
25 to 34 years	5.5%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%
35 to 44 years	4.6%	3.4%	2.9%	3.8%
45 to 54 years	5.3%	5.2%	5.9%	4.8%
55 to 64 years	3.8%	7.8%	12.1%	4.7%
65 to 74 years	1.6%	0.9%	1.3%	0.7%
> 75 years	1.4%	2.4%	0.1%	4.0%
Females	53.8%	46.1%	39.7%	50.6%
Under 5 years	5.1%	3.8%	6.4%	2.0%
5 years	0.8%	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%
6 to 11 years	4.7%	3.0%	2.7%	3.2%
12 to 14 years	2.0%	2.1%	1.6%	2.5%
15 years	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	1.4%	2.2%	0.8%
18 to 24 years	11.0%	6.8%	1.1%	10.8%
25 to 34 years	7.3%	4.7%	3.1%	5.8%
35 to 44 years	5.0%	3.5%	3.0%	4.0%
45 to 54 years	5.5%	6.9%	9.2%	5.3%
55 to 64 years	4.3%	7.9%	6.2%	9.1%
65 to 74 years	2.2%	0.9%	1.3%	0.6%
> 75 years	3.5%	4.8%	2.5%	6.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### **Montana Child Poverty By County (Percent - 2009)**



### **Montana Health Insurance Coverage Status**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey

### **Indexes**

Indexes				
Population	Montana	Senate District 44	House District 87	House District 8
Total population	989,415	19,665	9,798	9,867
Median age (years)	40	46	48	44
Total population - 65 years and over	146,742	4,192	2,059	2,133
Total population - 18 to 64 years	619,110	11,210	5,605	5,605
Total population - under 18 years	223,563	4,263	2,134	2,129
Total population - under 5 years	62,423	1,112	523	589
One race	964,439	19,269	9,621	9,648
White	884,961	18,795	9,407	9,388
Black/African American	4,027	54	32	22
American Indian/Alaska Native	62,555	178	94	84
Asian	6,253	124	43	8
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	668	14	6	;
Some other race	5,975	104	39	6
Two or more races	24,976	396	177	219
Hispanic/Latino	28,565	591	240	35
Social	Montana	Senate District 44	House District 87	House District 8
Total households	401,328	7,785	3,571	4,214
Average household size	2	2	2	2
Average family size	3	3	3	
Family households (families)	256,130	4,960	2,499	2,46
Male householder, no wife present, family	15,368	327	82	24.
Male householder, no wife present, family - with own children under 18 years	9,016	190	31	159
Female householder, no husband present, family	33,651	424	127	29
Female householder, no husband present, family - with own children under 18 years	21,355	213	32	18
Nonfamily households	145,198	2,825	1,072	1,75
Householder living alone	116,779	2,433	911	1,52
Householder living alone - 65 years and over	41,923	1,076	387	689
Households with one or more people under 18 years	116,926	1,800	789	1,01
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	99,541	2,697	1,236	1,46
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	235,983	3,184	1,580	1,604
Nursery school, preschool	13,206	290	69	22
Kindergarten	12,085	80	61	1
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	96,195	1,502	626	870
High school (grades 9-12)	52,304	906	542	36
College or graduate school	62,193	406	282	124
Economic	Montana	Senate District 44	House District 87	House District 8
Employment status - population 16 years and over	778,518	15,022	7,361	7,661
Civilian labor force - employed	476,195	7,740	4,029	3,71
Civilian labor force - unemployed	28,683	547	259	288
Armed forces	3,737	0	0	
Not in labor force	269,903	6,735	3,073	3,66
Females 16 years and over in labor force	391,139	7,740	3,404	4,33
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18	20	23	18
Mean earnings (dollars)	55,129	52,785	59,471	46,562
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	15,179	13,692	14,266	13,18
Mean retirement income (dollars)	18,679	17,675	18,911	16,24
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	7,895	7,833	7,495	7,92
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	2,954	5,041	4,093	5,15
Median family income (dollars)	55,725	47,547	57,104	44,11
Mean family income (dollars)	68,016	67,974	79,260	56,513
Housing	Montana	Senate District 44	House District 87	House District 8
Total housing units	471,723	9,463	4,733	4,73
Occupied housing units	401,328	7,785	3,571	4,21
Vacant housing units	70,395	1,678	1,162	51
Homeowner vacancy rate	2	4	3	
Rental vacancy rate ´	6	13	19	1
Built 2005 or later	18,895	275	93	18
Owner-occupied	277,023	5,821	2,915	2,90
Renter-occupied	124,305	1,964	656	1,30
Median (dollars)	173,300	210,200	282,100	173,90
Housing units with a mortgage	162 090	3 447	1 774	1 673

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census/2006-2010 American Community Survey

Housing units with a mortgage

Housing units without a mortgage

162,090

114,933

1,774

1,141

1,673

1,233

3,447

2,374

### **Accredited Schools**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 44	District 87	District 88
Elementaries	440	6	1	5
Middle Schools	49	1	0	1
Grades 7-8 Schools	164	2	1	1
High Schools	185	3	1	2
Total	838	12	3	9

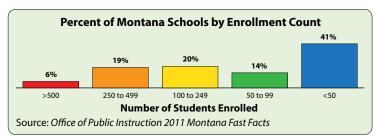
Source: Montana State Library, Montana Office of Public Instruction, September 2012

### **Montana School Libraries**

Per MCA 20-7-202, each school in Montana maintains a school library.

Average circulation per library per year	13,788
Access to Statewide Databases	100%
No summer library hours	83%

Source: 2012 Montana School Library Data Survey



### **Montana Test Scores - Achievement Levels**

### 4th Grade Reading

2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
31%	29%	25%	27%	27%
69%	71%	75%	73%	73%
65%	64%	61%	65%	64%
35%	36%	39%	35%	36%
	31% 69% 65%	31% 29% 69% 71% 65% 64%	31% 29% 25% 69% 71% 75% 65% 64% 61%	31%         29%         25%         27%           69%         71%         75%         73%           65%         64%         61%         65%

### 8th Grade Reading

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	18%	18%	15%	16%	14%
At or above basic	82%	82%	85%	84%	86%
Below proficient	63%	63%	61%	62%	58%
At or above proficient	37%	37%	39%	38%	42%

### 4th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	19%	15%	12%	12%	13%
At or above basic	81%	85%	88%	88%	87%
Below proficient	69%	62%	56%	55%	55%
At or above proficient	31%	38%	44%	45%	45%

### 8th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	21%	20%	21%	18%	17%
At or above basic	79%	80%	79%	82%	83%
Below proficient	65%	64%	62%	56%	54%
At or above proficient	35%	36%	38%	44%	46%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2012

# Montana High School Graduation Rates By High School District 0 - 59% 60 - 69% 70 - 79% 80 - 89% 90 - 100% Montana High School Graduation Rates By High School District Source: Montana State Library, Montana Office of Public Instruction, October 2012 M

## 4th Graders Who Scored Below Proficient Reading Level

By Family Income	2011
Eligible for free/reduced school lunch	77%
Not eligible for free/reduced school lunch	55%

By Race and Hispanic Origin	2011
White	61%
Hispanic or Latino	77%
American Indian	86%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2011

### **Early Literacy**

For low-income children in particular, a "readiness gap" fuels much of what has become known as the achievement gap. The readiness gap grows exponentially between birth and kindergarten due to differences in children's resources and opportunities for physical, linguistic, cognitive, social, emotional, and behavioral development. This gap continues to grow as children attend K-12 school.

Nearly 2/3 of Montana's fourth graders cannot read at a proficient level. The fact is that the fourth-graders who cannot meet proficient levels in reading today are all too likely to become our nation's lowest-income, least-skilled, least-productive, and most costly citizens tomorrow. Low achievement in reading, which begins with opportunistic differences starting at birth, has important long-term consequences in terms of individual earning potential, global competitiveness, and general productivity.

Source: MontanaKidsCount, September 2011

# Montana Head Start Locations Libby Flathead Browning Toole Harrie Harre Have Policy Sheridae Policy Box Elder Policy Box Eld

There are 769 libraries in the Montana Library Directory. Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries. For more detailed information on Montana's libraries visit http://www.msl.mt.gov/For\_Librarians/Library\_Directory/. See the Education page for more information about Montana's school libraries.

		Senate House		House
	Montana	District 44	District 87	District 88
Public	82	3	3	2
Branches	34	0	0	0
Bookmobiles	3	0	0	0
Academic	26	0	0	0
Institutional	2	0	0	0
School	562	15	15	11
Special	57	1	1	1
Other	3	0	0	0
Total	769	19	19	14

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### **Montana's Cultural Heritage**

In partnership with the Montana Historical Society and other organizations, the Montana State Library promotes preservation of and online

access to our state's cultural heritage. The Montana Memory Project website makes a variety of historic as well as contemporary resources available in digital format for education, business, pleasure, and lifelong learning.



Fire trucks at Presbyterian Church, Lewistown, MT

http://mtmemory.org/.

### **Connecting to Collections**

The Montana Historical Society and the Montana State Library partnered on a statewide project to assess the preservation needs of collections at Montana's more than 400 cultural organizations. The assessment documented the need for training, environmental monitoring, on-site surveys of collections and facilities,

Montar

and disaster preparedness assistance.

### **Montana Talking Book Library**

## Services for Montanans with Visual, Physical and Reading Disabilities

The Montana State Library supports free specialized and direct accessible library services to Montanans with visual and physical disabilities through the Montana Talking Book Library (MTBL). The number of veterans served has increased to 12.4% of all patrons. Overall patrons have increased by 15%. MTBL circulation has increased by 15.16%. The Patron Outreach Project is designed to connect more Montanans with MTBL services.

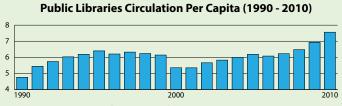
MTBL's local recordings and national digitization projects continue to progress and offer a wider variety of digital

audio books to patrons in both physical delivery and digital BARD (Braille and Audio Reading Download) delivery programs. These are designed to meet patrons' needs at their personal resource and skills level, including homebound patrons.

For more information: http://msl.mt.gov/tbl/ OR 1-800-332-3400

### **Montana Public Libraries Fast Facts**

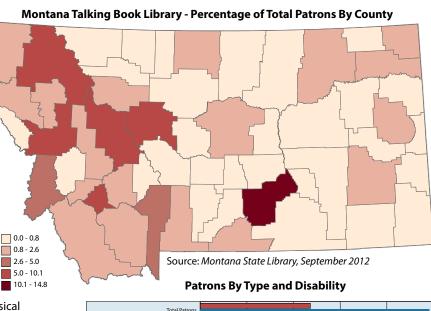
- Montana's public libraries hold 3,719,920 items.
- Montanans visited their public libraries an average of five times throughout the year, for a total of 4,599,660 visits in 2011.
- Montana library patrons checked out 7,519,019 items in 2011, about eight items per person.
- Librarians in Montana's public libraries fielded 465,036 reference questions in SFY 2011, or 8,934 questions per week.
- 100% of all Montana libraries provide Internet access to patrons
- Nearly half of all Montanans (467,303) have a library card.

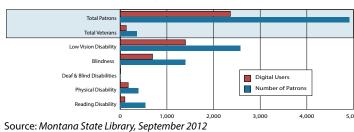


Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### **Courier Project**

As access to quality information has become a vital part of our lives, the Montana State Library is partnering with libraries on a number of ways to share information and materials affordably and dependably. One of these methods is the Montana Courier Project, which uses a commercial courier service to ship library materials and resources around the state. As participation has grown, libraries are seeing increasingly significant savings in the cost of moving library materials around the state.





The Montana State Library works on behalf of all Montana libraries to help them provide the latest and best information and library services to their patrons - your constituents. We negotiate on behalf of libraries across the state to get the best rate on cutting-edge library products and services, keeping libraries relevant and engaged in their local communities. Our statewide suite of resource sharing tools through our unique group services contract with Online Computing Library Center (OCLC) enables patrons to borrow library materials from anywhere in the world and provides Montana collections to citizens of the world. Discover It, a new statewide search tool for libraries. makes the patron's discovery experience into a one stop, "Google-like" experience. Without statewide library projects, some of which are listed here, many Montanans would be left behind in this age of information.

### **Participating Libraries**

Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries that are participating in the following statewide projects.

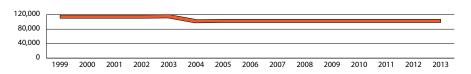
		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 44	District 87	District 88
Statewide Databases	769	19	19	14
OCLC	769	19	19	14
OCLC Group Services	252	7	7	5
Montana Shared Catalog	163	5	5	4
MontanaLibrary2Go	88	3	3	2
Ready2Read	72	3	3	2
Courier Project	46	2	2	1
Montana Memory Project	34	2	2	2

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### -State Aid Dollars for Public Libraries

State aid to public libraries is provided through the Information Access Montana Act (IAMA) passed by the Montana Legislature in 1989. The act is designed to broaden access to existing information by strengthening public libraries, augment and extend services provided by public libraries, and permit new types of library services based on local need. For fiscal year 2013, a total of \$102,830 was distributed amongst the state's 82 public libraries.

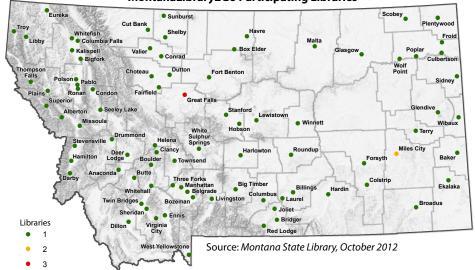
### State Aid for Montana Public Libraries (1999 - 2013)



	Per	PerSq	
State Aid for Public Libraries in Senate District 44	Capita \$	Mile \$	Total \$
Bitterroot Public Library, Hamilton	2,317	61	2,378
Darby Community Public Library, Darby	394	124	519
North Valley Public Library, Stevensville	932	32	963

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### **MontanaLibrary2Go Participating Libraries**



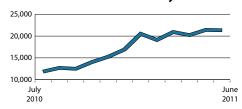
## Statewide Databases and HomeworkMT

Thanks to an allocation from the Montana legislature, the Montana State Library offers statewide periodical databases to all Montana library patrons. Access to this completely online collection - accessible in the library, at home, or on a mobile device - includes hundreds of journals and thousands of full text articles on everything from business resources to health information. Montanans performed nearly 6.5 million searches within the "Discover It" statewide search tool last year. Library patrons also have access to live tutors and online homework assistance through HomeworkMT. Montana students engaged in 8,102 live tutoring sessions and 3,715 online sessions to get assistance with math, science, social studies and the GED. Adults accessed the resource for assistance with computer and financial literacy, resumes, and helping children with homework.

### MontanaLibrary2Go

The ever increasing popularity of downloadable audio and e-books makes MontanaLibrary2Go a favorite of Montana library patrons. Participating libraries deliver a growing collection of downloadable audio and e-book titles to their patrons. Titles are available for download on a wide variety of mobile devices including Kindles, iPods, iPads, iPhones and Androids. Patrons from participating libraries downloaded 206,801 titles between July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012.

### MontanaLibrary2Go Circulation Activity



Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### **Ready 2 Read**

The Montana State Library's Ready 2 Read program is designed to help parents and caregivers understand the value of sharing language and literacy with their children and the importance these skills play throughout a person's life. The Ready 2 Read program has provided extensive early childhood training for Montana librarians; placed early childhood materials, including age-appropriate books and toys, into libraries throughout the state; and helped Montana libraries become community hubs for healthy child and family development, which provide all parents of young children access to age appropriate reading materials and a 21st Century learning environment that will reap rewards for society far into the future.

http://ready2readmontana.org/

### **Montana GIS Portal**



The Montana GIS Portal serves as Montana's primary online resource to discover geospatial data. The Portal provides online access to hundreds of datasets in a variety of formats for use in maps, web mapping applications and geospatial analyses.

http://gisportal.msl.mt.gov/

### **State Names Authority (SNA)**

The Montana State Library is responsible for representing the State of Montana to the US Board of Geographic Names (BGN). The SNA is notified when the BGN receives proposals for new names or changes to existing names recognized by the federal government for natural features such as streams and mountains in Montana. The SNA solicits opinions on the proposals from state and local agencies and from the public, then forwards these opinions, along with the State's recommendation, to the BGN. The SNA web site at http://msl.mt.gov/ geonames has more information and a database of all proposals made for Montana since 2002.

# **Ready 2 Read Participating Libraries** Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

### **Statewide Library Training**

The Montana State Library's three consultants travel throughout Montana and meet one-on-one with librarians and library trustees across the state, assisting with everything from training and technology to applying Montana library law and fundraising basics. In the last fiscal year, MSL's consultants traveled over 37,505 miles, made over 2,830 contacts and completed over 167 visits with Montana's library community.

Number of trainings 29 450 Number of students at trainings

Source: Montana State Library, October 2011 - September 2012

### **Montana Shared Catalog**

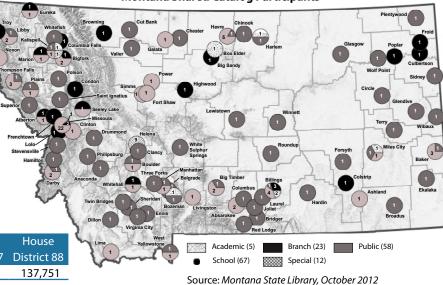
The Montana Shared Catalog helps more than 160 Montana libraries meet today's library users' demands. It gives Montanans a rich and easy-to-use catalog including more than 5 million items that patrons circulated 4,871,174 times from August 2011 to September 2012. Forty-two of the MSC member libraries have joined together in three separate groups to share their collections and patrons among their members. These resource sharing libraries are in the 4-Rivers Group (10 members in Southwestern Montana), BridgerNet Group (5 members in Gallatin County), and the Partners Group (27 members located across the state).

### **Montana Shared Catalog Circulation**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 44	District 87	District 88
Circulation	4,871,174	212,066	212,066	137,751

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

### Montana Shared Catalog Participants



### **State Publications Available Online!**

The Montana State Library is digitizing our legacy print state publications collection of 37,000+ publications dating from 1874. To date, over one million pages have been digitized. These publications are available online in a variety of formats at http://statepublications.mt.gov. Use of these online items is exponentially more frequent than traditional print usage.

### **Geographic Information**

### **Montana Land Information Act**

Montana Governments and Groups Receiving MLIA Grants The Montana Land FY 2008 Through FY 2013 Information Account is funded through document Fort Peck Tribes recording fees as described Chippewa Swan Valley School District LINCOLN in MCA 7-4-2637. The Cree Tribe account supplies funds FLATHEAD for work on statewide datasets, called the Montana Salish TETON **Spatial Data Infrastructure** Kootenai Tribe (MSDI), and provides funding for local, regional, and tribal efforts to build and support GIS capacity. The statewide datasets. such as cadastral (tax parcels), aerial photography, addressed structures, and wetlands are used by local, state, tribal, federal, and private sector GIS STILL-WATER YELLOWSTON practitioners. **Montana Land Information Account Funds to State Account By Year** 750.000 Tribal Governments Grants County Grants Counties with Multiple Grants 500,000 Cities and Other Eligible Entity Grants

### **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure**

\*FY06 does not include a June 06 collection month

FY10

FY08 FY09

Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

The Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure or MSDI contains 14 Framework layers that digitally represent the physical and cultural landscape of Montana. This information is developed with private sector, local, state, and tribal programs and in cooperation with the federal government. The State of Montana partners with all levels of government to create a complete standardized set of data for Montana base maps.

These 14 layers can help improve business inefficiencies; route traffic; study sensitive species after an oil spill; plan for future development; spur economic development; deliver necessary immunization services to children in your community and more.

# MSDI represent cana. This in, local, state, the federal swith all standardized The Montana Cadastral Mapping Application is a robust mapping tool that provides access to selected Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure layers, including information on public and private land ownership.

Montana Cadastral Application http://gis.mt.gov

Source: Montana State Library, August 2012

### **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure Layers**



250.000

Hydrography

























For more information, visit http://giscoordination.mt.gov

### Land

### **Land Ownership**

Senate District 44 ranks number 22 in size and is 1,764.388 square miles, or about 1% of Montana's total land area (146,926 square miles). The average senate district in Montana is 2,938 square miles and the average house district is 1,469 square miles.

	Montana		Senate Distric	e District 44 House Distr		strict 87 House District 88		88
	Area		Area		Area		Area	
Owner	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%
Private	95,080	65	257	15	234	13	23	98
Local Government	208	<1	1	<1	<1	<1	<1	2
Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks	648	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
State Trust Land	8,092	6	32	2	32	2	<1	<1
Other State Land	139	<1	2	<1	2	<1	<1	<1
US Bureau of Land Management	12,505	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
US Fish and Wildlife Service	1,448	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
US Forest Service	26,608	18	1,471	83	1,471	85	<1	<1
US National Park Service	1,853	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Federal Land	344	<1	<1	<1	0	0	<1	<1
Total	146,926		1,764		1,741		24	

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

### **Private Land Agricultural Use**

	Montana		Senate District 44		House District 87		House District 88	
Owner	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%
Continuous Crop	29,162	<1	75	<1	64	<1	11	<1
Fallow Crop	13,497,077	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
Farmstead	34,343	<1	712	<1	577	<1	135	2
Grazing	51,274,975	62	109,596	9	105,836	9	3,760	45
Irrigated	1,891,718	2	15,320	1	12,840	1	2,481	30
Timber	15,346,749	18	1,045,857	89	1,043,911	90	1,946	23
Wild Hay	1,235,624	1	64	<1	49	<1	16	<1
Total	83,309,648		1,171,626		1,163,277		8,349	

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Department of Revenue, September 2012

### **Conservation Easements (Acres)**

		Senate District	House District	House District
	Montana	44	87	88
Bitter Root Land Trust	2,624	2,066	2,010	56
City Government	601	0	0	0
Clark Fork-Pend Oreille Conservancy	208	0	0	0
County Government	528	0	0	0
Ducks Unlimited (Wetlands America Trust)	16,997	0	0	0
Five Valleys Land Trust	47,591	268	268	0
Flathead Land Trust	9,568	0	0	0
Gallatin Valley Land Trust	37,046	0	0	0
Humane Society Wildlife Land Trust	279	0	0	0
Montana Conservation Trust	736	0	0	0
Montana Department of Transportation	999	0	0	0
Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks	417,119	0	0	0
Montana Land Reliance	895,520	3,261	3,059	202
Mule Deer Foundation	155	0	0	0
National Wildlife Federation	20	0	0	0
Prickly Pear Land Trust	3,246	0	0	0
Rattlesnake Land Trust	190	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation	50,266	6,118	6,118	0
Salish and Kootenai Tribal Lands	222	0	0	0
The Bighorn Institute	1,443	0	0	0
The Conservation Fund	15,061	0	0	0
The Nature Conservancy	316,722	2,227	2,227	0
The Vital Ground Foundation	912	0	0	0
US Bureau of Reclamation	42	0	0	0
US Department of Agriculture	26,901	10	10	0
US Fish and Wildlife Service	241,264	0	0	0
US Forest Service	20,038	1,718	1,718	0
US Government	9,251	0	0	0
Total	2,115,548	15,668	15,410	258

### Montana Land Management Tool

To view more land management and conservation easement information, visit the Natural Heritage MapViewer at <a href="http://">http://</a> mtnhp.org/mapviewer. The MapViewer displays land management information (public lands, managed areas, and conservation easements); wildlife sightings (more than 1,300,000); land cover/land use; and, over 28,000 georeferenced photos from across Montana. It links directly into the Montana Field Guides for more information about Montana's animals, plants and habitats. The Natural Heritage Program is the state's source for reliable, objective information and expertise to support stewardship of our native species and habitats.

http://mtnhp.org

### **Montana Ground Water Investigations Program**

- Investigates critical groundwater challenges such as groundwater/surfacewater interaction, impacts of land use change, development stress, and more.
- Results provide scientific basis for sound, informed, water-management decisions.

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/gwip/gwip.asp

### **Montana Ground Water Assessment Program**

- Maps groundwater quality and the distribution of Montana's aquifers
- Provides long-term groundwater quality and water-level monitoring
- Maintains the central repository for Montana's groundwater information

http://mbmggwic.mtech.edu/

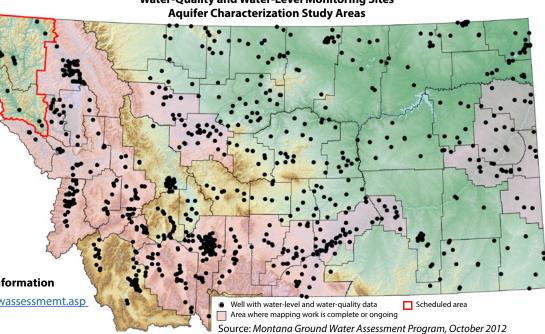
**Ground Water Assessment Program information** 

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/grw/grwassessmemt.asp

# **Ground Water Investigation Program Project Areas Map** Active or completed projects Next scheduled projects Unscheduled projects

Source: Montana Ground Water Investigation Program, September 2012

### **Water-Quality and Water-Level Monitoring Sites**



### **Montana Drought Resources**

The Montana Governor's Drought **Advisory Committee** is charged with monitoring, forecasting, and reporting water supply and moisture conditions, enabling



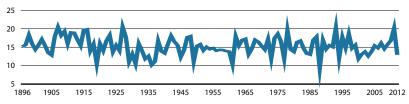
Montanans to make timely and informed decisions to mitigate drought impacts in a proactive manner.

For historic analysis, up-to-date information, and maps on Montana's current drought situation visit http://drought.mt.gov/.

### **Montana Digital Atlas**

Additional mapping and data capabilities are available through the Montana State Library at <a href="http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp">http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp</a>. The Montana Digital Atlas allows users to identify a place of interest and view an atlas of information about that place that includes a broad range of data categories such as land ownership and use, census data, water information and biological data.

### Montana Annual Precipitation in Inches (1895 - 2012)

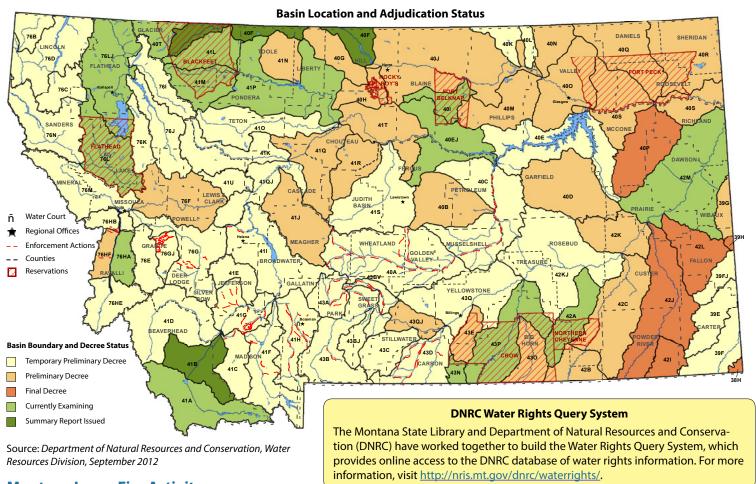


Source: NOAA National Climate Data Center, September 2012

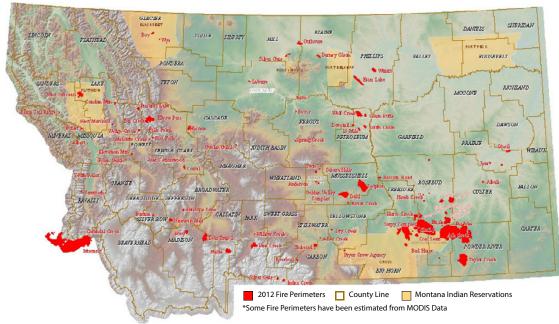
### Water/Fire

### **Water Rights**

The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation Water Adjudication Bureau assists the Montana Water Court in the adjudication of all claims to pre July 1, 1973 water rights. The Bureau examines all claims pursuant to Supreme Court rules and provides a summary report to the Water Court on each of the basins (85) in the state. Pursuant to legislation passed in 2005 the Bureau must complete the examination of the remaining 57,000 claims (as of 2005) by June 30, 2015. The map below shows the current status of the adjudication process. Visit <a href="http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/">http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/</a>.



### **Montana Large Fire Activity**



Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, Forestry Division, September 2012

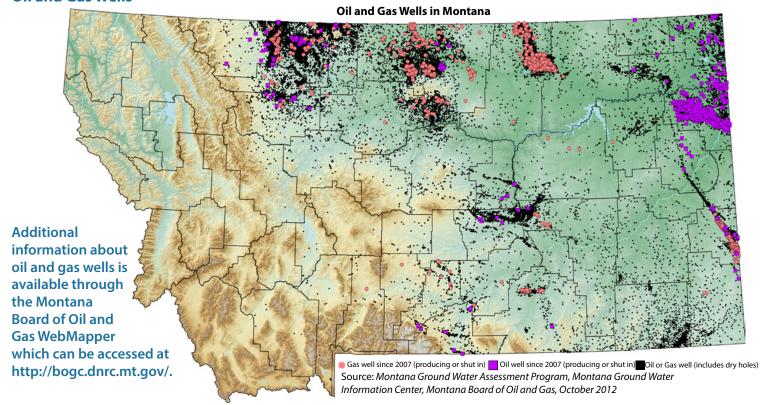
### Montana Fires 2002 - 2011 All Fires As Reported by All Agencies

Year	Count	Acreage
2002	1,372	110,309
2003	2,326	736,809
2004	1,447	18,445
2005	1,316	103,294
2006	2,302	1,047,118
2007	1,875	778,079
2008	1,424	166,842
2009	1,731	48,912
2010	1,050	56,711
2011	1,335	168,010

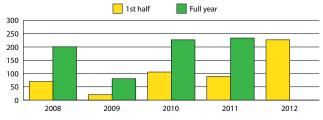
Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, September 2012

For additional information on Montana's fires, visit DNRC's online Fire Map at http://dnrc.mt.gov/gis/fire/.

### **Oil and Gas Wells**



### Montana Oil Well Permits Issued (2008 - 2012)



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, August 2012

# Montana House Heating Fuel Occupied Housing Units

	<u> </u>	
	Count	Percent
Utility gas	226,740	56.5%
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	51,713	12.9%
Electricity	78,582	18.8%
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	7,472	1.9%
Coal or coke	927	0.2%
Wood	33,481	8.3%
Solar energy	321	0.1%
Other fuel	4,234	1.1%
No fuel used	858	0.2%
Total	404,616	100.0%

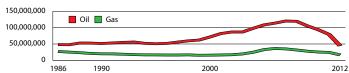
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### Oil and Gas Wells

		Senate District	House District	House District
	Montana	44	87	88
Coal Bed Methane, Active	1,073	0	0	0
Coal Bed Methane, Inactive	65	0	0	0
Gas, Active	7,238	0	0	0
Gas, Inactive	2,569	0	0	0
Gas Storage, Active	270	0	0	0
Gas Storage, Inactive	18	0	0	0
Injection, Active	1,135	0	0	0
Injection, Inactive	757	0	0	0
Oil, Active	7,554	0	0	0
Oil, Inactive	4,579	0	0	0
Oil & Gas, Active	1	0	0	0
Total	25,259	0	0	0

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Board of Oil and Gas, September 2012

### **Montana Annual Oil and Gas Production (Barrels)**



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, October 2012

### **Pipelines**

	Montana		Senate District 44		House District 87		House District 88	
	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles
Crude Oil	90	1,970	0	0	0	0	0	0
Natural Gas	360	3,301	2	2	1	1	1	1
Refined Product	47	805	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	24	402	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	521	6,477	2	2	1	1	1	1

Source: Montana State Library, Pipeline Intregrity Management Mapping Application, December 2006

### Wildlife and Recreation

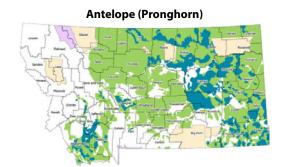
Montana is blessed with a wealth of wildlife and habitat diversity. These resources provide exceptional opportunities for recreation and contribute substantially to the state's economy and quality of life. Good information is critical to maintain this valuable heritage as the state grows and develops.

### **Recreation Area (Acres)**

	Senate District 44
Fishing Access Sites	68
Fishing Conservation Areas	0
State Parks	23
Wildlife Conservation Easements	0
Wildlife Management Areas	0
Wildlife Protection Areas	0
Total	91

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks, September 2012

### **Big Game Distribution**



### **Animal Species Diversity**

		Senate District 44	% of Montana
	Montana (Count)	(Count)	Species
Amphibians	13	6	46
Birds	308	244	79
Fish	54	17	31
Mammals	103	70	68
Reptiles	17	9	53

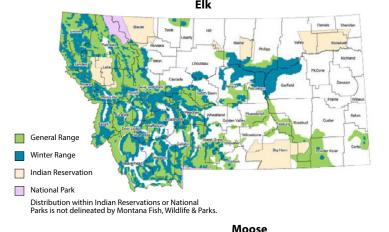
Source: Montana Natural Heritage Program, September 2012

### **Block Management Acreage**

There are a total of 9,093,377 acres of Block Management land (including Plum Creek\*) in the State of Montana. Senate District 44 contains 3.037 or 0% of those acres.

\*Plum Creek land in FWP's Regions 1 and 2 are included in these statistics. Although they are part of the Block Management Program, they are not traditional BMA's and are managed differently.

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012



### -Wildlife Highlights-

For more information on animals, plants, and habitats in your Senate District, visit the Montana Natural Heritage Program at http://mtnhp.org. Resources include:

- · Montana Field Guide an encyclopedia of the distribution, status, and biology of Montana's animals, plants, and biological communities
- MapViewer interactive maps of animals, plants, land cover, and land management

· Land Management Maps – public lands, conservation easements,

and special designations · Wetland and riparian mapping information

Reports on Montana's Species of Concern

· Quick responses to data requests and answers from expert scientists on Montana's plants, animals, and biological communities.

### **Common Yellowthroat**

Geothlypis trichas

The Common Yellowthroat occupies thick vegetation, usually in and around wetland and riparian areas, throughout Montana.



Mule Deer



White-Tailed Deer

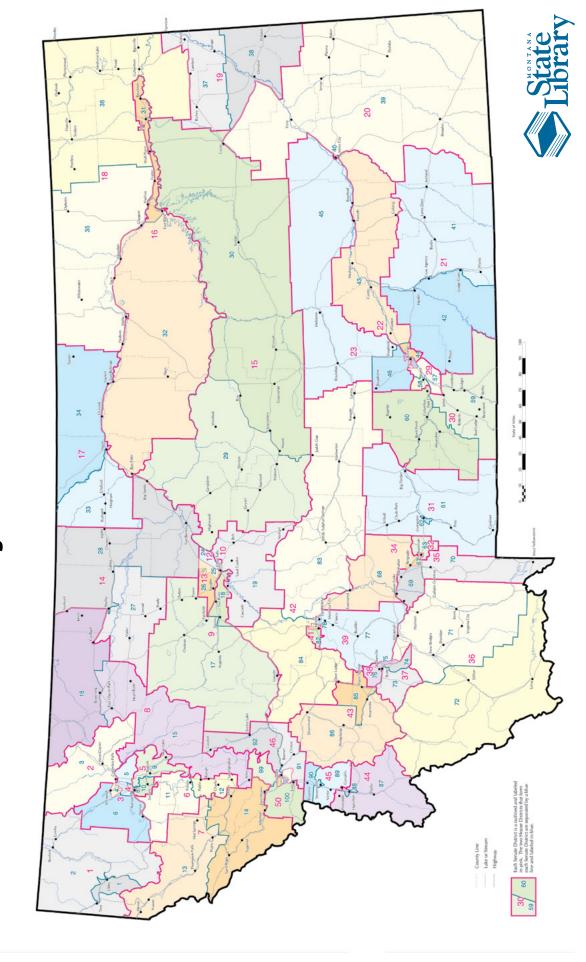


Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012

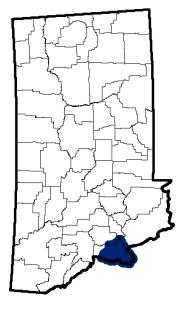


Source: Montana Natural Heritage Program, September 2012

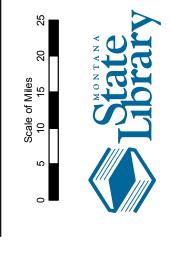
Montana Legislative District 2005 - 2014

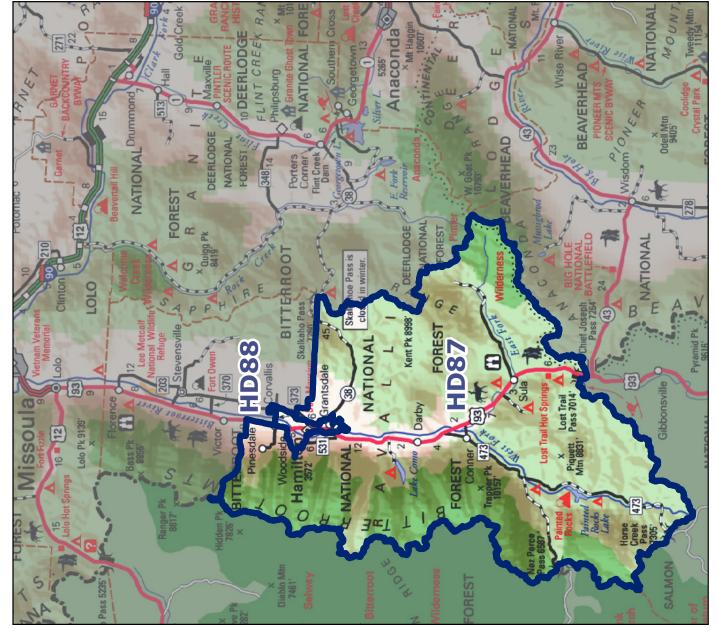


# Montana Senate District 44









### **Online Resources Directory**

### **Montana State Library**

1515 East 6th Avenue PO Box 201800 Helena, MT 59620 (406) 444-3115

### http://msl.mt.gov



### **Statewide Library Resources**

- · Discover It! Montana State Library Catalog
- · Montana Library Directory

### http://mymontanalibrary.org

http://mtslr.org

http://msl.mt.gov/For Librarians/Library Directory

### **Montana State Digital Library**

- Library Information Services
  - MT.GOV Connect
  - · Montana State Publications Online
  - Find Resources Online
- MSL Geographic Information
  - Montana Geographic Information Clearinghouse
  - Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure
  - · Water Information System
- Natural Heritage Program
  - · Montana Field Guide
  - MapViewer
  - Species of Concern Reports Animals
  - Species of Concern Reports Plants

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/connect

http://statepublications.mt.gov

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/Find Resources Online

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/gis

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/msdi

http://msl.msl.gov/geoinfo/water

http://mtnhp.org

http://fieldguide.mt.gov

http://mtnhp.org/mapviewer

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=a

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=p

### **Montana Talking Book Library**

- Online catalogs and services WebOpac
- BARD Braille and Audio Reading Download

### http://msl.mt.gov/talking book library

http://www.klasweb.msl.mt.gov https://nlsbard.loc.gov/mt1a

### **Montana State Library In-House Partners**

- · Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks
- Natural Resources Conservation Service

http://fwp.mt.gov

http://www.mt.nrcs.usda.gov

### **Legislative Snapshot**

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative snapshot

# **Legislative Snapshot 2013**

Includes information for the State of Montana, Senate District 45, and House Districts 89 and 90.

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/

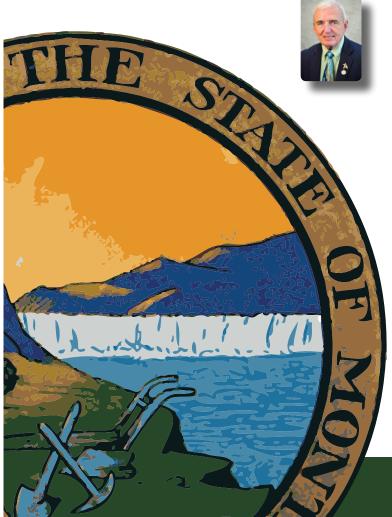




Senate District 45
Senator Fred Thomas (R)
1004 South Burnt Fork Road
Stevensville, MT 59870-6658

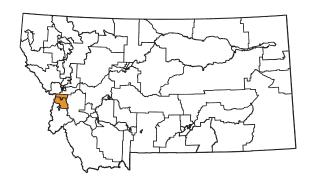


House District 89 **Representative Nancy Ballance (R)**388 Hawk Point Lane
Hamilton, MT 59840



House District 90

Representative Edward Greef (R)
PO Box 1327
Florence, MT 59833-1327





### **Letter from the Montana State Librarian**

On behalf of the Montana State Library, I would like to welcome you to the 2013 legislative session. We appreciate your dedication and hard work on behalf of all Montanans. We hope that this information booklet, compiled by our information experts and full of data on issues of state and national importance, will help inform many of the decisions you have to make in the coming months.

The 2013 Legislative Snapshot includes a wide range of information on issues that affect Montanans. You will find information on our state's economy and the economic impact on your constituents. High-speed, broadband Internet access is essential in this information age and the Snapshot includes a current view of the availability of broadband and Internet services across the state. Education is always an important issue, and you will find relevant information on our state's public schools



and test scores. Throughout Montana, libraries serve as community anchors; we've highlighted the programs and services offered to Montanans through their local libraries. Finally, land, wildlife, and recreation will always be an important part of Montana life, and we've pulled several highlights from our collection that might help guide your decision-making this session. Based on feedback we received from legislators in 2011, we are pleased to make much more of the data available by legislative districts. And we are pleased to provide much of the information in mapped form. Using the Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure, a set of standardized geospatial data, these maps tell powerful stories that will further your understanding of the topics highlighted.

The Montana State Library is a small and very unique agency. We employ librarians, geographers, and natural resource specialists and we partner with botanists, zoologists and ecologists. We work closely with federal and state agencies and local and tribal governments. We manage an enormous collection of state government information in all formats, keeping Montanans informed about the work of their government. And we ensure that Montana's blind and physically disabled citizens have access to reading materials and information.

We also work on behalf of all of Montana's libraries to help them provide the latest and best information, technology and library services to their patrons – your constituents – whether it's downloadable ebooks, public access computers, online information resources, or the latest bestseller. Without the Montana State Library, Montana libraries would not be able to afford these resources and services for their patrons, all of which are being used in record numbers. In this age of information – most of which is only accessed online – the Montana State Library, through libraries across the state, provides a vital link that affects Montanans in a multitude of ways.

We created this booklet for you not only to provide vital information to help you make difficult decisions in the coming months, but to demonstrate the power of what a diverse staff with amazingly diverse skills can do to make information, in many different forms, available to every Montanan. Our work empowers Montanans by providing access to information, enhancing learning in families and communities, and building 21st Century skills. Knowing that our work makes a difference makes us very proud.

We hope that you use this Legislative Snapshot throughout the session. And we hope that you will stop by to see us – in person or virtually. Whether you visit us at our library or online, you will be able to browse our collection of government and natural resource information, get help to research a specific issue, or find a quiet place to work or meet with colleagues. We are located one block east of the Capitol, behind the Montana Historical Society, at the north end of the Justice building. And of course, our services are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week at <a href="http://msl.mt.gov">http://msl.mt.gov</a>.

Sincerely,

Jennie Stapp

### Senate District 45 House District 89 House District 90

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Find additional Senate and House district data, interactive maps, and even more resources online at http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/.

Juni Stepp

### The Montana Economy and Theories of Economic Growth

Source: Montana Department of Labor and Industries

It has been an interesting five years for the Montana and U.S. economies, including the deepest and longest U.S. recession since the Great Depression and a slow economic recovery. Montana outperformed the U.S. economy during the recession and recovery, losing only 4.4% of our pre-recession personal income peak compared to 5.6% nationally. Further, since hitting the trough in 2009, Montana's personal income growth has outpaced the U.S. by about 3 percentage points, while the state's payroll job growth has increased by 3.4% compared to 3.1% nationally. Montana's 2012 job growth promises to be strong. From June 2011 to June 2012, Montana added almost 9,800 jobs for an annual growth rate of 2.1% -- above forecasted expectations and above the long-term growth rate of 1.2%. Montana's economy is returning to growth despite the many national and international challenges.

The various forces causing the recession and slow recovery are evident in the quarterly personal income statistics in Figure 1. The national slowdown in the overall economy and particularly in the housing market was first noted in the summer of 2007, but personal income for both the U.S. and Montana continued to expand until the financial crisis in the third and fourth quarters of 2008. Wall Street losses translated into income and job losses on Main Streets in Montana. Although the U.S. recession officially ended in June 2009, Montana continued to lose income until the first quarter of 2010.



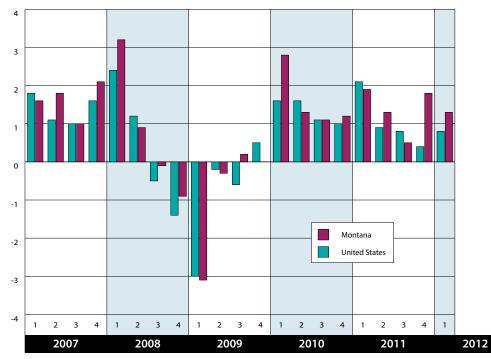
Then, just as the U.S. economy turned upward, global problems came to the forefront. The Eurozone's sovereign debt crisis moderated the U.S. recovery, with the first Greece bailout occurring in the second quarter of 2010. As one of America's largest export customers, Europe's economic slowdown reduced the demand for U.S. goods, in addition to increasing uncertainty and risk in the global financial system. In fact, overall global growth slowed from 5.2% in 2010 to 3.8% in 2011, while the advanced

economies that make up the majority of the U.S. export customers slowed from 3% in 2010 to 1.4% in 2011. The last few years have taught Montanans that our economic fortunes are strongly tied to the performance of global and national economies.

Domestic factors have also played a role in the slow emergence of the economy out of the recession. Throughout the 2007 to 2012 period, oil and gas price spikes caused temporary shocks to the economy. Higher fuel prices reduce the amount of discretionary dollars consumers have to spend in grocery stores, restaurants, and retail stores, thus slowing job growth. Also, during the summer of 2011, the federal debt ceiling increase debate increased the uncertainty about future government spending and the safety of U.S. financial instruments. With government spending equaling roughly 20% of the Gross Domestic Product, any large change to that spending would have an impact on the economy. Businesses are still in the shadow of this fiscal uncertainty. Current national fiscal plans call for spending cuts and tax increases equal to about 3.8% of GDP in January 2013, which would likely send the U.S. economy into a shallow recession.iii Businesses and consumers who are reliant on this spending are less likely to make decisions or take on risk in such an uncertain environment.

Like personal income, Montana's payroll employment was impacted by the financial crises, starting with employment losses in the fourth quarter of 2008. Job losses continued throughout 2009 and 2010 before starting recovery in 2011. Wages recovered earlier than employment growth, with the total amount

Figure 1: Montana and U.S. Personal Income Growth

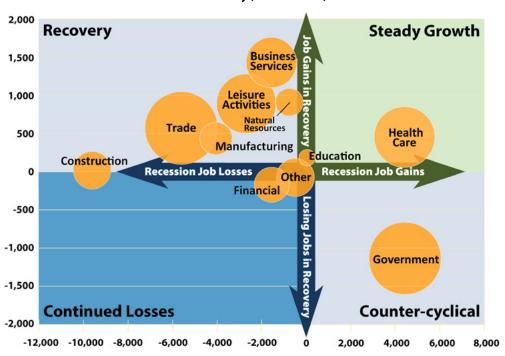


Source: Quarterly Personal Income Data, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

of wages paid to Montana workers starting to increase in the second quarter of 2010. These wage gains translated into job growth in 2011 as the spending of more wages stimulated demand in the high-employment consumer industries. The average annual wage increased by 3.5% in 2011, driving Montana's average annual wage over \$35,000 for the first time.iv

Payroll employment grew at about 0.9% in 2011, but private employment grew much faster at 1.4%. The job growth by industry is illustrated in Figure 2. The job change during the recession years of 2007 to 2010 is shown on the horizontal axis compared to the past year of recovery on the vertical axis. The size of the bubble indicates the size of the industry employment in 2011. Total job growth in recent years has been slower than private job growth because the government sector shed jobs in 2010 and 2011. Figure 2 includes all public employees in the government bubble, even though many public workers are in the education, health care, or construction industries. Public employment represents roughly 20% of total employment in 2011, with 11% of total employment in local government, 6% in state government, and 3% in the federal government. The government share of total employment has been slowly decreasing over time, although it increased a few percentage points during the recession. The government share returned to its downward trend in the last year. Government is placed in the counter-cyclical quadrant in Figure 2, as it added about 4,400 jobs during the recession and then lost about 1,100 jobs in 2011. Counter-cyclical government employment growth helps stabilize the economy during recessionary periods and helps accelerate the return to growth.

Figure 2: Industry Job Change during the Recession (2007 to 2010) and Recovery (2010 to 2011)



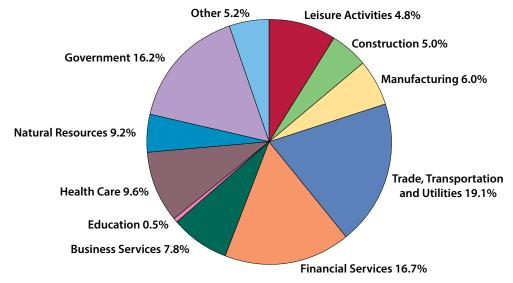
Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

The health care industry has added jobs throughout the recession and recovery, adding almost 5,000 jobs over the last five years. Only the financial services industry (which includes real estate) and other services posted employment losses in 2011, with all other industries in recovery with job gains. Business services, including administration and professional services, added the most jobs in 2011, followed by natural resources (including oil and gas mining) and the leisure activities sector

(which includes restaurants, bars, entertainment, and hotels). Trade, manufacturing, and construction posted the most losses during the recession, but all three industries are back on the recovery path with job gains in 2011. Wood product manufacturing and residential construction have been slow to recover in the aftermath of the national housing downturn, but other manufacturing and commercial and industrial construction posted job gains over the past year.

Figure 2 illustrates the size of each industry by the size of the industry's bubble, with trade, health care, government, and leisure activities employing the most workers. However, employment is only one way to contribute to the economy. Figure 3 illustrates the contribution of each industry to Montana's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Although health care represents 15% of Montana's total workforce, it contributes 10% of Montana's GDP. Similarly, the leisure activities sector comprises 13% of employment, but contributes only 5% of GDP. Other industries contribute more to GDP than to employment. The financial services industry, which includes real estate, contributes 17% of Montana's GDP, but only 5% of Montana's employment. The manufacturing and natural resource sectors also contribute significant GDP (15% combined), but are a small percentage of employment (7%). No industry is more important than another, but each industry has different roles to play in the economy.

Figure 3. Montana Gross Domestic Product by Industry, 2011



Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

Figure 4: Top 10 Exports from Montana to the Rest of the World (millions)

1.	Bulk Wheat	881.8
2.	Mineral Fuel, Oil, etc.	374.2
3.	Inorganic Chemicals	346.4
4.	Industrial Machinery (including computers)	197.9
5.	Vehicles, Parts, etc.	114.9
6.	Cereals	60.5
7.	Ores, Slag & Ash	60.2
8.	Salt, Sulfur, Earth & Stone	57.6
9.	Aircraft, Parts, etc.	40.3
10	Optic, Medical or Surgical Instruments	37.6

Source: Montana Department of Commerce, Office of Trade and International Relations, 2011

The manufacturing and natural resources industries are also important because of the amount of exports they provide for our economy. Exports bring new wealth into our economy, which then drives economic growth in all industries as the money is circulated through our economy. Figure 4 illustrates the top 10 Montana exports. Many are raw natural resources from the agriculture and mining industries, or manufacturing products that add value to the raw commodities. Overall, Montana's exports increased by 14% in 2011. Montana's largest export customers include other states, Canada, Asia, and Europe. Based on data from the first half of 2012, Montana exports may decrease slightly in 2012 because of slower economic growth in many of our non-U.S. global trading partners.v

The western portion of Montana was harder hit by the recession and global slowdown compared to the eastern portion of the state. 2011 unemployment rates by region are shown in Figure 5. The large job losses in wood product manufacturing had a disproportional effect in Northwestern Montana, while the large recessionary job losses in construction had the largest impact in both the Northwest and around the Bozeman region. These two areas continue to have the highest unemployment rates in 2011. In contrast, the Eastern portion of the state was less impacted by the recession because of a heavy reliance on energy, agriculture, health care, and government – all industries that performed relatively well during the recession. The unemployment rate in the East was only 4.7% in 2011. The development of the Bakken oil shale has brought a great deal of development into the

region, both in the primary oil and gas mining industry and in related business services, such as environmental engineering and employment firms. Although unemployment in the western portion of the state continues to be high, job growth has returned to all Montana regions. In fact, the Southwest region of the state (including Butte, Bozeman, Dillon, and Helena) has led the state in job gains as we have exited the recession, leading the Southwest region's unemployment rate to decrease slightly in 2011 to 6.1% from 6.6% in 2010.

All of Montana's regions are expected to post job gains in 2012, with continued growth expected in 2013. However, job growth is expected to remain slower than before the recession for several years. The Montana Department of Labor and Industry's job projections expect 1.4% job growth in 2012 and 2013, compared to the 2.2% annual growth that the state experienced from 2000 to 2007 prior to the recession. In many ways, the rapid economic growth prior to the recession was artificially high because of the low interest rates that caused a growth bubble. Slower expected growth is simply a result of being outside the bubble period.

Growth is also expected to be slower in the future because of cutbacks in government spending and slower growth in consumer spending as Americans save and try to reduce their debt loads. With government spending comprising about 20% and consumption comprising about 70% of aggregate demand, the slowdown in these sectors will translate into slower overall economic growth. Lower domestic demand from consumers and governments will lead many businesses to slow production or look abroad to foreign markets to supplement growth. Both alternatives may lead to slower employment growth domestically. Further, a slowing global economy will likely moderate Montana export growth in 2012 and 2013, although global demand is expected to return in later years.

Despite domestic and global challenges, Montana's economy has proven to be incredibly resilient in the last few years. Montana's economy is now in recovery, adding over 9,800 jobs in the last year, and posting over two years of personal income and wage gains. Although unemployment remains undesirably high, Montana's job growth has re-employed out-of-work Montanans and brought stronger wages back to workers and their families. Future years are expected to bring continued growth to our state as our industries continue recovery from the recession, and the Bakken development provides new opportunities for income growth and entrepreneurialism.

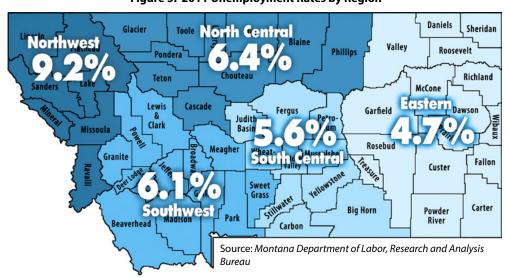


Figure 5: 2011 Unemployment Rates by Region

i The long-term growth rate of 1.2% for Montana's total employment growth is based on employment data from 1976 to 2011 using the Local Area Unemployment Statistics published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Montana Department of Labor and Industry (DLI). Job growth forecasts based on this series by DLI suggested job growth of only 0.9% in 2011.

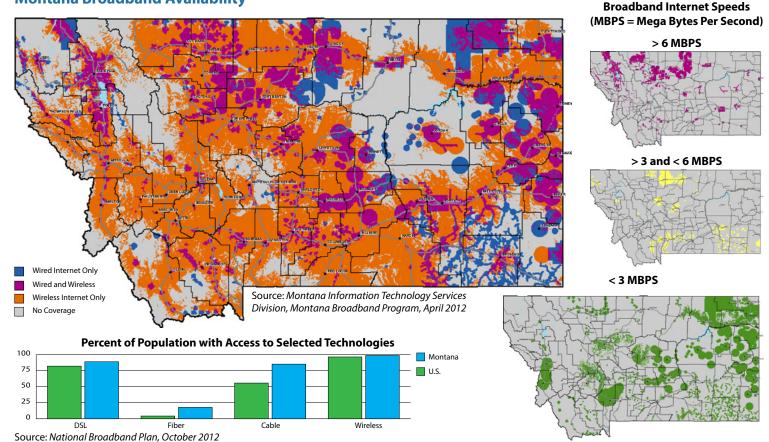
ii International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2012. <a href="www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2012/01/weodata/index.aspx">www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2012/01/weodata/index.aspx</a>.

iii Global Insight, "U.S. Economy: The Fiscal Cliff" June 28, 2012 and Congressional Budget Office, "An Update to the Budget and Economic Outlook: Fiscal Years 2012 to 2022" Aug. 22, 2012.

iv For more information on employment and wage growth, please see the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Labor Day Report 2012, available at <a href="http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913">http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913</a> LDR-12.pdf.

v WiserTrade, U.S. State Exports by NAICS Industry. At <u>www.wisertrade.org</u>. See footnote 2 for growth projections.

### **Montana Broadband Availability**



### **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program**

Under the Broadband Technologies Opportunities Program (BTOP) funded by the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA) and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the Montana State Library is partnering with 44 of Montana's public libraries to expand access to free, high-speed Internet to 86% of the state's population by 2013. Funds have supported: increased broadband speeds; decreased patron wait time; improved access by purchasing ADA compliant

software, hardware, and furniture, and through minor renovation projects aimed at increasing accessibility of computing center facilities; digital literacy training; and a mobile computer lab.

### **Highlights include:**

- Increased average statewide library broadband speeds from 3.55 mbps to 15 mbps
- Added 478 public workstations (212 desktops, 46 children's computers, 200 laptops, 17 touchscreens and 3 iMacs) for a total of 781

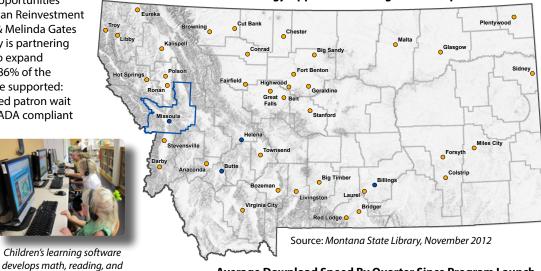
critical-thinking skills

- Decreased average wait time from 20 minutes to less than 5 minutes
- Provided digital literacy training to over 70,000 Montanans and 1,200 librarians on topics such as employment resources, tax filing, self-help law, Internet and email, and computer basics

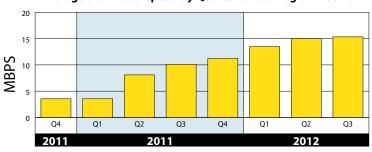
### **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program Participants**

Source: Montana Information Technology Services Division,

Montana Broadband Program, April 2012



### Average Download Speed By Quarter Since Program Launch



Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

### **Demographics**

### **2010 Poverty and Median Income Estimates**

		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	45	89	90
Median Household Income	43,872	48,026	46,584	49,413
% in Poverty All Ages	15	12	11	13
% in Poverty Ages Under 18	19	19	20	19

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

### Percent of Households With One or More Persons 65 Years and Over

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 45	District 89	District 90
One or More 65 and Over	25	26	29	24
One Person	10	7	7	6
Two Or More Persons	14	19	22	17
Family	14	19	21	16
Nonfamily	1	1	1	1

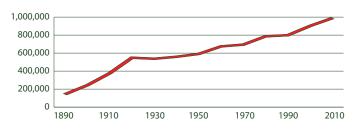
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### **Percent of Change in Number of Housing Units**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 45	District 89	District 90
2000 Census	412,633	7,367	3,764	3,603
2010 Census	482,825	9,336	4,802	4,534
Percent of Change	+ 17.0	+ 26.7	+ 27.6	+ 25.8

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Censes

### Montana Historic Population Growth 1890 - 2010 Censes

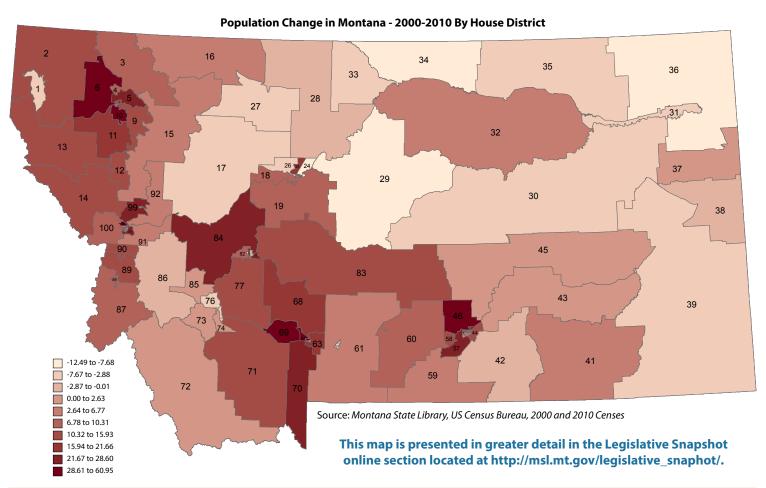


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1890 - 2010 Censes

### 2010 Census Data

6,964,212 9,881,935
6,236,331
7,882,857
2,905,024
492,748
30,294
108,654
305,397
78,697

Source: US Census Bureau, 2010 Census



### **Demographics**

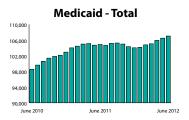
### **Veteran Population Projections**

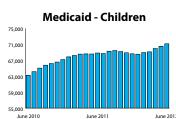
Montana is ranked second among the states for percent of the civilian population 18 years and over who are veterans. (12.3 percent, U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey)

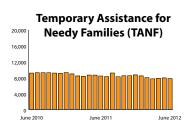
		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	45	89	90
Civilian population (>18)	746,963	16,453	8,230	8,223
Non Veterans	646,089	14,130	6,960	7,170
Veterans	100,874	2,323	1,270	1,053
% of Gulf War (>9/01)	9.0%	4%	3%	5%
% of Gulf War (8/90-8/01)	15%	6%	4%	8%
Vietnam era	37%	43%	47%	39%
Korean War	13%	17%	16%	18%
World War II	10%	8%	8%	7%

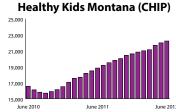
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services Selected Eligibles - Monthly Enrollment





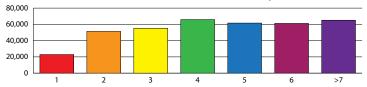




Source: Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services, August 2012

### **Montana Median Income By Household Size**

Median Income for All Households: 43,872



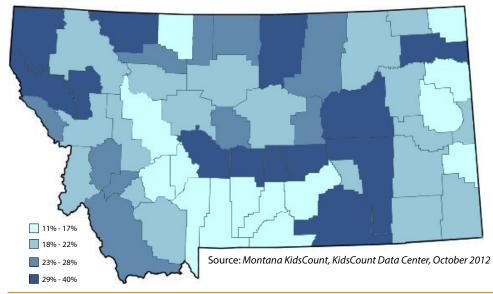
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### Percent of Individuals Below Poverty Level (12 Month Period)

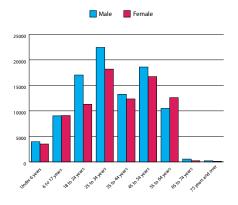
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		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 45	District 89	District 90
Total (Count)	138,109	2,669	1,237	1,432
Males	46.2%	41.6%	36.9%	45.7%
Under 5 years	5.0%	5.0%	7.7%	2.7%
5 years	1.1%	0.4%	0.0%	0.8%
6 to 11 years	4.8%	10.0%	8.0%	11.8%
12 to 14 years	2.1%	1.6%	1.8%	1.4%
15 years	0.9%	0.3%	0.0%	0.6%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	1.0%	1.7%	0.3%
18 to 24 years	8.6%	3.9%	2.6%	5.1%
25 to 34 years	5.5%	5.4%	5.2%	5.7%
35 to 44 years	4.6%	2.4%	1.6%	3.1%
45 to 54 years	5.3%	3.4%	1.8%	4.8%
55 to 64 years	3.8%	6.2%	4.7%	7.5%
65 to 74 years	1.6%	0.9%	0.8%	0.9%
> 75 years	1.4%	1.0%	1.1%	0.9%
Females	53.8%	58.4%	63.1%	54.3%
Under 5 years	5.1%	3.8%	4.0%	3.6%
5 years	0.8%	3.0%	1.9%	4.1%
6 to 11 years	4.7%	5.5%	4.7%	6.1%
12 to 14 years	2.0%	3.3%	3.1%	3.5%
15 years	0.7%	2.6%	3.6%	1.7%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	3.1%	4.7%	1.7%
18 to 24 years	11.0%	7.0%	7.4%	6.7%
25 to 34 years	7.3%	6.2%	7.4%	5.2%
35 to 44 years	5.0%	6.6%	8.5%	5.0%
45 to 54 years	5.5%	8.7%	7.0%	10.1%
55 to 64 years	4.3%	4.9%	5.3%	4.6%
65 to 74 years	2.2%	2.5%	4.0%	1.3%
> 75 years	3.5%	1.2%	1.6%	0.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### Montana Child Poverty By County (Percent - 2009)



### **Montana Health Insurance Coverage Status**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey

### **Indexes**

Population	Montana	Senate District 45	House District 89	House District 90
Total population	989,415	20,547	10,221	10,326
Median age (years)	40	20,347	47	10,320
Total population - 65 years and over	146,742	3,536	1,945	1,591
Total population - 18 to 64 years	619,110	12,450	6,106	6,344
Total population - under 18 years	223,563	4,561	2,170	2,391
Total population - under 5 years	62,423	1,035	468	567
One race	964,439	20,184	10,026	10,158
White	884,961	19,751	9,785	9,966
Black/African American	4,027	25	16	9
American Indian/Alaska Native	62,555	182	91	91
Asian	6,253	84	44	40
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	668	9	3	6
Some other race	5,975	133	87	46
Two or more races	24,976	363	195	168
Hispanic/Latino	28,565	604	344	260
Social	Montana	Senate District 45	House District 89	House District 90
Total households	401,328	8,858	4,381	4,477
Average household size	2	2	2	3
Average family size	3	3	3	3
Family households (families)	256,130	6,526	3,447	3,079
Male householder, no wife present, family	15,368	304	115	189
Male householder, no wife present, family - with own children under 18 years	9,016	193	99	94
Female householder, no husband present, family	33,651	731	479	252
Female householder, no husband present, family - with own children under 18 years	21,355	453	284 934	169
Nonfamily households Householder living alone	145,198 116,779	2,332 1,835	934 810	1,398 1,025
Householder living alone - 65 years and over	41,923	608	319	1,023
Households with one or more people under 18 years	116,926	2,781	1,434	1,347
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	99,541	2,335	1,280	1,055
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	235,983	5,023	2,343	2,680
Nursery school, preschool	13,206	261	158	103
Kindergarten	12,085	253	91	162
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	96,195	2,599	1,145	1,454
High school (grades 9-12)	52,304	1,279	731	548
College or graduate school	62,193	631	218	413
Economic	Montana	Senate District 45	House District 89	House District 9
Employment status - population 16 years and over	778,518	17,203	8,619	8,584
Civilian labor force - employed	476,195	10,059	4,817	5,242
Civilian labor force - unemployed	28,683	685	381	304
Armed forces	3,737	40	0	40
Not in labor force	269,903	6,419	3,421	2,998
Females 16 years and over in labor force	391,139	8,665	4,408	4,257
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18	25	21	29
Mean earnings (dollars)	55,129	54,680	47,720	61,470
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	15,179	15,605	15,151	16,168
Mean retirement income (dollars)	18,679	20,451	22,451	18,410
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	7,895	8,536	8,863	8,109
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	2,954	2,531	2,202	2,861
Median family income (dollars)	55,725	55,201	53,330	58,882
Mean family income (dollars)	68,016	68,325	61,928	75,487
Housing	Montana	Senate District 45	House District 89	House District 90
	471,723	9,539	4,909	4,630
Total housing units	,. ===		4 201	4,477
<u> </u>	401,328	8,858	4,381	1, 1, 7
Occupied housing units Vacant housing units		8,858 681	528	
Occupied housing units Vacant housing units Homeowner vacancy rate	401,328 70,395 2	681 1	528 2	153 1
Occupied housing units Vacant housing units Homeowner vacancy rate Rental vacancy rate	401,328 70,395 2 6	681 1 9	528 2 12	153 1 6
Occupied housing units Vacant housing units Homeowner vacancy rate Rental vacancy rate Built 2005 or later	401,328 70,395 2 6 18,895	681 1 9 487	528 2 12 236	153 1 6 251
Total housing units Occupied housing units Vacant housing units Homeowner vacancy rate Rental vacancy rate Built 2005 or later Owner-occupied	401,328 70,395 2 6 18,895 277,023	681 1 9 487 7,150	528 2 12 236 3,658	153 1 6 251 3,492
Occupied housing units Vacant housing units Homeowner vacancy rate Rental vacancy rate Built 2005 or later Owner-occupied Renter-occupied	401,328 70,395 2 6 18,895 277,023 124,305	681 1 9 487 7,150 1,708	528 2 12 236 3,658 723	153 1 6 251 3,492 985
Occupied housing units Vacant housing units Homeowner vacancy rate Rental vacancy rate Built 2005 or later	401,328 70,395 2 6 18,895 277,023	681 1 9 487 7,150	528 2 12 236 3,658	153 1 6 251 3,492 985 235,400 2,436

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census/2006-2010 American Community Survey

Housing units with a mortgage

Housing units without a mortgage

162,090

114,933

4,660

2,490

2,224

1,434

2,436

1,056

### **Accredited Schools**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 45	District 89	District 90
Elementaries	440	4	1	3
Middle Schools	49	1	1	0
Grades 7-8 Schools	164	3	0	3
High Schools	185	3	1	2
Total	838	11	3	8

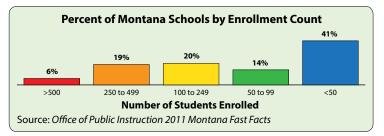
Source: Montana State Library, Montana Office of Public Instruction, September 2012

### **Montana School Libraries**

Per MCA 20-7-202, each school in Montana maintains a school library.

Average circulation per library per year	13,788
Access to Statewide Databases	100%
No summer library hours	83%

Source: 2012 Montana School Library Data Survey



### **Montana Test Scores - Achievement Levels**

### 4th Grade Reading

2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
31%	29%	25%	27%	27%
69%	71%	75%	73%	73%
65%	64%	61%	65%	64%
35%	36%	39%	35%	36%
	31% 69% 65%	31% 29% 69% 71% 65% 64%	31% 29% 25% 69% 71% 75% 65% 64% 61%	31% 29% 25% 27% 69% 71% 75% 73% 65% 64% 61% 65%

### 8th Grade Reading

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	18%	18%	15%	16%	14%
At or above basic	82%	82%	85%	84%	86%
Below proficient	63%	63%	61%	62%	58%
At or above proficient	37%	37%	39%	38%	42%

### 4th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	19%	15%	12%	12%	13%
At or above basic	81%	85%	88%	88%	87%
Below proficient	69%	62%	56%	55%	55%
At or above proficient	31%	38%	44%	45%	45%

### 8th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	21%	20%	21%	18%	17%
At or above basic	79%	80%	79%	82%	83%
Below proficient	65%	64%	62%	56%	54%
At or above proficient	35%	36%	38%	44%	46%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2012

# Montana High School Graduation Rates By High School District 0 - 59% 60 - 69% 70 - 79% 80 - 89% 90 - 100% Notation Rates By High School District Notation Rates By H

### 4th Graders Who Scored Below Proficient Reading Level

By Family Income	2011
Eligible for free/reduced school lunch	77%
Not eligible for free/reduced school lunch	55%

By Race and Hispanic Origin	2011
White	61%
Hispanic or Latino	77%
American Indian	86%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2011

### **Early Literacy**

For low-income children in particular, a "readiness gap" fuels much of what has become known as the achievement gap. The readiness gap grows exponentially between birth and kindergarten due to differences in children's resources and opportunities for physical, linguistic, cognitive, social, emotional, and behavioral development. This gap continues to grow as children attend K-12 school.

Nearly 2/3 of Montana's fourth graders cannot read at a proficient level. The fact is that the fourth-graders who cannot meet proficient levels in reading today are all too likely to become our nation's lowest-income, least-skilled, least-productive, and most costly citizens tomorrow. Low achievement in reading, which begins with opportunistic differences starting at birth, has important long-term consequences in terms of individual earning potential, global competitiveness, and general productivity.

Source: MontanaKidsCount, September 2011

# Montana Head Start Locations | Lincoln | Rolling | Roll

There are 769 libraries in the Montana Library Directory. Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries. For more detailed information on Montana's libraries visit http://www.msl.mt.gov/For\_Librarians/Library\_Directory/. See the Education page for more information about Montana's school libraries.

	Montana	Senate District 45	House District 89	House District 90
				District 90
Public	82	2	2	1
Branches	34	1	0	1
Bookmobiles	3	0	0	0
Academic	26	0	0	0
Institutional	2	0	0	0
School	562	16	14	8
Special	57	1	1	0
Other	3	0	0	0
Total	769	20	17	10

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### **Montana's Cultural Heritage**

In partnership with the Montana Historical Society and other organizations, the Montana State Library promotes preservation of and online

access to our state's cultural heritage. The Montana Memory Project website makes a variety of historic as well as contemporary resources available in digital format for education, business, pleasure, and lifelong learning.



Fire trucks at Presbyterian Church, Lewistown, MT

http://mtmemory.org/.

### **Connecting to Collections**

The Montana Historical Society and the Montana State Library partnered on a statewide project to assess the preservation needs of collections at Montana's more than 400 cultural organizations. The assessment documented the need for training, environmental monitoring, on-site surveys of collections and facilities,

Montar

and disaster preparedness assistance.

### **Montana Talking Book Library**

### Services for Montanans with Visual, Physical and Reading Disabilities

The Montana State Library supports free specialized and direct accessible library services to Montanans with visual and physical disabilities through the Montana Talking Book Library (MTBL). The number of veterans served has increased to 12.4% of all patrons. Overall patrons have increased by 15%. MTBL circulation has increased by 15.16%. The Patron Outreach Project is designed to connect more Montanans with MTBL services.

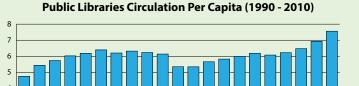
MTBL's local recordings and national digitization projects continue to progress and offer a wider variety of digital

audio books to patrons in both physical delivery and digital BARD (Braille and Audio Reading Download) delivery programs. These are designed to meet patrons' needs at their personal resource and skills level, including homebound patrons.

For more information: http://msl.mt.gov/tbl/ OR 1-800-332-3400

### **Montana Public Libraries Fast Facts**

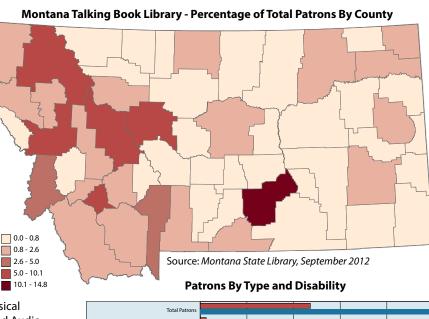
- Montana's public libraries hold 3,719,920 items.
- Montanans visited their public libraries an average of five times throughout the year, for a total of 4,599,660 visits in 2011.
- Montana library patrons checked out 7,519,019 items in 2011, about eight items per person.
- Librarians in Montana's public libraries fielded 465,036 reference questions in SFY 2011, or 8,934 questions per week.
- 100% of all Montana libraries provide Internet access to patrons
- Nearly half of all Montanans (467,303) have a library card.

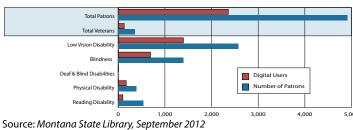


Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### **Courier Project**

As access to quality information has become a vital part of our lives, the Montana State Library is partnering with libraries on a number of ways to share information and materials affordably and dependably. One of these methods is the Montana Courier Project, which uses a commercial courier service to ship library materials and resources around the state. As participation has grown, libraries are seeing increasingly significant savings in the cost of moving library materials around the state.





The Montana State Library works on behalf of all Montana libraries to help them provide the latest and best information and library services to their patrons – your constituents. We negotiate on behalf of libraries across the state to get the best rate on cuttingedge library products and services, keeping libraries relevant and engaged in their local communities. Our statewide suite of resource sharing tools through our unique group services contract with Online Computing Library Center (OCLC) enables patrons to borrow library materials from anywhere in the world and provides Montana collections to citizens of the world. Discover It, a new statewide search tool for libraries, makes the patron's discovery experience into a one stop, "Googlelike" experience. Without statewide library projects, some of which are listed here, many Montanans would be left behind in this age of information.

### **Participating Libraries**

Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries that are participating in the following statewide projects.

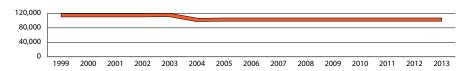
		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 45	District 89	District 90
Statewide Databases	769	20	17	10
OCLC	769	20	17	10
OCLC Group Services	252	6	4	4
Montana Shared Catalog	163	4	2	3
MontanaLibrary2Go	88	2	2	1
Ready2Read	72	2	2	1
Courier Project	46	3	2	2
Montana Memory Project	34	1	1	0

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### -State Aid Dollars for Public Libraries-

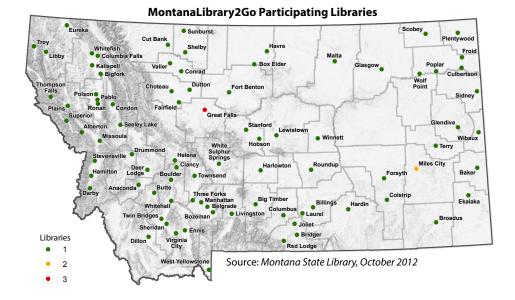
State aid to public libraries is provided through the Information Access Montana Act (IAMA) passed by the Montana Legislature in 1989. The act is designed to broaden access to existing information by strengthening public libraries, augment and extend services provided by public libraries, and permit new types of library services based on local need. For fiscal year 2013, a total of \$102,830 was distributed amongst the state's 82 public libraries.

### State Aid for Montana Public Libraries (1999 - 2013)



	Per	PerSq	
State Aid for Public Libraries in Senate District 45	Capita \$	Mile \$	Total \$
Bitterroot Public Library, Hamilton	2,317	61	2,378
North Valley Public Library, Stevensville	932	32	963

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012



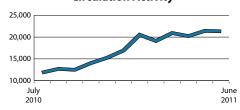
### Statewide Databases and HomeworkMT

Thanks to an allocation from the Montana legislature, the Montana State Library offers statewide periodical databases to all Montana library patrons. Access to this completely online collection - accessible in the library, at home, or on a mobile device - includes hundreds of journals and thousands of full text articles on everything from business resources to health information. Montanans performed nearly 6.5 million searches within the "Discover It" statewide search tool last year. Library patrons also have access to live tutors and online homework assistance through HomeworkMT. Montana students engaged in 8,102 live tutoring sessions and 3,715 online sessions to get assistance with math, science, social studies and the GED. Adults accessed the resource for assistance with computer and financial literacy, resumes, and helping children with homework.

### MontanaLibrary2Go

The ever increasing popularity of downloadable audio and e-books makes MontanaLibrary2Go a favorite of Montana library patrons. Participating libraries deliver a growing collection of downloadable audio and e-book titles to their patrons. Titles are available for download on a wide variety of mobile devices including Kindles, iPods, iPads, iPhones and Androids. Patrons from participating libraries downloaded 206,801 titles between July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012.

### MontanaLibrary2Go Circulation Activity



Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### **Ready 2 Read**

The Montana State Library's Ready 2 Read program is designed to help parents and caregivers understand the value of sharing language and literacy with their children and the importance these skills play throughout a person's life. The Ready 2 Read program has provided extensive early childhood training for Montana librarians; placed early childhood materials, including age-appropriate books and toys, into libraries throughout the state; and helped Montana libraries become community hubs for healthy child and family development, which provide all parents of young children access to age appropriate reading materials and a 21st Century learning environment that will reap rewards for society far into the future.

http://ready2readmontana.org/

### **Montana GIS Portal**



The Montana GIS Portal serves as Montana's primary online resource to discover geospatial data. The Portal provides online access to hundreds of datasets in a variety of formats for use in maps, web mapping applications and geospatial analyses.

http://gisportal.msl.mt.gov/

### **State Names Authority (SNA)**

The Montana State Library is responsible for representing the State of Montana to the US Board of Geographic Names (BGN). The SNA is notified when the BGN receives proposals for new names or changes to existing names recognized by the federal government for natural features such as streams and mountains in Montana. The SNA solicits opinions on the proposals from state and local agencies and from the public, then forwards these opinions, along with the State's recommendation, to the BGN. The SNA web site at <a href="http://msl.mt.gov/geonames">http://msl.mt.gov/geonames</a> has more information and a database of all proposals made for Montana since 2002.

### 

### **Statewide Library Training**

The Montana State Library's three consultants travel throughout Montana and meet one-on-one with librarians and library trustees across the state, assisting with everything from training and technology to applying Montana library law and fundraising basics. In the last fiscal year, MSL's consultants traveled over 37,505 miles, made over 2,830 contacts and completed over 167 visits with Montana's library community.



Number of trainings 29 Number of students at trainings 450

Source: Montana State Library, October 2011 - September 2012

### **Montana Shared Catalog**

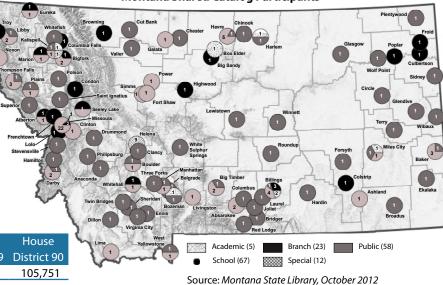
The Montana Shared Catalog helps more than 160 Montana libraries meet today's library users' demands. It gives Montanans a rich and easy-to-use catalog including more than 5 million items that patrons circulated 4,871,174 times from August 2011 to September 2012. Forty-two of the MSC member libraries have joined together in three separate groups to share their collections and patrons among their members. These resource sharing libraries are in the 4-Rivers Group (10 members in Southwestern Montana), BridgerNet Group (5 members in Gallatin County), and the Partners Group (27 members located across the state).

**Montana Shared Catalog Circulation** 

	_			
		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 45	District 89	District 90
Circulation	4,871,174	231,084	199,648	105,751

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

### Montana Shared Catalog Participants



### **State Publications Available Online!**

The Montana State Library is digitizing our legacy print state publications collection of 37,000+ publications dating from 1874. To date, over one million pages have been digitized. These publications are available online in a variety of formats at <a href="http://statepublications.mt.gov">http://statepublications.mt.gov</a>. Use of these online items is exponentially more frequent than traditional print usage.

### **Geographic Information**

### **Montana Land Information Act**

Montana Governments and Groups Receiving MLIA Grants The Montana Land FY 2008 Through FY 2013 Information Account is funded through document Fort Peck Tribes recording fees as described Chippewa Swan Valley School District LINCOLN in MCA 7-4-2637. The Cree Tribe account supplies funds FLATHEAD for work on statewide datasets, called the Montana Salish TETON **Spatial Data Infrastructure** Kootenai Tribe (MSDI), and provides funding for local, regional, and tribal efforts to build and support GIS capacity. The statewide datasets. such as cadastral (tax parcels), aerial photography, addressed structures, and wetlands are used by local, state, tribal, federal, and private sector GIS STILL-WATER YELLOWSTON practitioners. **Montana Land Information Account Funds to State Account By Year** 750.000 Tribal Governments Grants County Grants Counties with Multiple Grants 500,000 Cities and Other Eligible Entity Grants

### **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure**

\*FY06 does not include a June 06 collection month

FY10

FY08 FY09

Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

The Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure or MSDI contains 14 Framework layers that digitally represent the physical and cultural landscape of Montana. This information is developed with private sector, local, state, and tribal programs and in cooperation with the federal government. The State of Montana partners with all levels of government to create a complete standardized set of data for Montana base maps.

These 14 layers can help improve business inefficiencies; route traffic; study sensitive species after an oil spill; plan for future development; spur economic development; deliver necessary immunization services to children in your community and more.

## MSDI represent cana. This in, local, state, the federal swith all standardized The Montana Cadastral Mapping Application is a robust mapping tool that provides access to selected Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure layers, including information on public and private land ownership.

Montana Cadastral Application http://gis.mt.gov

Source: Montana State Library, August 2012

### **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure Layers**



250.000

Hydrography

























For more information, visit http://giscoordination.mt.gov

### Land

### **Land Ownership**

Senate District 45 ranks number 30 in size and is 633.597 square miles, or about 0% of Montana's total land area (146,926 square miles). The average senate district in Montana is 2,938 square miles and the average house district is 1,469 square miles.

	Montana		Senate Distric	t 45	House Distric	t 89	House District	t 90
	Area		Area		Area		Area	
Owner	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%
Private	95,080	65	312	49	218	48	94	52
Local Government	208	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks	648	<1	14	2	4	<1	10	5
State Trust Land	8,092	6	15	2	11	2	4	2
Other State Land	139	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
US Bureau of Land Management	12,505	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
US Fish and Wildlife Service	1,448	<1	4	<1	0	0	4	2
US Forest Service	26,608	18	288	45	220	49	67	37
US National Park Service	1,853	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Federal Land	344	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	0	0
Total	146,926		634		454		180	

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

### **Private Land Agricultural Use**

	Montana		Senate District	45	House District 8	39	House District 9	90
Owner	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%
Continuous Crop	29,162	<1	88	<1	71	<1	17	<1
Fallow Crop	13,497,077	16	4,310	1	3,367	1	943	<1
Farmstead	34,343	<1	1,047	<1	774	<1	273	<1
Grazing	51,274,975	62	90,711	21	59,068	21	31,644	22
Irrigated	1,891,718	2	32,215	8	24,829	9	7,386	5
Timber	15,346,749	18	298,655	70	198,611	69	100,045	71
Wild Hay	1,235,624	1	675	<1	265	<1	410	<1
Total	83,309,648		427,701		286,984		140,717	

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Department of Revenue, September 2012

### **Conservation Easements (Acres)**

		Senate District	House District	House District
	Montana	45	89	90
Bitter Root Land Trust	2,624	558	477	81
City Government	601	0	0	0
Clark Fork-Pend Oreille Conservancy	208	0	0	0
County Government	528	0	0	0
Ducks Unlimited (Wetlands America Trust)	16,997	0	0	0
Five Valleys Land Trust	47,591	1,466	96	1,370
Flathead Land Trust	9,568	0	0	0
Gallatin Valley Land Trust	37,046	0	0	0
Humane Society Wildlife Land Trust	279	0	0	0
Montana Conservation Trust	736	0	0	0
Montana Department of Transportation	999	103	103	0
Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks	417,119	7,507	2,025	5,483
Montana Land Reliance	895,520	4,798	4,577	221
Mule Deer Foundation	155	0	0	0
National Wildlife Federation	20	0	0	0
Prickly Pear Land Trust	3,246	0	0	0
Rattlesnake Land Trust	190	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation	50,266	4,480	4,480	0
Salish and Kootenai Tribal Lands	222	0	0	0
The Bighorn Institute	1,443	0	0	0
The Conservation Fund	15,061	0	0	0
The Nature Conservancy	316,722	40	40	0
The Vital Ground Foundation	912	0	0	0
US Bureau of Reclamation	42	0	0	0
US Department of Agriculture	26,901	374	374	0
US Fish and Wildlife Service	241,264	0	0	0
US Forest Service	20,038	41	41	0
US Government	9,251	0	0	0
Total	2,115,548	19,367	12,212	7,155

### Montana Land Management Tool

To view more land management and conservation easement information, visit the Natural Heritage MapViewer at <a href="http://">http://</a> mtnhp.org/mapviewer. The MapViewer displays land management information (public lands, managed areas, and conservation easements); wildlife sightings (more than 1,300,000); land cover/land use; and, over 28,000 georeferenced photos from across Montana. It links directly into the Montana Field Guides for more information about Montana's animals, plants and habitats. The Natural Heritage Program is the state's source for reliable, objective information and expertise to support stewardship of our native species and habitats. http://mtnhp.org

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Natural Heritage Program, June 2012

### **Montana Ground Water Investigations Program**

- Investigates critical groundwater challenges such as groundwater/surfacewater interaction, impacts of land use change, development stress, and more.
- Results provide scientific basis for sound, informed, water-management decisions.

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/gwip/gwip.asp

### **Montana Ground Water Assessment Program**

- Maps groundwater quality and the distribution of Montana's aquifers
- Provides long-term groundwater quality and water-level monitoring
- Maintains the central repository for Montana's groundwater information

http://mbmggwic.mtech.edu/

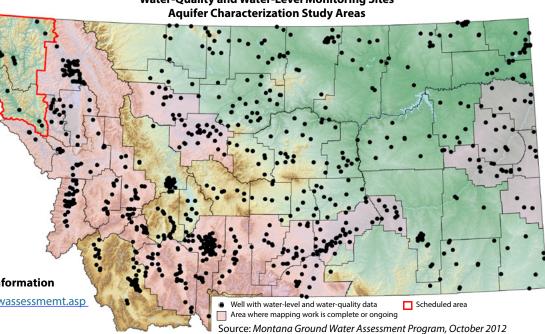
**Ground Water Assessment Program information** 

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/grw/grwassessmemt.asp

### **Ground Water Investigation Program Project Areas Map** Active or completed projects Next scheduled projects Unscheduled projects

Source: Montana Ground Water Investigation Program, September 2012

### **Water-Quality and Water-Level Monitoring Sites**



### **Montana Drought Resources**

The Montana Governor's Drought **Advisory Committee** is charged with monitoring, forecasting, and reporting water supply and moisture conditions, enabling



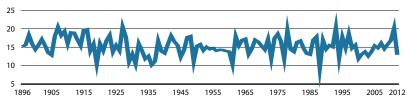
Montanans to make timely and informed decisions to mitigate drought impacts in a proactive manner.

For historic analysis, up-to-date information, and maps on Montana's current drought situation visit http://drought.mt.gov/.

### **Montana Digital Atlas**

Additional mapping and data capabilities are available through the Montana State Library at <a href="http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp">http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp</a>. The Montana Digital Atlas allows users to identify a place of interest and view an atlas of information about that place that includes a broad range of data categories such as land ownership and use, census data, water information and biological data.

### Montana Annual Precipitation in Inches (1895 - 2012)

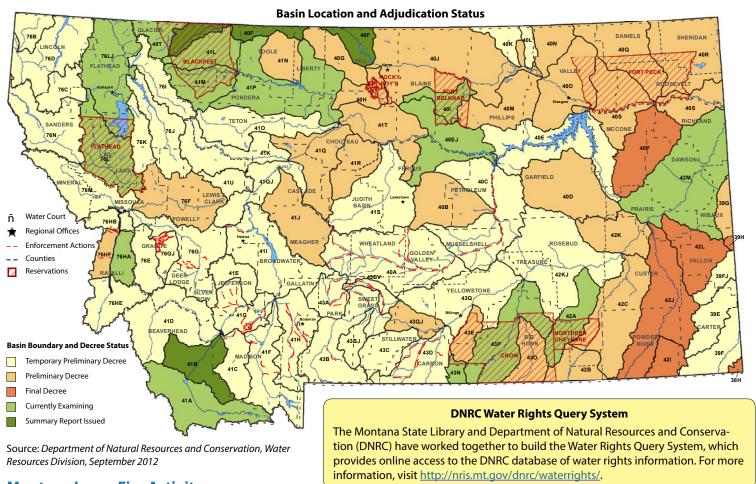


Source: NOAA National Climate Data Center, September 2012

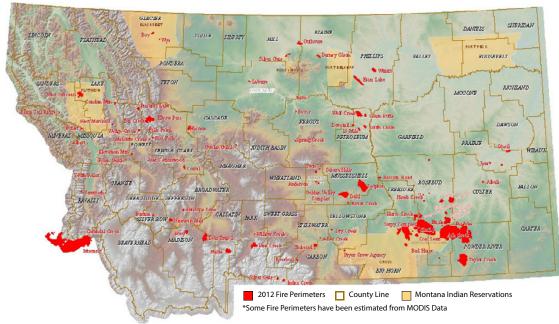
### Water/Fire

### **Water Rights**

The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation Water Adjudication Bureau assists the Montana Water Court in the adjudication of all claims to pre July 1, 1973 water rights. The Bureau examines all claims pursuant to Supreme Court rules and provides a summary report to the Water Court on each of the basins (85) in the state. Pursuant to legislation passed in 2005 the Bureau must complete the examination of the remaining 57,000 claims (as of 2005) by June 30, 2015. The map below shows the current status of the adjudication process. Visit <a href="http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/">http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/</a>.



### **Montana Large Fire Activity**



Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, Forestry Division, September 2012

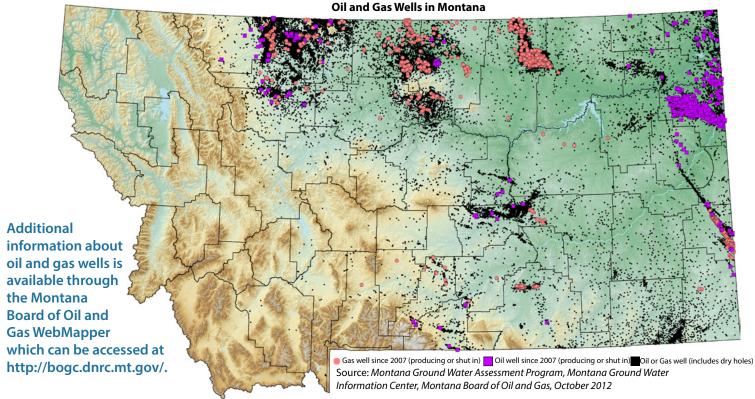
### Montana Fires 2002 - 2011 All Fires As Reported by All Agencies

Year	Count	Acreage
2002	1,372	110,309
2003	2,326	736,809
2004	1,447	18,445
2005	1,316	103,294
2006	2,302	1,047,118
2007	1,875	778,079
2008	1,424	166,842
2009	1,731	48,912
2010	1,050	56,711
2011	1,335	168,010

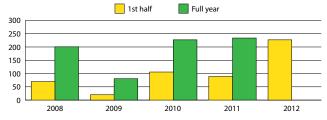
Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, September 2012

For additional information on Montana's fires, visit DNRC's online Fire Map at http://dnrc.mt.gov/gis/fire/.

### **Oil and Gas Wells**



### Montana Oil Well Permits Issued (2008 - 2012)



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, August 2012

### Montana House Heating Fuel Occupied Housing Units

	Count	Percent
Utility gas	226,740	56.5%
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	51,713	12.9%
Electricity	78,582	18.8%
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	7,472	1.9%
Coal or coke	927	0.2%
Wood	33,481	8.3%
Solar energy	321	0.1%
Other fuel	4,234	1.1%
No fuel used	858	0.2%
Total	404,616	100.0%

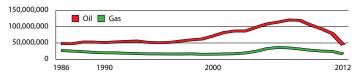
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### Oil and Gas Wells

		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	45	89	90
Coal Bed Methane, Active	1,073	0	0	0
Coal Bed Methane, Inactive	65	0	0	0
Gas, Active	7,238	0	0	0
Gas, Inactive	2,569	0	0	0
Gas Storage, Active	270	0	0	0
Gas Storage, Inactive	18	0	0	0
Injection, Active	1,135	0	0	0
Injection, Inactive	757	0	0	0
Oil, Active	7,554	0	0	0
Oil, Inactive	4,579	0	0	0
Oil & Gas, Active	1	0	0	0
Total	25,259	0	0	0

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Board of Oil and Gas, September 2012

### **Montana Annual Oil and Gas Production (Barrels)**



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, October 2012

### **Pipelines**

	Montana		Senate District 45		House Dis	House District 89		House District 90	
	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	
Crude Oil	90	1,970	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Natural Gas	360	3,301	6	31	5	21	1	10	
Refined Product	47	805	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	24	402	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	521	6,477	6	31	5	21	1	10	

Source: Montana State Library, Pipeline Intregrity Management Mapping Application, December 2006

### Wildlife and Recreation

Montana is blessed with a wealth of wildlife and habitat diversity. These resources provide exceptional opportunities for recreation and contribute substantially to the state's economy and quality of life. Good information is critical to maintain this valuable heritage as the state grows and develops.

### **Recreation Area (Acres)**

	Senate District 45
Fishing Access Sites	358
Fishing Conservation Areas	0
State Parks	2
Wildlife Conservation Easements	7,532
Wildlife Management Areas	8,588
Wildlife Protection Areas	0
Total	16,480

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks, September 2012

### **Big Game Distribution**



### **Animal Species Diversity**

		Senate District 45	% of Montana
	Montana (Count)	(Count)	Species
Amphibians	13	6	46
Birds	308	244	79
Fish	54	13	24
Mammals	103	68	66
Reptiles	17	9	53

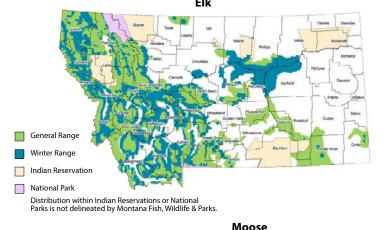
Source: Montana Natural Heritage Program, September 2012

### **Block Management Acreage**

There are a total of 9,093,377 acres of Block Management land (including Plum Creek\*) in the State of Montana. Senate District 45 contains 11.088 or 0% of those acres.

\*Plum Creek land in FWP's Regions 1 and 2 are included in these statistics. Although they are part of the Block Management Program, they are not traditional BMA's and are managed differently.

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012



### -Wildlife Highlights-

For more information on animals, plants, and habitats in your Senate District, visit the Montana Natural Heritage Program at <a href="http://mtnhp.org">http://mtnhp.org</a>. Resources include:

- Montana Field Guide an encyclopedia of the distribution, status, and biology of Montana's animals, plants, and biological communities
- MapViewer interactive maps of animals, plants, land cover, and land management

Land Management Maps – public lands,

conservation easements, and special designations

- Wetland and riparian mapping information
- Reports on Montana's Species of Concern

 Quick responses to data requests and answers from expert scientists on Montana's plants, animals, and biological communities.

### **Northern Pygmy Owl**

Glaucidium gnoma

Weighing in at just two to three ounces, the Northern Pygmy Owl is a fierce hunter of small birds, mammals and insects.



## CONTROL STATE OF THE STATE OF T

Mule Deer

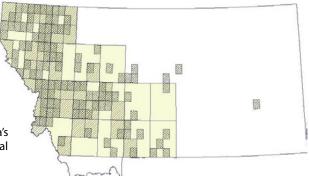


**White-Tailed Deer** 



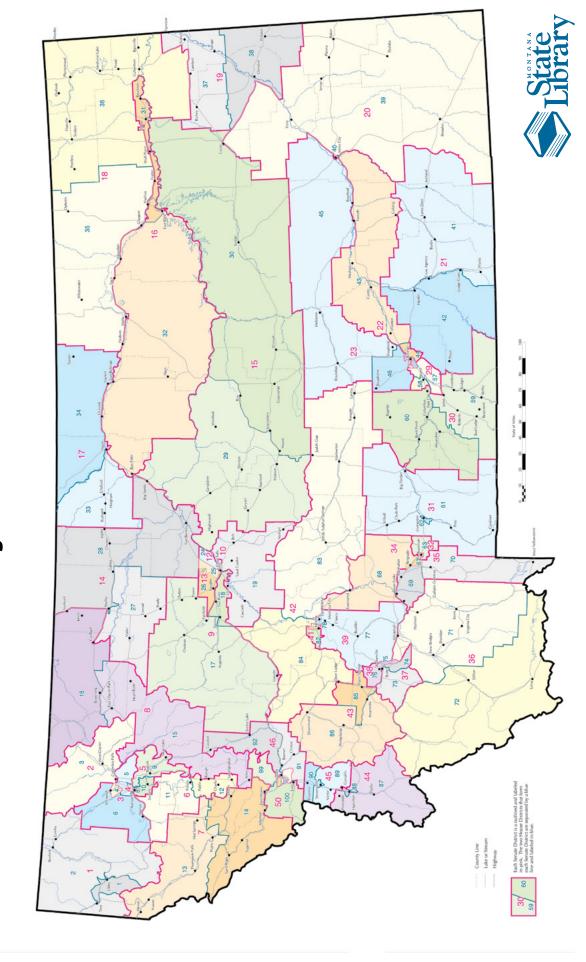
Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012



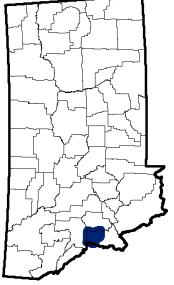


Source: Montana Natural Heritage Program, September 2012

Montana Legislative District 2005 - 2014

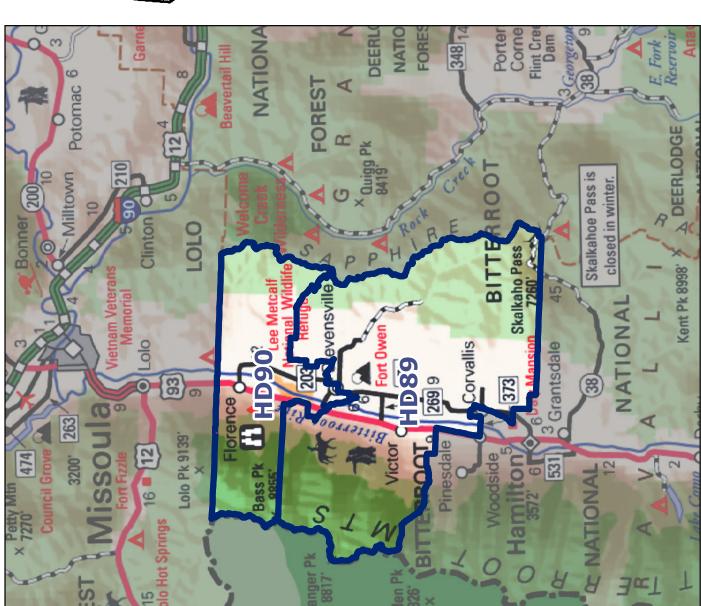


## Montana Senate District 45





Scale of Miles



### **Online Resources Directory**

### **Montana State Library**

1515 East 6th Avenue PO Box 201800 Helena, MT 59620 (406) 444-3115

### http://msl.mt.gov



### **Statewide Library Resources**

- · Discover It! Montana State Library Catalog
- · Montana Library Directory

### http://mymontanalibrary.org

http://mtslr.org

http://msl.mt.gov/For Librarians/Library Directory

### **Montana State Digital Library**

- Library Information Services
  - MT.GOV Connect
  - · Montana State Publications Online
  - Find Resources Online
- MSL Geographic Information
  - Montana Geographic Information Clearinghouse
  - Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure
  - · Water Information System
- Natural Heritage Program
  - · Montana Field Guide
  - MapViewer
  - Species of Concern Reports Animals
  - Species of Concern Reports Plants

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/connect

http://statepublications.mt.gov

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/Find Resources Online

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/gis

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/msdi

http://msl.msl.gov/geoinfo/water

http://mtnhp.org

http://fieldguide.mt.gov

http://mtnhp.org/mapviewer

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=a

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=p

### **Montana Talking Book Library**

- Online catalogs and services WebOpac
- BARD Braille and Audio Reading Download

### http://msl.mt.gov/talking book library

http://www.klasweb.msl.mt.gov https://nlsbard.loc.gov/mt1a

### **Montana State Library In-House Partners**

- · Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks
- Natural Resources Conservation Service

http://fwp.mt.gov

http://www.mt.nrcs.usda.gov

### **Legislative Snapshot**

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative snapshot

### **Legislative Snapshot 2013**

Includes information for the State of Montana, Senate District 46, and House Districts 91 and 92.

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/





Senate District 46
Senator Sue Malek (D)
1400 Prairie Way
Missoula, MT 59802-3420

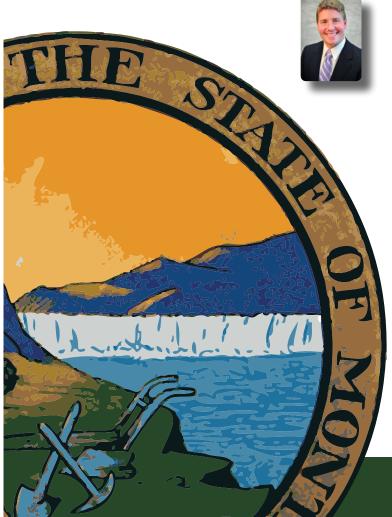


House District 91

Representative David Moore (R)

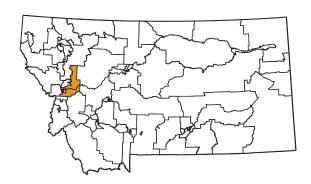
114 W Central Avenue

Missoula, MT 59801-6820



House District 92 **Representative Bryce Bennett (D)**430 S 5th Street East Apt C9

Missoula, MT 59801-2855





### **Letter from the Montana State Librarian**

On behalf of the Montana State Library, I would like to welcome you to the 2013 legislative session. We appreciate your dedication and hard work on behalf of all Montanans. We hope that this information booklet, compiled by our information experts and full of data on issues of state and national importance, will help inform many of the decisions you have to make in the coming months.

The 2013 Legislative Snapshot includes a wide range of information on issues that affect Montanans. You will find information on our state's economy and the economic impact on your constituents. High-speed, broadband Internet access is essential in this information age and the Snapshot includes a current view of the availability of broadband and Internet services across the state. Education is always an important issue, and you will find relevant information on our state's public schools



and test scores. Throughout Montana, libraries serve as community anchors; we've highlighted the programs and services offered to Montanans through their local libraries. Finally, land, wildlife, and recreation will always be an important part of Montana life, and we've pulled several highlights from our collection that might help guide your decision-making this session. Based on feedback we received from legislators in 2011, we are pleased to make much more of the data available by legislative districts. And we are pleased to provide much of the information in mapped form. Using the Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure, a set of standardized geospatial data, these maps tell powerful stories that will further your understanding of the topics highlighted.

The Montana State Library is a small and very unique agency. We employ librarians, geographers, and natural resource specialists and we partner with botanists, zoologists and ecologists. We work closely with federal and state agencies and local and tribal governments. We manage an enormous collection of state government information in all formats, keeping Montanans informed about the work of their government. And we ensure that Montana's blind and physically disabled citizens have access to reading materials and information.

We also work on behalf of all of Montana's libraries to help them provide the latest and best information, technology and library services to their patrons – your constituents – whether it's downloadable ebooks, public access computers, online information resources, or the latest bestseller. Without the Montana State Library, Montana libraries would not be able to afford these resources and services for their patrons, all of which are being used in record numbers. In this age of information – most of which is only accessed online – the Montana State Library, through libraries across the state, provides a vital link that affects Montanans in a multitude of ways.

We created this booklet for you not only to provide vital information to help you make difficult decisions in the coming months, but to demonstrate the power of what a diverse staff with amazingly diverse skills can do to make information, in many different forms, available to every Montanan. Our work empowers Montanans by providing access to information, enhancing learning in families and communities, and building 21st Century skills. Knowing that our work makes a difference makes us very proud.

We hope that you use this Legislative Snapshot throughout the session. And we hope that you will stop by to see us – in person or virtually. Whether you visit us at our library or online, you will be able to browse our collection of government and natural resource information, get help to research a specific issue, or find a quiet place to work or meet with colleagues. We are located one block east of the Capitol, behind the Montana Historical Society, at the north end of the Justice building. And of course, our services are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week at <a href="http://msl.mt.gov">http://msl.mt.gov</a>.

Sincerely,

Jennie Stapp

### Senate District 46 House District 91 House District 92

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Find additional Senate and House district data, interactive maps, and even more resources online at http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/.

Juni Stepp

### The Montana Economy and Theories of Economic Growth

Source: Montana Department of Labor and Industries

It has been an interesting five years for the Montana and U.S. economies, including the deepest and longest U.S. recession since the Great Depression and a slow economic recovery. Montana outperformed the U.S. economy during the recession and recovery, losing only 4.4% of our pre-recession personal income peak compared to 5.6% nationally. Further, since hitting the trough in 2009, Montana's personal income growth has outpaced the U.S. by about 3 percentage points, while the state's payroll job growth has increased by 3.4% compared to 3.1% nationally. Montana's 2012 job growth promises to be strong. From June 2011 to June 2012, Montana added almost 9,800 jobs for an annual growth rate of 2.1% -- above forecasted expectations and above the long-term growth rate of 1.2%. Montana's economy is returning to growth despite the many national and international challenges.

The various forces causing the recession and slow recovery are evident in the quarterly personal income statistics in Figure 1. The national slowdown in the overall economy and particularly in the housing market was first noted in the summer of 2007, but personal income for both the U.S. and Montana continued to expand until the financial crisis in the third and fourth quarters of 2008. Wall Street losses translated into income and job losses on Main Streets in Montana. Although the U.S. recession officially ended in June 2009, Montana continued to lose income until the first quarter of 2010.



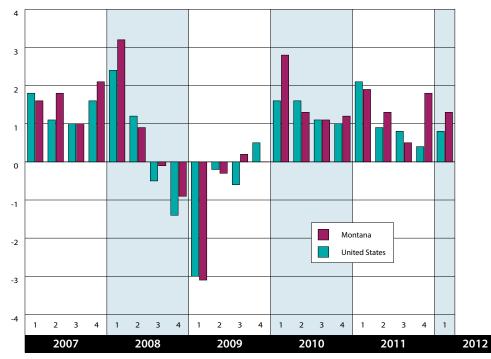
Then, just as the U.S. economy turned upward, global problems came to the forefront. The Eurozone's sovereign debt crisis moderated the U.S. recovery, with the first Greece bailout occurring in the second quarter of 2010. As one of America's largest export customers, Europe's economic slowdown reduced the demand for U.S. goods, in addition to increasing uncertainty and risk in the global financial system. In fact, overall global growth slowed from 5.2% in 2010 to 3.8% in 2011, while the advanced

economies that make up the majority of the U.S. export customers slowed from 3% in 2010 to 1.4% in 2011. The last few years have taught Montanans that our economic fortunes are strongly tied to the performance of global and national economies.

Domestic factors have also played a role in the slow emergence of the economy out of the recession. Throughout the 2007 to 2012 period, oil and gas price spikes caused temporary shocks to the economy. Higher fuel prices reduce the amount of discretionary dollars consumers have to spend in grocery stores, restaurants, and retail stores, thus slowing job growth. Also, during the summer of 2011, the federal debt ceiling increase debate increased the uncertainty about future government spending and the safety of U.S. financial instruments. With government spending equaling roughly 20% of the Gross Domestic Product, any large change to that spending would have an impact on the economy. Businesses are still in the shadow of this fiscal uncertainty. Current national fiscal plans call for spending cuts and tax increases equal to about 3.8% of GDP in January 2013, which would likely send the U.S. economy into a shallow recession.iii Businesses and consumers who are reliant on this spending are less likely to make decisions or take on risk in such an uncertain environment.

Like personal income, Montana's payroll employment was impacted by the financial crises, starting with employment losses in the fourth quarter of 2008. Job losses continued throughout 2009 and 2010 before starting recovery in 2011. Wages recovered earlier than employment growth, with the total amount

Figure 1: Montana and U.S. Personal Income Growth

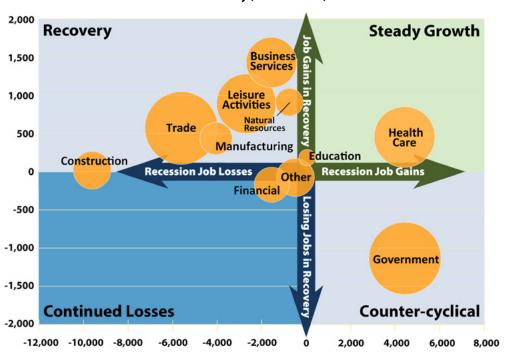


Source: Quarterly Personal Income Data, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

of wages paid to Montana workers starting to increase in the second quarter of 2010. These wage gains translated into job growth in 2011 as the spending of more wages stimulated demand in the high-employment consumer industries. The average annual wage increased by 3.5% in 2011, driving Montana's average annual wage over \$35,000 for the first time.iv

Payroll employment grew at about 0.9% in 2011, but private employment grew much faster at 1.4%. The job growth by industry is illustrated in Figure 2. The job change during the recession years of 2007 to 2010 is shown on the horizontal axis compared to the past year of recovery on the vertical axis. The size of the bubble indicates the size of the industry employment in 2011. Total job growth in recent years has been slower than private job growth because the government sector shed jobs in 2010 and 2011. Figure 2 includes all public employees in the government bubble, even though many public workers are in the education, health care, or construction industries. Public employment represents roughly 20% of total employment in 2011, with 11% of total employment in local government, 6% in state government, and 3% in the federal government. The government share of total employment has been slowly decreasing over time, although it increased a few percentage points during the recession. The government share returned to its downward trend in the last year. Government is placed in the counter-cyclical quadrant in Figure 2, as it added about 4,400 jobs during the recession and then lost about 1,100 jobs in 2011. Counter-cyclical government employment growth helps stabilize the economy during recessionary periods and helps accelerate the return to growth.

Figure 2: Industry Job Change during the Recession (2007 to 2010) and Recovery (2010 to 2011)



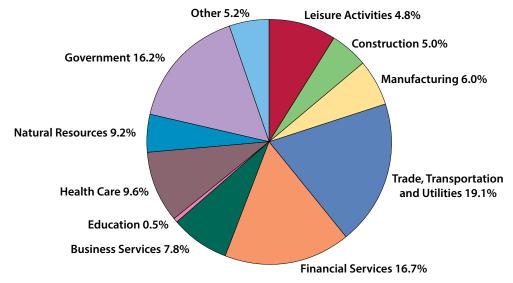
Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

The health care industry has added jobs throughout the recession and recovery, adding almost 5,000 jobs over the last five years. Only the financial services industry (which includes real estate) and other services posted employment losses in 2011, with all other industries in recovery with job gains. Business services, including administration and professional services, added the most jobs in 2011, followed by natural resources (including oil and gas mining) and the leisure activities sector

(which includes restaurants, bars, entertainment, and hotels). Trade, manufacturing, and construction posted the most losses during the recession, but all three industries are back on the recovery path with job gains in 2011. Wood product manufacturing and residential construction have been slow to recover in the aftermath of the national housing downturn, but other manufacturing and commercial and industrial construction posted job gains over the past year.

Figure 2 illustrates the size of each industry by the size of the industry's bubble, with trade, health care, government, and leisure activities employing the most workers. However, employment is only one way to contribute to the economy. Figure 3 illustrates the contribution of each industry to Montana's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Although health care represents 15% of Montana's total workforce, it contributes 10% of Montana's GDP. Similarly, the leisure activities sector comprises 13% of employment, but contributes only 5% of GDP. Other industries contribute more to GDP than to employment. The financial services industry, which includes real estate, contributes 17% of Montana's GDP, but only 5% of Montana's employment. The manufacturing and natural resource sectors also contribute significant GDP (15% combined), but are a small percentage of employment (7%). No industry is more important than another, but each industry has different roles to play in the economy.

Figure 3. Montana Gross Domestic Product by Industry, 2011



Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

Figure 4: Top 10 Exports from Montana to the Rest of the World (millions)

1.	Bulk Wheat	881.8
2.	Mineral Fuel, Oil, etc.	374.2
3.	Inorganic Chemicals	346.4
4.	Industrial Machinery (including computers)	197.9
5.	Vehicles, Parts, etc.	114.9
6.	Cereals	60.5
7.	Ores, Slag & Ash	60.2
8.	Salt, Sulfur, Earth & Stone	57.6
9.	Aircraft, Parts, etc.	40.3
10	Optic, Medical or Surgical Instruments	37.6

Source: Montana Department of Commerce, Office of Trade and International Relations, 2011

The manufacturing and natural resources industries are also important because of the amount of exports they provide for our economy. Exports bring new wealth into our economy, which then drives economic growth in all industries as the money is circulated through our economy. Figure 4 illustrates the top 10 Montana exports. Many are raw natural resources from the agriculture and mining industries, or manufacturing products that add value to the raw commodities. Overall, Montana's exports increased by 14% in 2011. Montana's largest export customers include other states, Canada, Asia, and Europe. Based on data from the first half of 2012, Montana exports may decrease slightly in 2012 because of slower economic growth in many of our non-U.S. global trading partners.v

The western portion of Montana was harder hit by the recession and global slowdown compared to the eastern portion of the state. 2011 unemployment rates by region are shown in Figure 5. The large job losses in wood product manufacturing had a disproportional effect in Northwestern Montana, while the large recessionary job losses in construction had the largest impact in both the Northwest and around the Bozeman region. These two areas continue to have the highest unemployment rates in 2011. In contrast, the Eastern portion of the state was less impacted by the recession because of a heavy reliance on energy, agriculture, health care, and government – all industries that performed relatively well during the recession. The unemployment rate in the East was only 4.7% in 2011. The development of the Bakken oil shale has brought a great deal of development into the

region, both in the primary oil and gas mining industry and in related business services, such as environmental engineering and employment firms. Although unemployment in the western portion of the state continues to be high, job growth has returned to all Montana regions. In fact, the Southwest region of the state (including Butte, Bozeman, Dillon, and Helena) has led the state in job gains as we have exited the recession, leading the Southwest region's unemployment rate to decrease slightly in 2011 to 6.1% from 6.6% in 2010.

All of Montana's regions are expected to post job gains in 2012, with continued growth expected in 2013. However, job growth is expected to remain slower than before the recession for several years. The Montana Department of Labor and Industry's job projections expect 1.4% job growth in 2012 and 2013, compared to the 2.2% annual growth that the state experienced from 2000 to 2007 prior to the recession. In many ways, the rapid economic growth prior to the recession was artificially high because of the low interest rates that caused a growth bubble. Slower expected growth is simply a result of being outside the bubble period.

Growth is also expected to be slower in the future because of cutbacks in government spending and slower growth in consumer spending as Americans save and try to reduce their debt loads. With government spending comprising about 20% and consumption comprising about 70% of aggregate demand, the slowdown in these sectors will translate into slower overall economic growth. Lower domestic demand from consumers and governments will lead many businesses to slow production or look abroad to foreign markets to supplement growth. Both alternatives may lead to slower employment growth domestically. Further, a slowing global economy will likely moderate Montana export growth in 2012 and 2013, although global demand is expected to return in later years.

Despite domestic and global challenges, Montana's economy has proven to be incredibly resilient in the last few years. Montana's economy is now in recovery, adding over 9,800 jobs in the last year, and posting over two years of personal income and wage gains. Although unemployment remains undesirably high, Montana's job growth has re-employed out-of-work Montanans and brought stronger wages back to workers and their families. Future years are expected to bring continued growth to our state as our industries continue recovery from the recession, and the Bakken development provides new opportunities for income growth and entrepreneurialism.

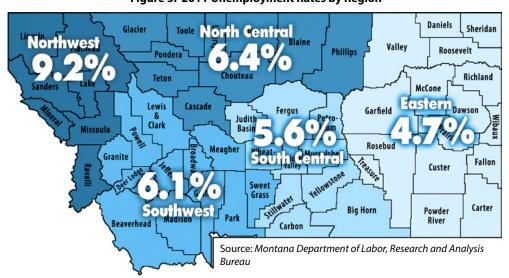


Figure 5: 2011 Unemployment Rates by Region

i The long-term growth rate of 1.2% for Montana's total employment growth is based on employment data from 1976 to 2011 using the Local Area Unemployment Statistics published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Montana Department of Labor and Industry (DLI). Job growth forecasts based on this series by DLI suggested job growth of only 0.9% in 2011.

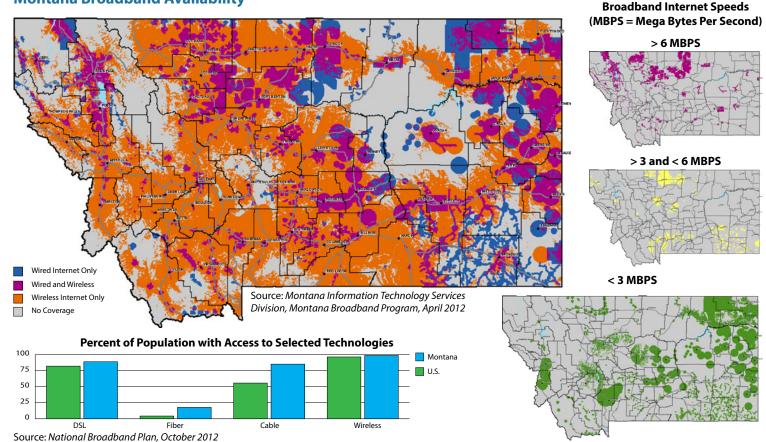
ii International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2012. www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2012/01/weodata/index.aspx.

iii Global Insight, "U.S. Economy: The Fiscal Cliff" June 28, 2012 and Congressional Budget Office, "An Update to the Budget and Economic Outlook: Fiscal Years 2012 to 2022" Aug. 22, 2012.

iv For more information on employment and wage growth, please see the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Labor Day Report 2012, available at <a href="http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913">http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913</a> LDR-12.pdf.

v WiserTrade, U.S. State Exports by NAICS Industry. At <u>www.wisertrade.org</u>. See footnote 2 for growth projections.

### **Montana Broadband Availability**



### **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program**

Under the Broadband Technologies Opportunities Program (BTOP) funded by the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA) and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the Montana State Library is partnering with 44 of Montana's public libraries to expand access to free, high-speed Internet to 86% of the state's population by 2013. Funds have supported: increased broadband speeds; decreased patron wait time; improved access by purchasing ADA compliant

software, hardware, and furniture, and through minor renovation projects aimed at increasing accessibility of computing center facilities; digital literacy training; and a mobile computer lab.

### **Highlights include:**

- Increased average statewide library broadband speeds from 3.55 mbps to 15 mbps
- Added 478 public workstations (212 desktops, 46 children's computers, 200 laptops, 17 touchscreens and 3 iMacs) for a total of 781

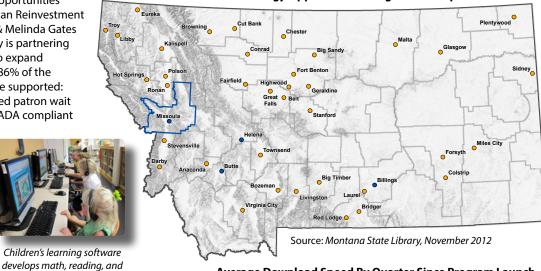
critical-thinking skills

- Decreased average wait time from 20 minutes to less than 5 minutes
- Provided digital literacy training to over 70,000 Montanans and 1,200 librarians on topics such as employment resources, tax filing, self-help law, Internet and email, and computer basics

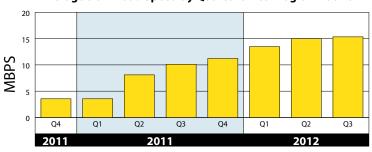
### **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program Participants**

Source: Montana Information Technology Services Division,

Montana Broadband Program, April 2012



### Average Download Speed By Quarter Since Program Launch



Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

### **Demographics**

### **2010 Poverty and Median Income Estimates**

		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	46	91	92
Median Household Income	43,872	50,287	46,202	54,102
% in Poverty All Ages	15	14	12	17
% in Poverty Ages Under 18	19	15	13	18

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

### Percent of Households With One or More Persons 65 Years and Over

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 46	District 91	District 92
One or More 65 and Over	25	22	22	22
One Person	10	8	8	9
Two Or More Persons	14	14	14	13
Family	14	12	13	12
Nonfamily	1	1	1	1

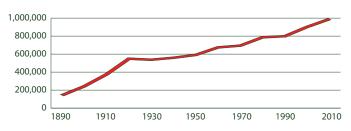
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### **Percent of Change in Number of Housing Units**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 46	District 91	District 92
2000 Census	412,633	8,556	3,627	4,929
2010 Census	482,825	9,860	4,254	5,606
Percent of Change	+ 17.0	+ 15.2	+ 17.3	+ 13.7

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Censes

### Montana Historic Population Growth 1890 - 2010 Censes

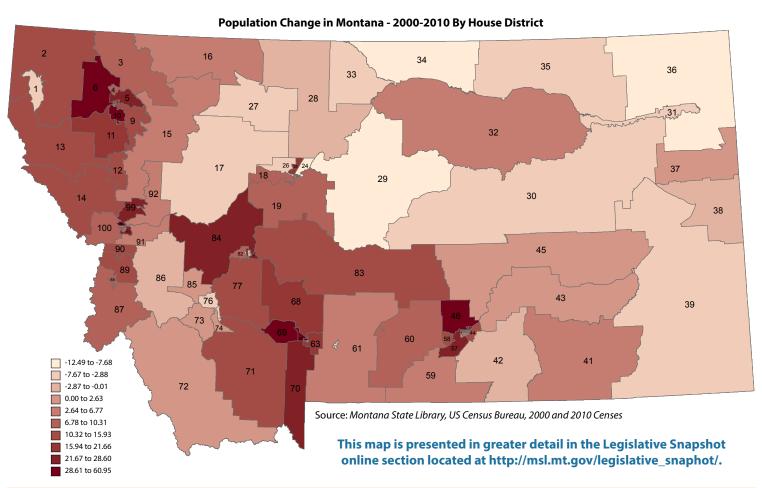


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1890 - 2010 Censes

### 2010 Census Data

	Total	Male	Female
United States	308,745,538	151,781,326	156,964,212
Under 5 years	20,201,362	10,319,427	9,881,935
Under 18 years	74,181,467	37,945,136	36,236,331
18 to 64 years	194,356,087	96,473,230	97,882,857
65 years and over	40,267,984	17,362,960	22,905,024
Montana	989,415	496,667	492,748
Under 5 years	62,423	32,129	30,294
Under 18 years	223,563	114,909	108,654
18 to 64 years	619,110	313,713	305,397
65 years and over	146,742	68,045	78,697
		·	

Source: US Census Bureau, 2010 Census



### **Demographics**

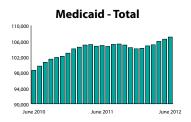
### **Veteran Population Projections**

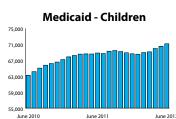
Montana is ranked second among the states for percent of the civilian population 18 years and over who are veterans. (12.3 percent, U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey)

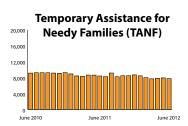
		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	46	91	92
Civilian population (>18)	746,963	14,732	7,197	7,535
Non Veterans	646,089	12,711	6,153	6,558
Veterans	100,874	2,021	1,044	977
% of Gulf War (>9/01)	9.0%	13%	13%	13%
% of Gulf War (8/90-8/01)	15%	11%	11%	12%
Vietnam era	37%	44%	44%	43%
Korean War	13%	11%	10%	12%
World War II	10%	9%	7%	12%

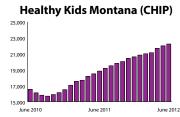
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services Selected Eligibles - Monthly Enrollment





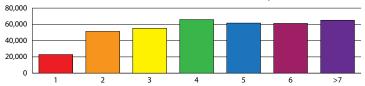




Source: Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services, August 2012

### **Montana Median Income By Household Size**

Median Income for All Households: 43,872



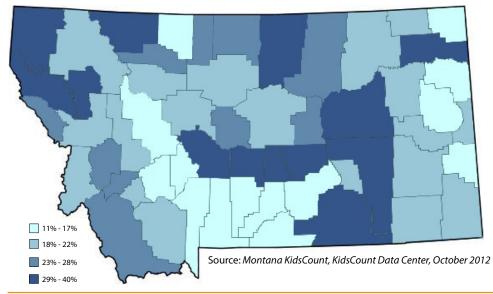
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### Percent of Individuals Below Poverty Level (12 Month Period)

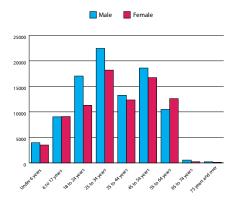
		Camata	Harris	Harris
		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 46	District 91	District 92
Total (Count)	138,109	2,641	1,107	1,534
Males	46.2%	45.9%	35.0%	53.8%
Under 5 years	5.0%	4.0%	9.2%	0.3%
5 years	1.1%	0.5%	0.6%	0.3%
6 to 11 years	4.8%	3.9%	0.2%	6.5%
12 to 14 years	2.1%	0.6%	0.0%	1.0%
15 years	0.9%	0.5%	0.0%	0.8%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	1.8%	2.3%	1.4%
18 to 24 years	8.6%	9.7%	4.0%	13.9%
25 to 34 years	5.5%	10.2%	9.5%	10.8%
35 to 44 years	4.6%	3.3%	1.1%	4.9%
45 to 54 years	5.3%	5.8%	4.9%	6.4%
55 to 64 years	3.8%	3.2%	2.1%	4.0%
65 to 74 years	1.6%	1.9%	1.1%	2.5%
> 75 years	1.4%	0.6%	0.0%	1.1%
Females	53.8%	54.1%	65.0%	46.2%
Under 5 years	5.1%	3.1%	6.3%	0.7%
5 years	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
6 to 11 years	4.7%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%
12 to 14 years	2.0%	1.4%	0.0%	2.5%
15 years	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	0.8%	0.4%	1.1%
18 to 24 years	11.0%	18.4%	26.0%	12.9%
25 to 34 years	7.3%	8.0%	10.7%	5.9%
35 to 44 years	5.0%	3.8%	1.5%	5.4%
45 to 54 years	5.5%	9.5%	13.0%	7.0%
55 to 64 years	4.3%	1.8%	0.6%	2.6%
65 to 74 years	2.2%	1.2%	1.6%	1.0%
> 75 years	3.5%	2.8%	1.4%	3.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### Montana Child Poverty By County (Percent - 2009)



### Montana Health Insurance Coverage Status



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey

### **Indexes**

Indexes				
Population	Montana	Senate District 46	House District 91	House District 92
Total population	989,415	18,643	9,435	9,208
Median age (years)	40	43	41	45
Total population - 65 years and over	146,742	2,785	1,162	1,623
Total population - 18 to 64 years	619,110	12,213	6,234	5,979
Total population - under 18 years	223,563	3,645	2,039	1,606
Total population - under 5 years	62,423	932	540 9,225	392
One race White	964,439 884,961	18,257 17,719	9,225 8,907	9,032 8,812
Black/African American	4,027	42	20	22
American Indian/Alaska Native	62,555	288	193	95
Asian	6,253	119	54	65
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	668	15	6	9
Some other race	5,975	74	45	29
Two or more races	24,976	386	210	176
Hispanic/Latino	28,565	366	191	175
Social	Montana	Senate District 46	House District 91	House District 92
Total households	401,328	7,568	3,800	3,768
Average household size	2	2	2	2
Average family size	3	3	3	3
Family households (families)	256,130	4,692	2,525	2,167
Male householder, no wife present, family	15,368	292	120	172
Male householder, no wife present, family - with own children under 18 years	9,016	133	79	54
Female householder, no husband present, family	33,651	546	354	192
Female householder, no husband present, family - with own children under 18 years	21,355	386	254	132
Nonfamily households	145,198	2,876	1,275	1,601
Householder living alone	116,779	2,137	937	1,200
Householder living alone - 65 years and over	41,923	637	307	330
Households with one or more people under 18 years	116,926	2,072	1,198	874
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	99,541	1,664	826	838
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	235,983	4,670	2,265	2,405
Nursery school, preschool	13,206	178	95	83
Kindergarten	12,085	113	74	39
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	96,195	1,672	858	814
High school (grades 9-12)	52,304	856	456	400
College or graduate school	62,193	1,851	782	1,069
Economic	Montana	Senate District 46	House District 91	House District 92
Employment status - population 16 years and over	778,518	15,170	7,442	7,728
Civilian labor force - employed	476,195	9,300	4,503	4,797
Civilian labor force - unemployed	28,683	753	351	402
Armed forces	3,737	21	21	0
Not in labor force	269,903	5,096	2,567	2,529
Females 16 years and over in labor force  Mean travel time to work (minutes)	391,139 18	7,398 18	3,883 22	3,515
Mean earnings (dollars)	55,129	59,616	55,990	16 63,342
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	15,179	15,310	15,435	15,165
Mean retirement income (dollars)	18,679	21,490	18,187	24,501
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	7,895	8,162	9,787	6,673
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	2,954	4,228	2,426	4,879
Median family income (dollars)	55,725	61,691	56,573	67,473
Mean family income (dollars)	68,016	79,947	68,906	92,812
Housing	Montana	Senate District 46	House District 91	House District 92
Total housing units	471,723	9,342	4,252	5,090
Occupied housing units	401,328	7,568	3,800	3,768
Vacant housing units	70,395	1,774	452	1,322
Homeowner vacancy rate	2	1	1	2
Rental vacancy rate	6	1	1	1
Built 2005 or later	18,895	259	174	85
Owner-occupied	277,023	5,575	2,901	2,674
Renter-occupied	124,305	1,993	899	1,094
Median (dollars)	173,300	249,200	227,300	286,300
Housing units with a mortgage	162.090	3.055	1.559	1.496

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census/2006-2010 American Community Survey

Housing units with a mortgage

Housing units without a mortgage

162,090

114,933

3,055

2,520

1,559

1,342

1,496

1,178

### **Accredited Schools**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 46	District 91	District 92
Elementaries	440	6	3	3
Middle Schools	49	0	0	0
Grades 7-8 Schools	164	5	3	2
High Schools	185	1	0	1
Total	838	12	6	6

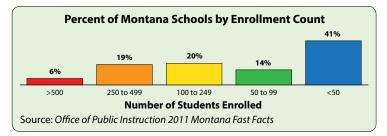
Source: Montana State Library, Montana Office of Public Instruction, September 2012

### **Montana School Libraries**

Per MCA 20-7-202, each school in Montana maintains a school library.

Average circulation per library per year	13,788
Access to Statewide Databases	100%
No summer library hours	83%

Source: 2012 Montana School Library Data Survey



### **Montana Test Scores - Achievement Levels**

### 4th Grade Reading

2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
31%	29%	25%	27%	27%
69%	71%	75%	73%	73%
65%	64%	61%	65%	64%
35%	36%	39%	35%	36%
	31% 69% 65%	31% 29% 69% 71% 65% 64%	31% 29% 25% 69% 71% 75% 65% 64% 61%	31%         29%         25%         27%           69%         71%         75%         73%           65%         64%         61%         65%

### 8th Grade Reading

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	18%	18%	15%	16%	14%
At or above basic	82%	82%	85%	84%	86%
Below proficient	63%	63%	61%	62%	58%
At or above proficient	37%	37%	39%	38%	42%

### 4th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	19%	15%	12%	12%	13%
At or above basic	81%	85%	88%	88%	87%
Below proficient	69%	62%	56%	55%	55%
At or above proficient	31%	38%	44%	45%	45%

### 8th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	21%	20%	21%	18%	17%
At or above basic	79%	80%	79%	82%	83%
Below proficient	65%	64%	62%	56%	54%
At or above proficient	35%	36%	38%	44%	46%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2012

# Montana High School Graduation Rates By High School District 0 - 59% 60 - 69% 70 - 79% 80 - 89% 90 - 100% Notation Rates By High School District Source: Montana State Library, Montana Office of Public Instruction, October 2012

### 4th Graders Who Scored Below Proficient Reading Level

By Family Income	2011
Eligible for free/reduced school lunch	77%
Not eligible for free/reduced school lunch	55%

By Race and Hispanic Origin	2011
White	61%
Hispanic or Latino	77%
American Indian	86%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2011

### **Early Literacy**

For low-income children in particular, a "readiness gap" fuels much of what has become known as the achievement gap. The readiness gap grows exponentially between birth and kindergarten due to differences in children's resources and opportunities for physical, linguistic, cognitive, social, emotional, and behavioral development. This gap continues to grow as children attend K-12 school.

Nearly 2/3 of Montana's fourth graders cannot read at a proficient level. The fact is that the fourth-graders who cannot meet proficient levels in reading today are all too likely to become our nation's lowest-income, least-skilled, least-productive, and most costly citizens tomorrow. Low achievement in reading, which begins with opportunistic differences starting at birth, has important long-term consequences in terms of individual earning potential, global competitiveness, and general productivity.

Source: MontanaKidsCount, September 2011

### 

There are 769 libraries in the Montana Library Directory. Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries. For more detailed information on Montana's libraries visit http://www.msl.mt.gov/For\_Librarians/Library\_Directory/. See the Education page for more information about Montana's school libraries.

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 46	District 91	District 92
Public	82	1	1	1
Branches	34	5	3	5
Bookmobiles	3	0	0	0
Academic	26	3	3	3
Institutional	2	0	0	0
School	562	37	34	36
Special	57	3	3	3
Other	3	0	0	0
Total	769	49	44	48

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### **Montana's Cultural Heritage**

In partnership with the Montana Historical Society and other organizations, the Montana State Library promotes preservation of and online

access to our state's cultural heritage. The Montana Memory Project website makes a variety of historic as well as contemporary resources available in digital format for education, business, pleasure, and lifelong learning.



Fire trucks at Presbyterian Church, Lewistown, MT

http://mtmemory.org/.

### **Connecting to Collections**

The Montana Historical Society and the Montana State Library partnered on a statewide project to assess the preservation needs of collections at Montana's more than 400 cultural organizations. The assessment documented the need for training, environmental monitoring, on-site surveys of collections and facilities,

Montar

and disaster preparedness assistance.

### **Montana Talking Book Library**

### Services for Montanans with Visual, Physical and Reading Disabilities

The Montana State Library supports free specialized and direct accessible library services to Montanans with visual and physical disabilities through the Montana Talking Book Library (MTBL). The number of veterans served has increased to 12.4% of all patrons. Overall patrons have increased by 15%. MTBL circulation has increased by 15.16%. The Patron Outreach Project is designed to connect more Montanans with MTBL services.

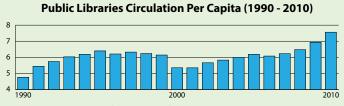
MTBL's local recordings and national digitization projects continue to progress and offer a wider variety of digital

audio books to patrons in both physical delivery and digital BARD (Braille and Audio Reading Download) delivery programs. These are designed to meet patrons' needs at their personal resource and skills level, including homebound patrons.

For more information: http://msl.mt.gov/tbl/ OR 1-800-332-3400

### **Montana Public Libraries Fast Facts**

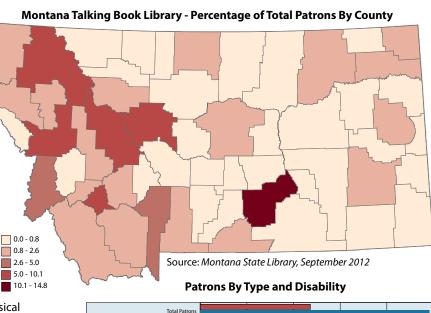
- Montana's public libraries hold 3,719,920 items.
- Montanans visited their public libraries an average of five times throughout the year, for a total of 4,599,660 visits in 2011.
- Montana library patrons checked out 7,519,019 items in 2011, about eight items per person.
- Librarians in Montana's public libraries fielded 465,036 reference questions in SFY 2011, or 8,934 questions per week.
- 100% of all Montana libraries provide Internet access to patrons
- Nearly half of all Montanans (467,303) have a library card.

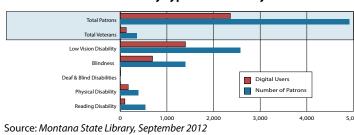


Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### **Courier Project**

As access to quality information has become a vital part of our lives, the Montana State Library is partnering with libraries on a number of ways to share information and materials affordably and dependably. One of these methods is the Montana Courier Project, which uses a commercial courier service to ship library materials and resources around the state. As participation has grown, libraries are seeing increasingly significant savings in the cost of moving library materials around the state.





The Montana State Library works on behalf of all Montana libraries to help them provide the latest and best information and library services to their patrons – your constituents. We negotiate on behalf of libraries across the state to get the best rate on cuttingedge library products and services, keeping libraries relevant and engaged in their local communities. Our statewide suite of resource sharing tools through our unique group services contract with Online Computing Library Center (OCLC) enables patrons to borrow library materials from anywhere in the world and provides Montana collections to citizens of the world. Discover It, a new statewide search tool for libraries, makes the patron's discovery experience into a one stop, "Googlelike" experience. Without statewide library projects, some of which are listed here, many Montanans would be left behind in this age of information.

### **Participating Libraries**

Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries that are participating in the following statewide projects.

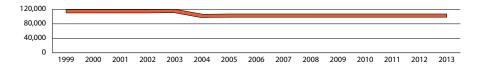
	Montana	Senate District 46	House District 91	House District 92
			District 91	
Statewide Databases	769	49	44	48
OCLC	769	49	44	48
OCLC Group Services	252	16	14	16
Montana Shared Catalog	163	30	27	30
MontanaLibrary2Go	88	3	1	3
Ready2Read	72	1	1	1
Courier Project	46	7	5	7
Montana Memory Project	34	2	2	2

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### -State Aid Dollars for Public Libraries-

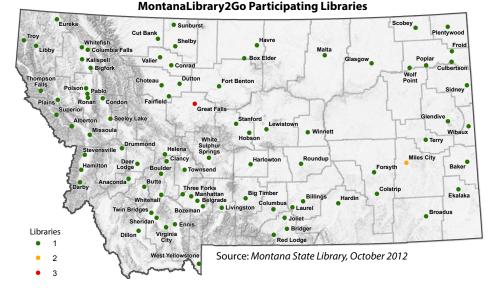
State aid to public libraries is provided through the Information Access Montana Act (IAMA) passed by the Montana Legislature in 1989. The act is designed to broaden access to existing information by strengthening public libraries, augment and extend services provided by public libraries, and permit new types of library services based on local need. For fiscal year 2013, a total of \$102,830 was distributed amongst the state's 82 public libraries.

### State Aid for Montana Public Libraries (1999 - 2013)



	Per	PerSq	
State Aid for Public Libraries in Senate District 46	Capita \$	Mile \$	Total \$
Missoula Public Library, Missoula	9,903	235	10,138

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012



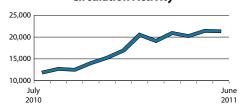
### Statewide Databases and HomeworkMT

Thanks to an allocation from the Montana legislature, the Montana State Library offers statewide periodical databases to all Montana library patrons. Access to this completely online collection - accessible in the library, at home, or on a mobile device - includes hundreds of journals and thousands of full text articles on everything from business resources to health information. Montanans performed nearly 6.5 million searches within the "Discover It" statewide search tool last year. Library patrons also have access to live tutors and online homework assistance through HomeworkMT. Montana students engaged in 8,102 live tutoring sessions and 3,715 online sessions to get assistance with math, science, social studies and the GED. Adults accessed the resource for assistance with computer and financial literacy, resumes, and helping children with homework.

### MontanaLibrary2Go

The ever increasing popularity of downloadable audio and e-books makes MontanaLibrary2Go a favorite of Montana library patrons. Participating libraries deliver a growing collection of downloadable audio and e-book titles to their patrons. Titles are available for download on a wide variety of mobile devices including Kindles, iPods, iPads, iPhones and Androids. Patrons from participating libraries downloaded 206,801 titles between July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012.

### MontanaLibrary2Go Circulation Activity



Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### **Ready 2 Read**

The Montana State Library's Ready 2 Read program is designed to help parents and caregivers understand the value of sharing language and literacy with their children and the importance these skills play throughout a person's life. The Ready 2 Read program has provided extensive early childhood training for Montana librarians; placed early childhood materials, including age-appropriate books and toys, into libraries throughout the state; and helped Montana libraries become community hubs for healthy child and family development, which provide all parents of young children access to age appropriate reading materials and a 21st Century learning environment that will reap rewards for society far into the future.

http://ready2readmontana.org/

### **Montana GIS Portal**



The Montana GIS Portal serves as Montana's primary online resource to discover geospatial data. The Portal provides online access to hundreds of datasets in a variety of formats for use in maps, web mapping applications and geospatial analyses.

http://gisportal.msl.mt.gov/

### **State Names Authority (SNA)**

The Montana State Library is responsible for representing the State of Montana to the US Board of Geographic Names (BGN). The SNA is notified when the BGN receives proposals for new names or changes to existing names recognized by the federal government for natural features such as streams and mountains in Montana. The SNA solicits opinions on the proposals from state and local agencies and from the public, then forwards these opinions, along with the State's recommendation, to the BGN. The SNA web site at <a href="http://msl.mt.gov/geonames">http://msl.mt.gov/geonames</a> has more information and a database of all proposals made for Montana since 2002.

### 

### **Statewide Library Training**

The Montana State Library's three consultants travel throughout Montana and meet one-on-one with librarians and library trustees across the state, assisting with everything from training and technology to applying Montana library law and fundraising basics. In the last fiscal year, MSL's consultants traveled over 37,505 miles, made over 2,830 contacts and completed over 167 visits with Montana's library community.



Number of trainings29Number of students at trainings450

Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

Source: Montana State Library, October 2011 - September 2012

### **Montana Shared Catalog**

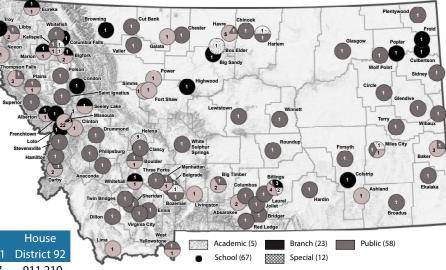
The Montana Shared Catalog helps more than 160 Montana libraries meet today's library users' demands. It gives Montanans a rich and easy-to-use catalog including more than 5 million items that patrons circulated 4,871,174 times from August 2011 to September 2012. Forty-two of the MSC member libraries have joined together in three separate groups to share their collections and patrons among their members. These resource sharing libraries are in the 4-Rivers Group (10 members in Southwestern Montana), BridgerNet Group (5 members in Gallatin County), and the Partners Group (27 members located across the state).

### **Montana Shared Catalog Circulation**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 46	District 91	District 92
Circulation	4,871,174	911,219	898,377	911,219

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

### Montana Shared Catalog Participants



### **State Publications Available Online!**

The Montana State Library is digitizing our legacy print state publications collection of 37,000+ publications dating from 1874. To date, over one million pages have been digitized. These publications are available online in a variety of formats at <a href="http://statepublications.mt.gov">http://statepublications.mt.gov</a>. Use of these online items is exponentially more frequent than traditional print usage.

### **Geographic Information**

### **Montana Land Information Act**

Montana Governments and Groups Receiving MLIA Grants The Montana Land FY 2008 Through FY 2013 Information Account is funded through document Fort Peck Tribes recording fees as described Chippewa Swan Valley School District LINCOLN in MCA 7-4-2637. The Cree Tribe account supplies funds FLATHEAD for work on statewide datasets, called the Montana Salish TETON **Spatial Data Infrastructure** Kootenai Tribe (MSDI), and provides funding for local, regional, and tribal efforts to build and support GIS capacity. The statewide datasets. such as cadastral (tax parcels), aerial photography, addressed structures, and wetlands are used by local, state, tribal, federal, and private sector GIS STILL-WATER YELLOWSTON practitioners. **Montana Land Information Account Funds to State Account By Year** 750.000 Tribal Governments Grants County Grants Counties with Multiple Grants 500,000 Cities and Other Eligible Entity Grants

### **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure**

\*FY06 does not include a June 06 collection month

FY10

FY08 FY09

Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

The Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure or MSDI contains 14 Framework layers that digitally represent the physical and cultural landscape of Montana. This information is developed with private sector, local, state, and tribal programs and in cooperation with the federal government. The State of Montana partners with all levels of government to create a complete standardized set of data for Montana base maps.

These 14 layers can help improve business inefficiencies; route traffic; study sensitive species after an oil spill; plan for future development; spur economic development; deliver necessary immunization services to children in your community and more.

## MSDI represent cana. This in, local, state, the federal swith all standardized The Montana Cadastral Mapping Application is a robust mapping tool that provides access to selected Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure layers, including information on public and private land ownership.

Montana Cadastral Application http://gis.mt.gov

Source: Montana State Library, August 2012

### **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure Layers**



250.000

Hydrography

























For more information, visit http://giscoordination.mt.gov

### Land

### **Land Ownership**

Senate District 46 ranks number 27 in size and is 1,223.992 square miles, or about 1% of Montana's total land area (146,926 square miles). The average senate district in Montana is 2,938 square miles and the average house district is 1,469 square miles.

	Montana		Senate Distric	Senate District 46 House		louse District 91		t 92
	Area		Area		Area		Area	
Owner	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%
Private	95,080	65	534	44	238	53	295	38
Local Government	208	<1	5	<1	<1	<1	4	<1
Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks	648	<1	58	5	<1	<1	57	7
State Trust Land	8,092	6	139	11	100	22	38	5
Other State Land	139	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
US Bureau of Land Management	12,505	9	32	3	13	3	19	2
US Fish and Wildlife Service	1,448	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
US Forest Service	26,608	18	456	37	99	22	356	46
US National Park Service	1,853	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Federal Land	344	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	146,926		1,224		454		770	

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

### **Private Land Agricultural Use**

	Montana		Senate District 46		House District 9	House District 91		House District 92	
Owner	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%	
Continuous Crop	29,162	<1	1	<1	1	<1	0	0	
Fallow Crop	13,497,077	16	68	<1	68	<1	0	0	
Farmstead	34,343	<1	196	<1	145	<1	51	<1	
Grazing	51,274,975	62	70,064	13	41,613	16	28,451	10	
Irrigated	1,891,718	2	9,614	2	8,081	3	1,533	<1	
Timber	15,346,749	18	455,283	85	211,539	81	243,744	89	
Wild Hay	1,235,624	1	1,090	<1	956	<1	135	<1	
Total	83,309,648		536,317		262,402	'	273,915		

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Department of Revenue, September 2012

### **Conservation Easements (Acres)**

		Senate District	House District	House District
	Montana	46	91	92
Bitter Root Land Trust	2,624	0	0	0
City Government	601	0	0	0
Clark Fork-Pend Oreille Conservancy	208	0	0	0
County Government	528	0	0	0
Ducks Unlimited (Wetlands America Trust)	16,997	0	0	0
Five Valleys Land Trust	47,591	8,943	7,952	991
Flathead Land Trust	9,568	10	0	10
Gallatin Valley Land Trust	37,046	0	0	0
Humane Society Wildlife Land Trust	279	0	0	0
Montana Conservation Trust	736	0	0	0
Montana Department of Transportation	999	0	0	0
Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks	417,119	8,299	3,638	4,660
Montana Land Reliance	895,520	5,503	1,919	3,584
Mule Deer Foundation	155	0	0	0
National Wildlife Federation	20	0	0	0
Prickly Pear Land Trust	3,246	0	0	0
Rattlesnake Land Trust	190	142	0	142
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation	50,266	3,119	3,119	0
Salish and Kootenai Tribal Lands	222	0	0	0
The Bighorn Institute	1,443	0	0	0
The Conservation Fund	15,061	0	0	0
The Nature Conservancy	316,722	6,385	5,736	649
The Vital Ground Foundation	912	674	0	674
US Bureau of Reclamation	42	0	0	0
US Department of Agriculture	26,901	83	83	0
US Fish and Wildlife Service	241,264	0	0	0
US Forest Service	20,038	156	0	156
US Government	9,251	642	0	642
Total	2,115,548	33,957	22,448	11,509

### Montana Land Management Tool

To view more land management and conservation easement information, visit the Natural Heritage MapViewer at <a href="http://">http://</a> mtnhp.org/mapviewer. The MapViewer displays land management information (public lands, managed areas, and conservation easements); wildlife sightings (more than 1,300,000); land cover/land use; and, over 28,000 georeferenced photos from across Montana. It links directly into the Montana Field Guides for more information about Montana's animals, plants and habitats. The Natural Heritage Program is the state's source for reliable, objective information and expertise to support stewardship of our native species and habitats. http://mtnhp.org

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Natural Heritage Program, June 2012

### **Montana Ground Water Investigations Program**

- Investigates critical groundwater challenges such as groundwater/surfacewater interaction, impacts of land use change, development stress, and more.
- Results provide scientific basis for sound, informed, water-management decisions.

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/gwip/gwip.asp

### **Montana Ground Water Assessment Program**

- Maps groundwater quality and the distribution of Montana's aquifers
- Provides long-term groundwater quality and water-level monitoring
- Maintains the central repository for Montana's groundwater information

http://mbmggwic.mtech.edu/

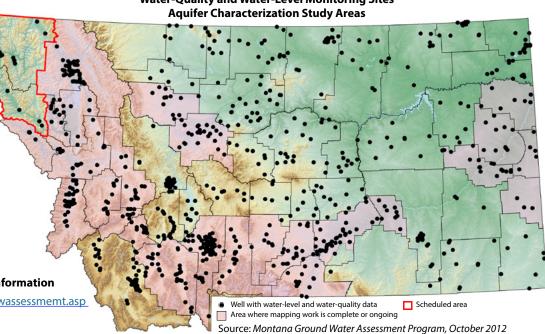
**Ground Water Assessment Program information** 

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/grw/grwassessmemt.asp

### **Ground Water Investigation Program Project Areas Map** Active or completed projects Next scheduled projects Unscheduled projects

Source: Montana Ground Water Investigation Program, September 2012

### **Water-Quality and Water-Level Monitoring Sites**



### **Montana Drought Resources**

The Montana Governor's Drought **Advisory Committee** is charged with monitoring, forecasting, and reporting water supply and moisture conditions, enabling



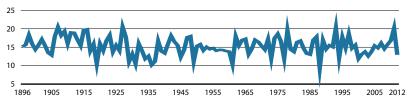
Montanans to make timely and informed decisions to mitigate drought impacts in a proactive manner.

For historic analysis, up-to-date information, and maps on Montana's current drought situation visit http://drought.mt.gov/.

### **Montana Digital Atlas**

Additional mapping and data capabilities are available through the Montana State Library at <a href="http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp">http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp</a>. The Montana Digital Atlas allows users to identify a place of interest and view an atlas of information about that place that includes a broad range of data categories such as land ownership and use, census data, water information and biological data.

### Montana Annual Precipitation in Inches (1895 - 2012)

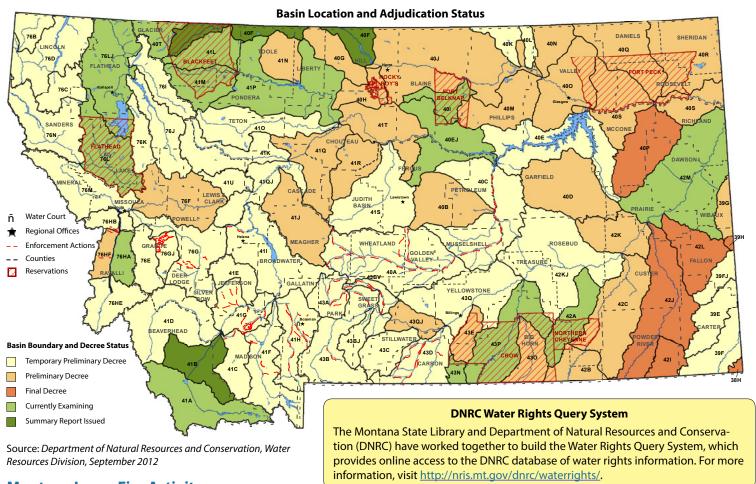


Source: NOAA National Climate Data Center, September 2012

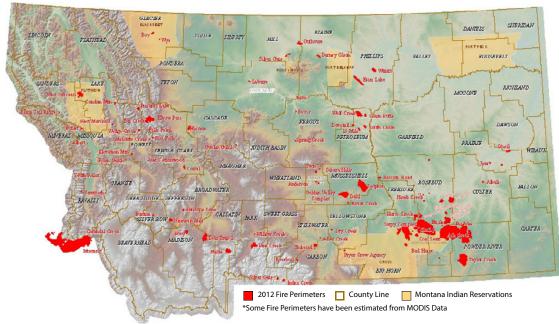
### Water/Fire

### **Water Rights**

The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation Water Adjudication Bureau assists the Montana Water Court in the adjudication of all claims to pre July 1, 1973 water rights. The Bureau examines all claims pursuant to Supreme Court rules and provides a summary report to the Water Court on each of the basins (85) in the state. Pursuant to legislation passed in 2005 the Bureau must complete the examination of the remaining 57,000 claims (as of 2005) by June 30, 2015. The map below shows the current status of the adjudication process. Visit <a href="http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/">http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/</a>.



### **Montana Large Fire Activity**



Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, Forestry Division, September 2012

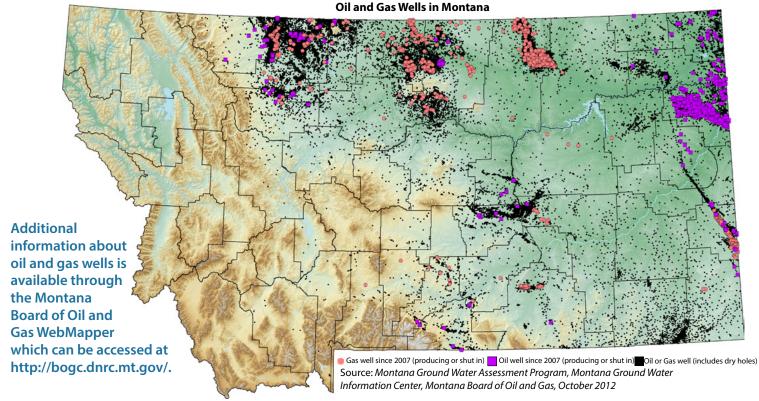
### Montana Fires 2002 - 2011 All Fires As Reported by All Agencies

Year	Count	Acreage
2002	1,372	110,309
2003	2,326	736,809
2004	1,447	18,445
2005	1,316	103,294
2006	2,302	1,047,118
2007	1,875	778,079
2008	1,424	166,842
2009	1,731	48,912
2010	1,050	56,711
2011	1,335	168,010

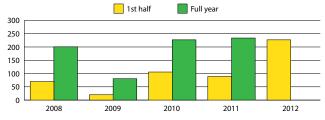
Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, September 2012

For additional information on Montana's fires, visit DNRC's online Fire Map at http://dnrc.mt.gov/gis/fire/.

### **Oil and Gas Wells**



### Montana Oil Well Permits Issued (2008 - 2012)



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, August 2012

### Montana House Heating Fuel Occupied Housing Units

	6 .	
	Count	Percent
Utility gas	226,740	56.5%
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	51,713	12.9%
Electricity	78,582	18.8%
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	7,472	1.9%
Coal or coke	927	0.2%
Wood	33,481	8.3%
Solar energy	321	0.1%
Other fuel	4,234	1.1%
No fuel used	858	0.2%
Total	404,616	100.0%

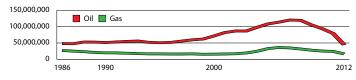
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### Oil and Gas Wells

		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	46	91	92
Coal Bed Methane, Active	1,073	0	0	0
Coal Bed Methane, Inactive	65	0	0	0
Gas, Active	7,238	0	0	0
Gas, Inactive	2,569	0	0	0
Gas Storage, Active	270	0	0	0
Gas Storage, Inactive	18	0	0	0
Injection, Active	1,135	0	0	0
Injection, Inactive	757	0	0	0
Oil, Active	7,554	0	0	0
Oil, Inactive	4,579	0	0	0
Oil & Gas, Active	1	0	0	0
Total	25,259	0	0	0

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Board of Oil and Gas, September 2012

### **Montana Annual Oil and Gas Production (Barrels)**



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, October 2012

### **Pipelines**

	Montana		Senate District 46		House Dis	House District 91		House District 92	
	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	
Crude Oil	90	1,970	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Natural Gas	360	3,301	14	57	13	56	1	2	
Refined Product	47	805	2	27	1	24	1	3	
Other	24	402	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	521	6,477	16	84	14	79	2	5	

Source: Montana State Library, Pipeline Intregrity Management Mapping Application, December 2006

### Wildlife and Recreation

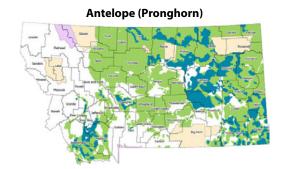
Montana is blessed with a wealth of wildlife and habitat diversity. These resources provide exceptional opportunities for recreation and contribute substantially to the state's economy and quality of life. Good information is critical to maintain this valuable heritage as the state grows and develops.

### **Recreation Area (Acres)**

	Senate District 46
Fishing Access Sites	487
Fishing Conservation Areas	0
State Parks	142
Wildlife Conservation Easements	4,344
Wildlife Management Areas	60,072
Wildlife Protection Areas	0
Total	65,045

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks, September 2012

### **Big Game Distribution**



### **Animal Species Diversity**

		Senate District 46	% of Montana
	Montana (Count)	(Count)	Species
Amphibians	13	6	46
Birds	308	250	81
Fish	54	13	24
Mammals	103	71	69
Reptiles	17	9	53

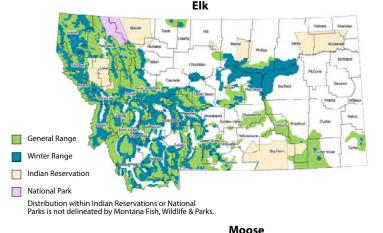
Source: Montana Natural Heritage Program, September 2012

### **Block Management Acreage**

There are a total of 9,093,377 acres of Block Management land (including Plum Creek\*) in the State of Montana. Senate District 46 contains 149,209 or 2% of those acres.

\*Plum Creek land in FWP's Regions 1 and 2 are included in these statistics. Although they are part of the Block Management Program, they are not traditional BMA's and are managed differently.

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012



### -Wildlife Highlights-

For more information on animals, plants, and habitats in your Senate District, visit the Montana Natural Heritage Program at <a href="http://mtnhp.org">http://mtnhp.org</a>. Resources include:

- Montana Field Guide an encyclopedia of the distribution, status, and biology of Montana's animals, plants, and biological communities
- MapViewer interactive maps of animals, plants, land cover, and land management

 Land Management Maps – public lands, conservation easements,
 Common Yellowthroat General Observations Range

and special designationsWetland and riparian mapping information

 Reports on Montana's Species of Concern

 Quick responses to data requests and answers from expert scientists on Montana's plants, animals, and biological communities.

### **Common Yellowthroat**

Geothlypis trichas

The Common Yellowthroat occupies thick vegetation, usually in and around wetland and riparian areas, throughout Montana.



## Out of the state o

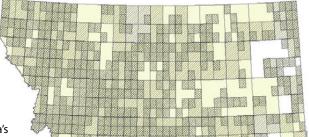
Mule Deer



**White-Tailed Deer** 

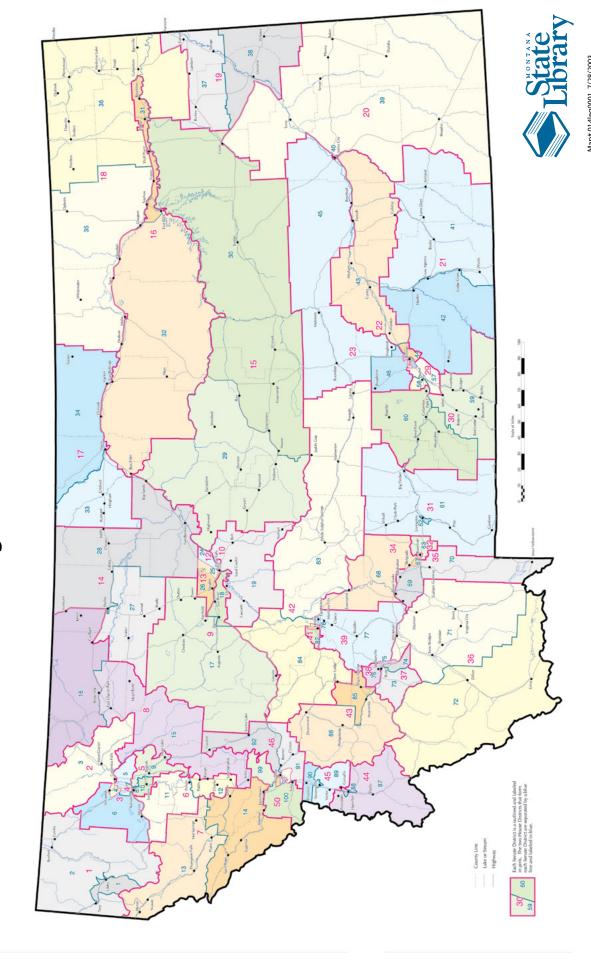


Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012



Source: Montana Natural Heritage Program, September 2012

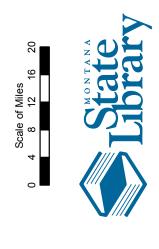
Montana Legislative District 2005 - 2014

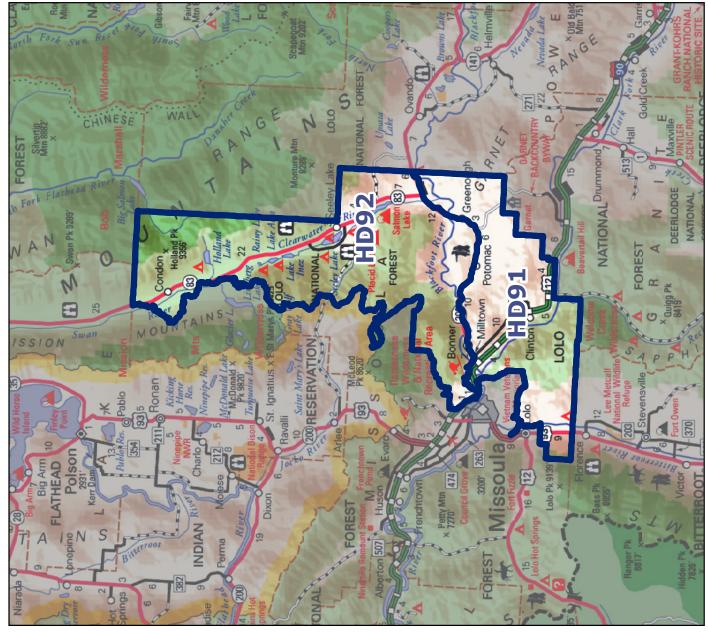


## Montana Senate District 46









### **Online Resources Directory**

### **Montana State Library**

1515 East 6th Avenue PO Box 201800 Helena, MT 59620 (406) 444-3115

### http://msl.mt.gov



### **Statewide Library Resources**

- Discover It! Montana State Library Catalog
- · Montana Library Directory

### http://mymontanalibrary.org

http://mtslr.org

http://msl.mt.gov/For Librarians/Library Directory

### **Montana State Digital Library**

- Library Information Services
  - MT.GOV Connect
  - Montana State Publications Online
  - Find Resources Online
- MSL Geographic Information
  - Montana Geographic Information Clearinghouse
  - Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure
  - · Water Information System
- Natural Heritage Program
  - · Montana Field Guide
  - MapViewer
  - Species of Concern Reports Animals
  - Species of Concern Reports Plants

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/connect

http://statepublications.mt.gov

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/Find Resources Online

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/gis

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/msdi

http://msl.msl.gov/geoinfo/water

http://mtnhp.org

http://fieldguide.mt.gov

http://mtnhp.org/mapviewer

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=a

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=p

### **Montana Talking Book Library**

- Online catalogs and services WebOpac
- BARD Braille and Audio Reading Download

### http://msl.mt.gov/talking book library

http://www.klasweb.msl.mt.gov

https://nlsbard.loc.gov/mt1a

### **Montana State Library In-House Partners**

- · Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks
- Natural Resources Conservation Service

http://fwp.mt.gov

http://www.mt.nrcs.usda.gov

**Legislative Snapshot** 

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative snapshot

### **Legislative Snapshot 2013**

Includes information for the State of Montana, Senate District 47, and House Districts 93 and 94.

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/



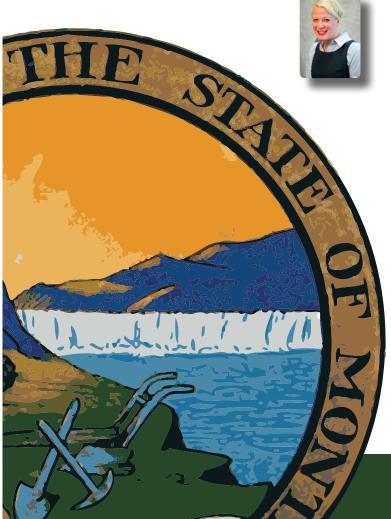


Senate District 47
Senator Dick Barrett (D)
219 Agnes Avenue
Missoula, MT 59801-8730



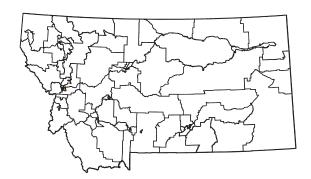
House District 93 **Representative Douglas Coffin (D)**4730 Mark Court

Missoula, MT 59803



House District 94 **Representative Ellie Boldman Hill (D)**412 S 3rd Street W

Missoula, MT 59801-2527





### **Letter from the Montana State Librarian**

On behalf of the Montana State Library, I would like to welcome you to the 2013 legislative session. We appreciate your dedication and hard work on behalf of all Montanans. We hope that this information booklet, compiled by our information experts and full of data on issues of state and national importance, will help inform many of the decisions you have to make in the coming months.

The 2013 Legislative Snapshot includes a wide range of information on issues that affect Montanans. You will find information on our state's economy and the economic impact on your constituents. High-speed, broadband Internet access is essential in this information age and the Snapshot includes a current view of the availability of broadband and Internet services across the state. Education is always an important issue, and you will find relevant information on our state's public schools



and test scores. Throughout Montana, libraries serve as community anchors; we've highlighted the programs and services offered to Montanans through their local libraries. Finally, land, wildlife, and recreation will always be an important part of Montana life, and we've pulled several highlights from our collection that might help guide your decision-making this session. Based on feedback we received from legislators in 2011, we are pleased to make much more of the data available by legislative districts. And we are pleased to provide much of the information in mapped form. Using the Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure, a set of standardized geospatial data, these maps tell powerful stories that will further your understanding of the topics highlighted.

The Montana State Library is a small and very unique agency. We employ librarians, geographers, and natural resource specialists and we partner with botanists, zoologists and ecologists. We work closely with federal and state agencies and local and tribal governments. We manage an enormous collection of state government information in all formats, keeping Montanans informed about the work of their government. And we ensure that Montana's blind and physically disabled citizens have access to reading materials and information.

We also work on behalf of all of Montana's libraries to help them provide the latest and best information, technology and library services to their patrons – your constituents – whether it's downloadable ebooks, public access computers, online information resources, or the latest bestseller. Without the Montana State Library, Montana libraries would not be able to afford these resources and services for their patrons, all of which are being used in record numbers. In this age of information – most of which is only accessed online – the Montana State Library, through libraries across the state, provides a vital link that affects Montanans in a multitude of ways.

We created this booklet for you not only to provide vital information to help you make difficult decisions in the coming months, but to demonstrate the power of what a diverse staff with amazingly diverse skills can do to make information, in many different forms, available to every Montanan. Our work empowers Montanans by providing access to information, enhancing learning in families and communities, and building 21st Century skills. Knowing that our work makes a difference makes us very proud.

We hope that you use this Legislative Snapshot throughout the session. And we hope that you will stop by to see us – in person or virtually. Whether you visit us at our library or online, you will be able to browse our collection of government and natural resource information, get help to research a specific issue, or find a quiet place to work or meet with colleagues. We are located one block east of the Capitol, behind the Montana Historical Society, at the north end of the Justice building. And of course, our services are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week at <a href="http://msl.mt.gov">http://msl.mt.gov</a>.

Sincerely,

Jennie Stapp

### Senate District 47 House District 93 House District 94

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Find additional Senate and House district data, interactive maps, and even more resources online at http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/.

Juni Stepp

### The Montana Economy and Theories of Economic Growth

Source: Montana Department of Labor and Industries

It has been an interesting five years for the Montana and U.S. economies, including the deepest and longest U.S. recession since the Great Depression and a slow economic recovery. Montana outperformed the U.S. economy during the recession and recovery, losing only 4.4% of our pre-recession personal income peak compared to 5.6% nationally. Further, since hitting the trough in 2009, Montana's personal income growth has outpaced the U.S. by about 3 percentage points, while the state's payroll job growth has increased by 3.4% compared to 3.1% nationally. Montana's 2012 job growth promises to be strong. From June 2011 to June 2012, Montana added almost 9,800 jobs for an annual growth rate of 2.1% -- above forecasted expectations and above the long-term growth rate of 1.2%. Montana's economy is returning to growth despite the many national and international challenges.

The various forces causing the recession and slow recovery are evident in the quarterly personal income statistics in Figure 1. The national slowdown in the overall economy and particularly in the housing market was first noted in the summer of 2007, but personal income for both the U.S. and Montana continued to expand until the financial crisis in the third and fourth quarters of 2008. Wall Street losses translated into income and job losses on Main Streets in Montana. Although the U.S. recession officially ended in June 2009, Montana continued to lose income until the first quarter of 2010.



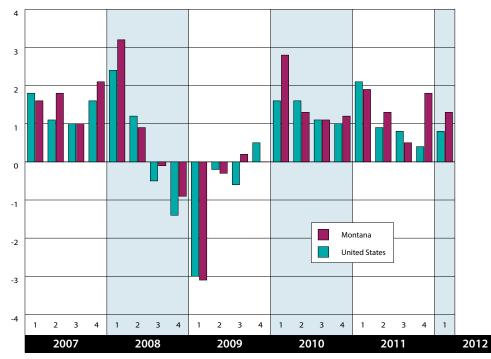
Then, just as the U.S. economy turned upward, global problems came to the forefront. The Eurozone's sovereign debt crisis moderated the U.S. recovery, with the first Greece bailout occurring in the second quarter of 2010. As one of America's largest export customers, Europe's economic slowdown reduced the demand for U.S. goods, in addition to increasing uncertainty and risk in the global financial system. In fact, overall global growth slowed from 5.2% in 2010 to 3.8% in 2011, while the advanced

economies that make up the majority of the U.S. export customers slowed from 3% in 2010 to 1.4% in 2011. The last few years have taught Montanans that our economic fortunes are strongly tied to the performance of global and national economies.

Domestic factors have also played a role in the slow emergence of the economy out of the recession. Throughout the 2007 to 2012 period, oil and gas price spikes caused temporary shocks to the economy. Higher fuel prices reduce the amount of discretionary dollars consumers have to spend in grocery stores, restaurants, and retail stores, thus slowing job growth. Also, during the summer of 2011, the federal debt ceiling increase debate increased the uncertainty about future government spending and the safety of U.S. financial instruments. With government spending equaling roughly 20% of the Gross Domestic Product, any large change to that spending would have an impact on the economy. Businesses are still in the shadow of this fiscal uncertainty. Current national fiscal plans call for spending cuts and tax increases equal to about 3.8% of GDP in January 2013, which would likely send the U.S. economy into a shallow recession.iii Businesses and consumers who are reliant on this spending are less likely to make decisions or take on risk in such an uncertain environment.

Like personal income, Montana's payroll employment was impacted by the financial crises, starting with employment losses in the fourth quarter of 2008. Job losses continued throughout 2009 and 2010 before starting recovery in 2011. Wages recovered earlier than employment growth, with the total amount

Figure 1: Montana and U.S. Personal Income Growth

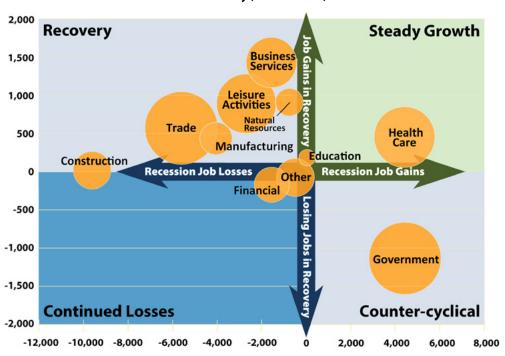


Source: Quarterly Personal Income Data, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

of wages paid to Montana workers starting to increase in the second quarter of 2010. These wage gains translated into job growth in 2011 as the spending of more wages stimulated demand in the high-employment consumer industries. The average annual wage increased by 3.5% in 2011, driving Montana's average annual wage over \$35,000 for the first time.

Payroll employment grew at about 0.9% in 2011, but private employment grew much faster at 1.4%. The job growth by industry is illustrated in Figure 2. The job change during the recession years of 2007 to 2010 is shown on the horizontal axis compared to the past year of recovery on the vertical axis. The size of the bubble indicates the size of the industry employment in 2011. Total job growth in recent years has been slower than private job growth because the government sector shed jobs in 2010 and 2011. Figure 2 includes all public employees in the government bubble, even though many public workers are in the education, health care, or construction industries. Public employment represents roughly 20% of total employment in 2011, with 11% of total employment in local government, 6% in state government, and 3% in the federal government. The government share of total employment has been slowly decreasing over time, although it increased a few percentage points during the recession. The government share returned to its downward trend in the last year. Government is placed in the counter-cyclical quadrant in Figure 2, as it added about 4,400 jobs during the recession and then lost about 1,100 jobs in 2011. Counter-cyclical government employment growth helps stabilize the economy during recessionary periods and helps accelerate the return to growth.

Figure 2: Industry Job Change during the Recession (2007 to 2010) and Recovery (2010 to 2011)



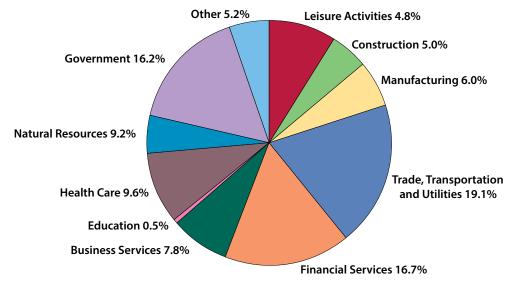
Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

The health care industry has added jobs throughout the recession and recovery, adding almost 5,000 jobs over the last five years. Only the financial services industry (which includes real estate) and other services posted employment losses in 2011, with all other industries in recovery with job gains. Business services, including administration and professional services, added the most jobs in 2011, followed by natural resources (including oil and gas mining) and the leisure activities sector

(which includes restaurants, bars, entertainment, and hotels). Trade, manufacturing, and construction posted the most losses during the recession, but all three industries are back on the recovery path with job gains in 2011. Wood product manufacturing and residential construction have been slow to recover in the aftermath of the national housing downturn, but other manufacturing and commercial and industrial construction posted job gains over the past year.

Figure 2 illustrates the size of each industry by the size of the industry's bubble, with trade, health care, government, and leisure activities employing the most workers. However, employment is only one way to contribute to the economy. Figure 3 illustrates the contribution of each industry to Montana's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Although health care represents 15% of Montana's total workforce, it contributes 10% of Montana's GDP. Similarly, the leisure activities sector comprises 13% of employment, but contributes only 5% of GDP. Other industries contribute more to GDP than to employment. The financial services industry, which includes real estate, contributes 17% of Montana's GDP, but only 5% of Montana's employment. The manufacturing and natural resource sectors also contribute significant GDP (15% combined), but are a small percentage of employment (7%). No industry is more important than another, but each industry has different roles to play in the economy.

Figure 3. Montana Gross Domestic Product by Industry, 2011



Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

Figure 4: Top 10 Exports from Montana to the Rest of the World (millions)

1.	Bulk Wheat	881.8
2.	Mineral Fuel, Oil, etc.	374.2
3.	Inorganic Chemicals	346.4
4.	Industrial Machinery (including computers)	197.9
5.	Vehicles, Parts, etc.	114.9
6.	Cereals	60.5
7.	Ores, Slag & Ash	60.2
8.	Salt, Sulfur, Earth & Stone	57.6
9.	Aircraft, Parts, etc.	40.3
10	Optic, Medical or Surgical Instruments	37.6

Source: Montana Department of Commerce, Office of Trade and International Relations, 2011

The manufacturing and natural resources industries are also important because of the amount of exports they provide for our economy. Exports bring new wealth into our economy, which then drives economic growth in all industries as the money is circulated through our economy. Figure 4 illustrates the top 10 Montana exports. Many are raw natural resources from the agriculture and mining industries, or manufacturing products that add value to the raw commodities. Overall, Montana's exports increased by 14% in 2011. Montana's largest export customers include other states, Canada, Asia, and Europe. Based on data from the first half of 2012, Montana exports may decrease slightly in 2012 because of slower economic growth in many of our non-U.S. global trading partners.v

The western portion of Montana was harder hit by the recession and global slowdown compared to the eastern portion of the state. 2011 unemployment rates by region are shown in Figure 5. The large job losses in wood product manufacturing had a disproportional effect in Northwestern Montana, while the large recessionary job losses in construction had the largest impact in both the Northwest and around the Bozeman region. These two areas continue to have the highest unemployment rates in 2011. In contrast, the Eastern portion of the state was less impacted by the recession because of a heavy reliance on energy, agriculture, health care, and government – all industries that performed relatively well during the recession. The unemployment rate in the East was only 4.7% in 2011. The development of the Bakken oil shale has brought a great deal of development into the

region, both in the primary oil and gas mining industry and in related business services, such as environmental engineering and employment firms. Although unemployment in the western portion of the state continues to be high, job growth has returned to all Montana regions. In fact, the Southwest region of the state (including Butte, Bozeman, Dillon, and Helena) has led the state in job gains as we have exited the recession, leading the Southwest region's unemployment rate to decrease slightly in 2011 to 6.1% from 6.6% in 2010.

All of Montana's regions are expected to post job gains in 2012, with continued growth expected in 2013. However, job growth is expected to remain slower than before the recession for several years. The Montana Department of Labor and Industry's job projections expect 1.4% job growth in 2012 and 2013, compared to the 2.2% annual growth that the state experienced from 2000 to 2007 prior to the recession. In many ways, the rapid economic growth prior to the recession was artificially high because of the low interest rates that caused a growth bubble. Slower expected growth is simply a result of being outside the bubble period.

Growth is also expected to be slower in the future because of cutbacks in government spending and slower growth in consumer spending as Americans save and try to reduce their debt loads. With government spending comprising about 20% and consumption comprising about 70% of aggregate demand, the slowdown in these sectors will translate into slower overall economic growth. Lower domestic demand from consumers and governments will lead many businesses to slow production or look abroad to foreign markets to supplement growth. Both alternatives may lead to slower employment growth domestically. Further, a slowing global economy will likely moderate Montana export growth in 2012 and 2013, although global demand is expected to return in later years.

Despite domestic and global challenges, Montana's economy has proven to be incredibly resilient in the last few years. Montana's economy is now in recovery, adding over 9,800 jobs in the last year, and posting over two years of personal income and wage gains. Although unemployment remains undesirably high, Montana's job growth has re-employed out-of-work Montanans and brought stronger wages back to workers and their families. Future years are expected to bring continued growth to our state as our industries continue recovery from the recession, and the Bakken development provides new opportunities for income growth and entrepreneurialism.

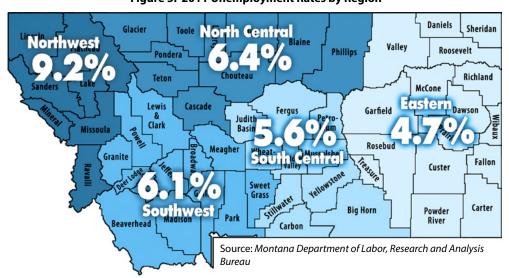


Figure 5: 2011 Unemployment Rates by Region

i The long-term growth rate of 1.2% for Montana's total employment growth is based on employment data from 1976 to 2011 using the Local Area Unemployment Statistics published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Montana Department of Labor and Industry (DLI). Job growth forecasts based on this series by DLI suggested job growth of only 0.9% in 2011.

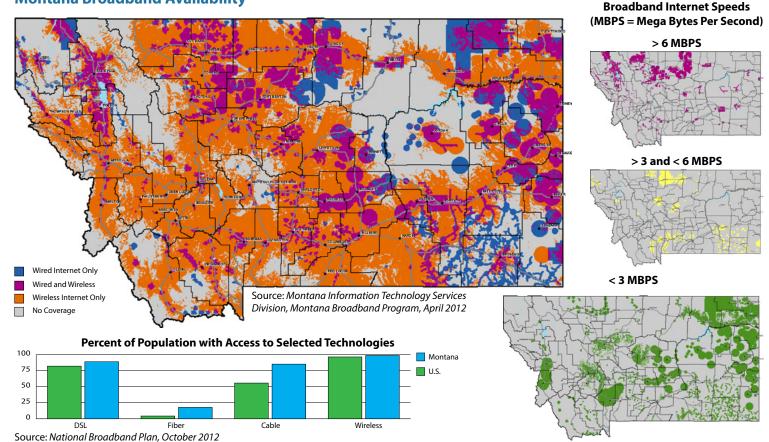
ii International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2012. www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2012/01/weodata/index.aspx.

iii Global Insight, "U.S. Economy: The Fiscal Cliff" June 28, 2012 and Congressional Budget Office, "An Update to the Budget and Economic Outlook: Fiscal Years 2012 to 2022" Aug. 22, 2012.

iv For more information on employment and wage growth, please see the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Labor Day Report 2012, available at <a href="http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913">http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913</a> LDR-12.pdf.

v WiserTrade, U.S. State Exports by NAICS Industry. At <u>www.wisertrade.org</u>. See footnote 2 for growth projections.

### **Montana Broadband Availability**



### **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program**

Under the Broadband Technologies Opportunities Program (BTOP) funded by the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA) and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the Montana State Library is partnering with 44 of Montana's public libraries to expand access to free, high-speed Internet to 86% of the state's population by 2013. Funds have supported: increased broadband speeds; decreased patron wait time; improved access by purchasing ADA compliant

software, hardware, and furniture, and through minor renovation projects aimed at increasing accessibility of computing center facilities; digital literacy training; and a mobile computer lab.

### **Highlights include:**

- Increased average statewide library broadband speeds from 3.55 mbps to 15 mbps
- Added 478 public workstations (212 desktops, 46 children's computers, 200 laptops, 17 touchscreens and 3 iMacs) for a total of 781

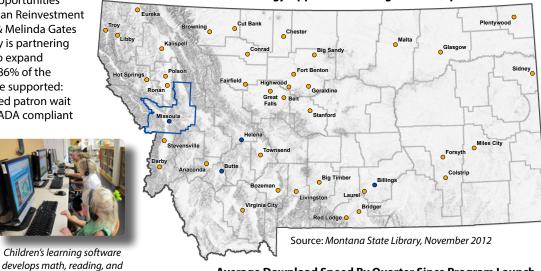
critical-thinking skills

- Decreased average wait time from 20 minutes to less than 5 minutes
- Provided digital literacy training to over 70,000 Montanans and 1,200 librarians on topics such as employment resources, tax filing, self-help law, Internet and email, and computer basics

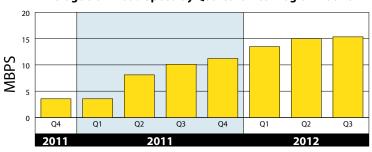
### **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program Participants**

Source: Montana Information Technology Services Division,

Montana Broadband Program, April 2012



### Average Download Speed By Quarter Since Program Launch



Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

### **Demographics**

### **2010 Poverty and Median Income Estimates**

		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	47	93	94
Median Household Income	43,872	42,150	42,917	41,927
% in Poverty All Ages	15	22	28	16
% in Poverty Ages Under 18	19	19	19	18

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

### Percent of Households With One or More Persons 65 Years and Over

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 47	District 93	District 94
One or More 65 and Over	25	17	14	19
One Person	10	5	5	5
Two Or More Persons	14	12	10	14
Family	14	11	9	13
Nonfamily	1	0	1	0

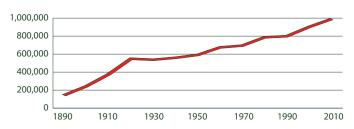
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### **Percent of Change in Number of Housing Units**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 47	District 93	District 94
2000 Census	412,633	7,061	3,014	4,047
2010 Census	482,825	8,294	4,032	4,262
Percent of Change	+ 17.0	+ 17.5	+ 33.8	+ 5.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Censes

### Montana Historic Population Growth 1890 - 2010 Censes

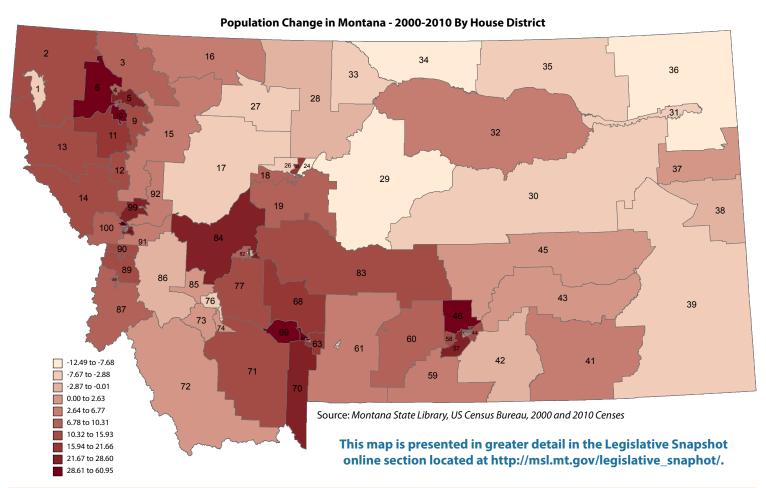


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1890 - 2010 Censes

### 2010 Census Data

	Total	Male	Female
United States	308,745,538	151,781,326	156,964,212
Under 5 years	20,201,362	10,319,427	9,881,935
Under 18 years	74,181,467	37,945,136	36,236,331
18 to 64 years	194,356,087	96,473,230	97,882,857
65 years and over	40,267,984	17,362,960	22,905,024
Montana	989,415	496,667	492,748
Under 5 years	62,423	32,129	30,294
Under 18 years	223,563	114,909	108,654
18 to 64 years	619,110	313,713	305,397
65 years and over	146,742	68,045	78,697

Source: US Census Bureau, 2010 Census



### **Demographics**

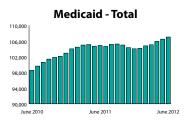
### **Veteran Population Projections**

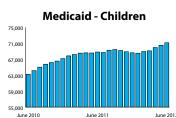
Montana is ranked second among the states for percent of the civilian population 18 years and over who are veterans. (12.3 percent, U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey)

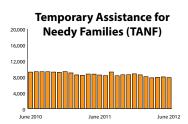
		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	47	93	94
Civilian population (>18)	746,963	17,109	9,661	7,448
Non Veterans	646,089	15,789	8,991	6,798
Veterans	100,874	1,320	670	650
% of Gulf War (>9/01)	9.0%	7%	6%	8%
% of Gulf War (8/90-8/01)	15%	16%	15%	17%
Vietnam era	37%	43%	45%	42%
Korean War	13%	8%	11%	5%
World War II	10%	14%	10%	18%

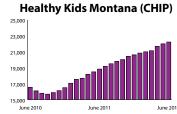
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services Selected Eligibles - Monthly Enrollment





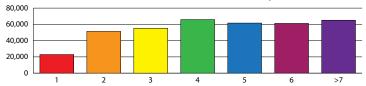




Source: Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services, August 2012

### **Montana Median Income By Household Size**

Median Income for All Households: 43,872



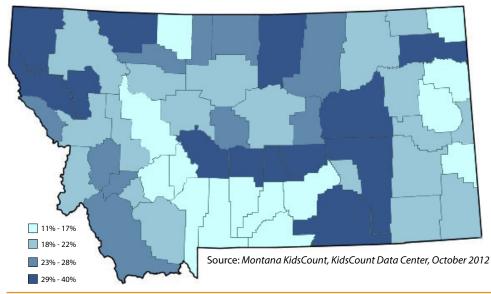
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### Percent of Individuals Below Poverty Level (12 Month Period)

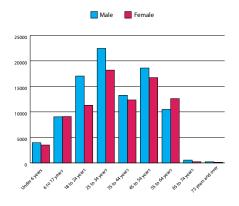
		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 47	District 93	District 94
Total (Count)	138,109	4,257	2,719	1,538
Males	46.2%	40.6%	40.0%	41.5%
Under 5 years	5.0%	0.8%	0.9%	0.7%
5 years	1.1%	0.4%	0.6%	0.0%
6 to 11 years	4.8%	2.6%	2.1%	3.6%
12 to 14 years	2.1%	1.9%	2.4%	0.9%
15 years	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	0.7%	0.5%	1.0%
18 to 24 years	8.6%	20.9%	21.7%	19.5%
25 to 34 years	5.5%	3.9%	2.9%	5.6%
35 to 44 years	4.6%	5.5%	6.0%	4.6%
45 to 54 years	5.3%	0.7%	0.0%	2.0%
55 to 64 years	3.8%	1.8%	1.4%	2.3%
65 to 74 years	1.6%	0.9%	1.4%	0.0%
> 75 years	1.4%	0.5%	0.0%	1.4%
Females	53.8%	59.4%	60.0%	58.5%
Under 5 years	5.1%	2.7%	3.4%	1.6%
5 years	0.8%	3.5%	1.4%	7.3%
6 to 11 years	4.7%	3.1%	2.0%	5.0%
12 to 14 years	2.0%	1.1%	0.0%	3.1%
15 years	0.7%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
18 to 24 years	11.0%	35.7%	39.5%	29.0%
25 to 34 years	7.3%	5.4%	5.8%	4.7%
35 to 44 years	5.0%	2.4%	2.4%	2.5%
45 to 54 years	5.5%	2.9%	3.5%	2.0%
55 to 64 years	4.3%	0.6%	0.4%	0.8%
65 to 74 years	2.2%	1.0%	0.9%	1.2%
> 75 years	3.5%	0.8%	0.5%	1.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### Montana Child Poverty By County (Percent - 2009)



### **Montana Health Insurance Coverage Status**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey

### **Indexes**

Population	Monton	Canada District 47	Have District 63	Harras Birthia B
Population	Montana	Senate District 47	House District 93	House District 94
Total population	989,415	21,290	11,854	9,436
Median age (years)	146 742	27	24 832	1.012
Total population - 65 years and over	146,742 619,110	1,844 15,476	8,936	1,012 6,540
Total population - 18 to 64 years Total population - under 18 years	223,563	3,970	2,086	1,884
Total population - under 19 years  Total population - under 5 years	62,423	1,180	603	577
One race	964,439	20,708	11,539	9,169
White	884,961	19,586	10,805	8,781
Black/African American	4,027	109	75	34
American Indian/Alaska Native	62,555	496	300	196
Asian	6,253	388	295	93
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	668	7	6	1
Some other race	5,975	122	58	64
Two or more races	24,976	582	315	267
Hispanic/Latino	28,565	592	313	279
Social	Montana	Senate District 47	House District 93	House District 9
Total households	401,328	8,001	3,930	4,071
Average household size	2	2	2	2
Average family size	3	3	3	3
Family households (families)	256,130	4,466	2,218	2,248
Male householder, no wife present, family	15,368	236	52	184
Male householder, no wife present, family - with own children under 18 years	9,016	117	28	89
Female householder, no husband present, family	33,651	611	321	290
Female householder, no husband present, family - with own children under 18 years	21,355	426	245	181
Nonfamily households	145,198	3,535	1,712	1,823
Householder living alone	116,779	2,102 387	845	1,257
Householder living alone - 65 years and over Households with one or more people under 18 years	41,923 116,926	2,080	181 1,086	206 994
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	99,541	1,325	568	757
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	235,983	9,740	6,455	3,285
Nursery school, preschool	13,206	155	66	89
Kindergarten	12,085	279	92	187
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	96,195	1,846	928	918
High school (grades 9-12)	52,304	776	429	347
College or graduate school	62,193	6,684	4,940	1,744
Economic	Montana	Senate District 47	House District 93	House District 94
Employment status - population 16 years and over	778,518	17,479	9,853	7,626
Civilian labor force - employed	476,195	10,590	5,605	4,985
Civilian labor force - unemployed	28,683	587	411	176
Armed forces	3,737	34	34	0
Not in labor force	269,903	6,268	3,803	2,465
Females 16 years and over in labor force	391,139	9,440	5,315	4,125
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18	15	15	16
Mean earnings (dollars)	55,129	59,907	66,659	53,532
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	15,179	18,618	20,935	16,921
Mean retirement income (dollars)	18,679	23,793	25,071	22,726
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	7,895	6,627	0	6,627
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	2,954	2,539	900	4,060
Median family income (dollars) Mean family income (dollars)	55,725 68,016	66,967 88,412	76,288 104,786	60,287 72,256
		•		
Housing	Montana	Senate District 47	House District 93	House District 9
Total housing units	471,723	8,388	4,091	4,297
Occupied housing units	401,328	8,001	3,930	4,071
Vacant housing units	70,395	387	161	226
Homeowner vacancy rate	2	0	0	C
Rental vacancy rate Built 2005 or later	10.005	4	3	4
Owner-occupied	18,895 277,023	195	170 1,960	25 2,259
	777.073	4,219	1,900	2.259
Renter-occupied	124,305	3,782	1,970	1,812

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census/2006-2010 American Community Survey

Housing units with a mortgage Housing units without a mortgage

Median (dollars)

173,300

162,090 114,933 295,800

2,998

1,221

247,100

1,580

679

369,500

1,418

542

### **Accredited Schools**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 47	District 93	District 94
Elementaries	440	4	1	3
Middle Schools	49	1	0	1
Grades 7-8 Schools	164	0	0	0
High Schools	185	2	1	1
Total	838	7	2	5

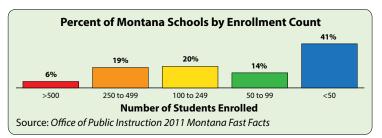
Source: Montana State Library, Montana Office of Public Instruction, September 2012

### **Montana School Libraries**

Per MCA 20-7-202, each school in Montana maintains a school library.

Average circulation per library per year	13,788
Access to Statewide Databases	100%
No summer library hours	83%

Source: 2012 Montana School Library Data Survey



### **Montana Test Scores - Achievement Levels**

### 4th Grade Reading

2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
31%	29%	25%	27%	27%
69%	71%	75%	73%	73%
65%	64%	61%	65%	64%
35%	36%	39%	35%	36%
	31% 69% 65%	31% 29% 69% 71% 65% 64%	31% 29% 25% 69% 71% 75% 65% 64% 61%	31% 29% 25% 27% 69% 71% 75% 73% 65% 64% 61% 65%

### 8th Grade Reading

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	18%	18%	15%	16%	14%
At or above basic	82%	82%	85%	84%	86%
Below proficient	63%	63%	61%	62%	58%
At or above proficient	37%	37%	39%	38%	42%

### 4th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	19%	15%	12%	12%	13%
At or above basic	81%	85%	88%	88%	87%
Below proficient	69%	62%	56%	55%	55%
At or above proficient	31%	38%	44%	45%	45%

### 8th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	21%	20%	21%	18%	17%
At or above basic	79%	80%	79%	82%	83%
Below proficient	65%	64%	62%	56%	54%
At or above proficient	35%	36%	38%	44%	46%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2012

## 0 - 59% 60 - 69% 70 - 79% 80 - 89% 90 - 100% Source: Montana State Library, Montana Office of Public Instruction, October 2012

**Montana High School Graduation Rates By High School District** 

### 4th Graders Who Scored Below Proficient Reading Level

By Family Income	2011
Eligible for free/reduced school lunch	77%
Not eligible for free/reduced school lunch	55%

By Race and Hispanic Origin	2011
White	61%
Hispanic or Latino	77%
American Indian	86%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2011

### **Early Literacy**

For low-income children in particular, a "readiness gap" fuels much of what has become known as the achievement gap. The readiness gap grows exponentially between birth and kindergarten due to differences in children's resources and opportunities for physical, linguistic, cognitive, social, emotional, and behavioral development. This gap continues to grow as children attend K-12 school.

Nearly 2/3 of Montana's fourth graders cannot read at a proficient level. The fact is that the fourth-graders who cannot meet proficient levels in reading today are all too likely to become our nation's lowest-income, least-skilled, least-productive, and most costly citizens tomorrow. Low achievement in reading, which begins with opportunistic differences starting at birth, has important long-term consequences in terms of individual earning potential, global competitiveness, and general productivity.

Source: MontanaKidsCount, September 2011

# Montana Head Start Locations Lincole Routers Routers

### Libraries

There are 769 libraries in the Montana Library Directory. Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries. For more detailed information on Montana's libraries visit http://www.msl.mt.gov/ For\_Librarians/Library\_Directory/. See the Education page for more information about Montana's school libraries.

	Montana	Senate District 47	House District 93	House District 94
		District 47	District 93	District 34
Public	82	1	1	1
Branches	34	3	3	3
Bookmobiles	3	0	0	0
Academic	26	3	3	3
Institutional	2	0	0	0
School	562	32	32	30
Special	57	3	3	3
Other	3	0	0	0
Total	769	42	42	40

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### **Montana's Cultural Heritage**

In partnership with the Montana Historical Society and other organizations, the Montana State Library promotes preservation of and online

access to our state's cultural heritage. The Montana Memory Project website makes a variety of historic as well as contemporary resources available in digital format for education, business, pleasure, and lifelong learning.



Fire trucks at Presbyterian Church, Lewistown, MT

http://mtmemory.org/.

### **Connecting to Collections**

The Montana Historical Society and the Montana State Library partnered on a statewide project to assess the preservation needs of collections at Montana's more than 400 cultural organizations. The assessment documented the need for training, environmental

monitoring, on-site surveys of collections and facilities, and disaster preparedness assistance.

### **Montana Talking Book Library**

### Services for Montanans with Visual, Physical and Reading Disabilities

The Montana State Library supports free specialized and direct accessible library services to Montanans with visual and physical disabilities through the Montana Talking Book Library (MTBL). The number of veterans served has increased to 12.4% of all patrons. Overall patrons have increased by 15%. MTBL circulation has increased by 15.16%. The Patron Outreach Project is designed to connect more Montanans with MTBL services.

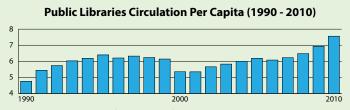
MTBL's local recordings and national digitization projects continue to progress and offer a wider variety of digital

audio books to patrons in both physical delivery and digital BARD (Braille and Audio Reading Download) delivery programs. These are designed to meet patrons' needs at their personal resource and skills level, including homebound patrons.

For more information: http://msl.mt.gov/tbl/ OR 1-800-332-3400

### **Montana Public Libraries Fast Facts**

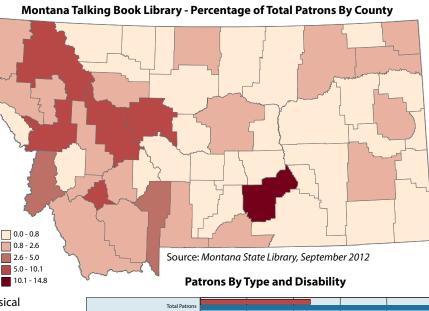
- Montana's public libraries hold 3,719,920 items.
- Montanans visited their public libraries an average of five times throughout the year, for a total of 4,599,660 visits in 2011.
- Montana library patrons checked out 7,519,019 items in 2011, about eight items per person.
- Librarians in Montana's public libraries fielded 465,036 reference questions in SFY 2011, or 8,934 questions per week.
- 100% of all Montana libraries provide Internet access to patrons
- Nearly half of all Montanans (467,303) have a library card.

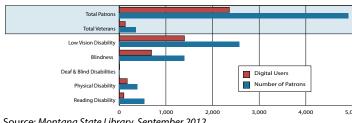


Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### **Courier Project**

As access to quality information has become a vital part of our lives, the Montana State Library is partnering with libraries on a number of ways to share information and materials affordably and dependably. One of these methods is the Montana Courier Project, which uses a commercial courier service to ship library materials and resources around the state. As participation has grown, libraries are seeing increasingly significant savings in the cost of moving library materials around the state.





### Libraries

The Montana State Library works on behalf of all Montana libraries to help them provide the latest and best information and library services to their patrons – your constituents. We negotiate on behalf of libraries across the state to get the best rate on cuttingedge library products and services, keeping libraries relevant and engaged in their local communities. Our statewide suite of resource sharing tools through our unique group services contract with Online Computing Library Center (OCLC) enables patrons to borrow library materials from anywhere in the world and provides Montana collections to citizens of the world. Discover It, a new statewide search tool for libraries, makes the patron's discovery experience into a one stop, "Googlelike" experience. Without statewide library projects, some of which are listed here, many Montanans would be left behind in this age of information.

### **Participating Libraries**

Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries that are participating in the following statewide projects.

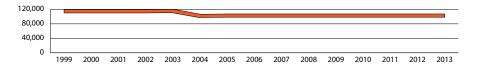
		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 47	District 93	District 94
Statewide Databases	769	42	42	40
OCLC	769	42	42	40
OCLC Group Services	252	14	14	13
Montana Shared Catalog	163	27	27	26
MontanaLibrary2Go	88	1	1	1
Ready2Read	72	1	1	1
Courier Project	46	5	5	5
Montana Memory Project	34	2	2	2

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### -State Aid Dollars for Public Libraries-

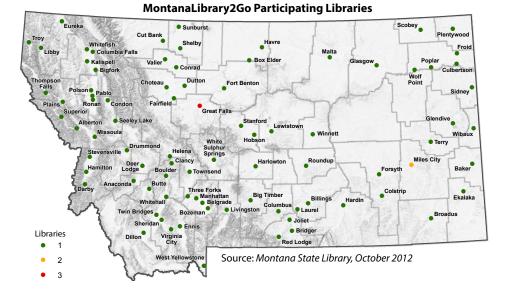
State aid to public libraries is provided through the Information Access Montana Act (IAMA) passed by the Montana Legislature in 1989. The act is designed to broaden access to existing information by strengthening public libraries, augment and extend services provided by public libraries, and permit new types of library services based on local need. For fiscal year 2013, a total of \$102,830 was distributed amongst the state's 82 public libraries.

### State Aid for Montana Public Libraries (1999 - 2013)



	Per	PerSq	
State Aid for Public Libraries in Senate District 47	Capita \$	Mile \$	Total \$
Missoula Public Library, Missoula	9,903	235	10,138

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012



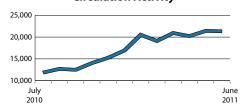
### Statewide Databases and HomeworkMT

Thanks to an allocation from the Montana legislature, the Montana State Library offers statewide periodical databases to all Montana library patrons. Access to this completely online collection - accessible in the library, at home, or on a mobile device - includes hundreds of journals and thousands of full text articles on everything from business resources to health information. Montanans performed nearly 6.5 million searches within the "Discover It" statewide search tool last year. Library patrons also have access to live tutors and online homework assistance through HomeworkMT. Montana students engaged in 8,102 live tutoring sessions and 3,715 online sessions to get assistance with math, science, social studies and the GED. Adults accessed the resource for assistance with computer and financial literacy, resumes, and helping children with homework.

### MontanaLibrary2Go

The ever increasing popularity of downloadable audio and e-books makes MontanaLibrary2Go a favorite of Montana library patrons. Participating libraries deliver a growing collection of downloadable audio and e-book titles to their patrons. Titles are available for download on a wide variety of mobile devices including Kindles, iPods, iPads, iPhones and Androids. Patrons from participating libraries downloaded 206,801 titles between July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012.

### MontanaLibrary2Go Circulation Activity



Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### Libraries

### **Ready 2 Read**

The Montana State Library's Ready 2 Read program is designed to help parents and caregivers understand the value of sharing language and literacy with their children and the importance these skills play throughout a person's life. The Ready 2 Read program has provided extensive early childhood training for Montana librarians; placed early childhood materials, including age-appropriate books and toys, into libraries throughout the state; and helped Montana libraries become community hubs for healthy child and family development, which provide all parents of young children access to age appropriate reading materials and a 21st Century learning environment that will reap rewards for society far into the future.

http://ready2readmontana.org/

### **Montana GIS Portal**



The Montana GIS Portal serves as Montana's primary online resource to discover geospatial data. The Portal provides online access to hundreds of datasets in a variety of formats for use in maps, web mapping applications and geospatial analyses.

http://gisportal.msl.mt.gov/

### **State Names Authority (SNA)**

The Montana State Library is responsible for representing the State of Montana to the US Board of Geographic Names (BGN). The SNA is notified when the BGN receives proposals for new names or changes to existing names recognized by the federal government for natural features such as streams and mountains in Montana. The SNA solicits opinions on the proposals from state and local agencies and from the public, then forwards these opinions, along with the State's recommendation, to the BGN. The SNA web site at <a href="http://msl.mt.gov/geonames">http://msl.mt.gov/geonames</a> has more information and a database of all proposals made for Montana since 2002.

### 

### **Statewide Library Training**

The Montana State Library's three consultants travel throughout Montana and meet one-on-one with librarians and library trustees across the state, assisting with everything from training and technology to applying Montana library law and fundraising basics. In the last fiscal year, MSL's consultants traveled over 37,505 miles, made over 2,830 contacts and completed over 167 visits with Montana's library community.



Number of trainings 29 Number of students at trainings 450

Source: Montana State Library, October 2011 - September 2012

### **Montana Shared Catalog**

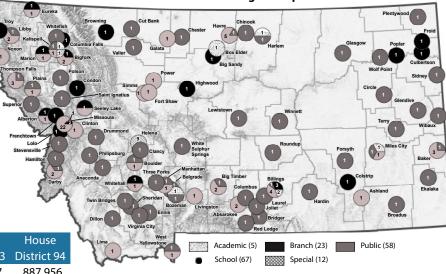
The Montana Shared Catalog helps more than 160 Montana libraries meet today's library users' demands. It gives Montanans a rich and easy-to-use catalog including more than 5 million items that patrons circulated 4,871,174 times from August 2011 to September 2012. Forty-two of the MSC member libraries have joined together in three separate groups to share their collections and patrons among their members. These resource sharing libraries are in the 4-Rivers Group (10 members in Southwestern Montana), BridgerNet Group (5 members in Gallatin County), and the Partners Group (27 members located across the state).

### **Montana Shared Catalog Circulation**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 47	District 93	District 94
Circulation	4,871,174	898,377	898,377	887,956

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

### Montana Shared Catalog Participants



Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

### **State Publications Available Online!**

The Montana State Library is digitizing our legacy print state publications collection of 37,000+ publications dating from 1874. To date, over one million pages have been digitized. These publications are available online in a variety of formats at <a href="http://statepublications.mt.gov">http://statepublications.mt.gov</a>. Use of these online items is exponentially more frequent than traditional print usage.

### **Geographic Information**

### **Montana Land Information Act**

Montana Governments and Groups Receiving MLIA Grants The Montana Land FY 2008 Through FY 2013 Information Account is funded through document Fort Peck Tribes recording fees as described Chippewa Swan Valley School District LINCOLN in MCA 7-4-2637. The Cree Tribe account supplies funds FLATHEAD for work on statewide datasets, called the Montana Salish TETON **Spatial Data Infrastructure** Kootenai Tribe (MSDI), and provides funding for local, regional, and tribal efforts to build and support GIS capacity. The statewide datasets. such as cadastral (tax parcels), aerial photography, addressed structures, and wetlands are used by local, state, tribal, federal, and private sector GIS STILL-WATER YELLOWSTON practitioners. **Montana Land Information Account Funds to State Account By Year** 750.000 Tribal Governments Grants County Grants Counties with Multiple Grants 500,000 Cities and Other Eligible Entity Grants

### **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure**

\*FY06 does not include a June 06 collection month

FY10

FY08 FY09

Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

The Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure or MSDI contains 14 Framework layers that digitally represent the physical and cultural landscape of Montana. This information is developed with private sector, local, state, and tribal programs and in cooperation with the federal government. The State of Montana partners with all levels of government to create a complete standardized set of data for Montana base maps.

These 14 layers can help improve business inefficiencies; route traffic; study sensitive species after an oil spill; plan for future development; spur economic development; deliver necessary immunization services to children in your community and more.

## MSDI represent cana. This in, local, state, the federal swith all standardized The Montana Cadastral Mapping Application is a robust mapping tool that provides access to selected Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure layers, including information on public and private land ownership.

Montana Cadastral Application http://gis.mt.gov

Source: Montana State Library, August 2012

### **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure Layers**



250.000

Hydrography

























For more information, visit http://giscoordination.mt.gov

### Land

### **Land Ownership**

Senate District 47 ranks number 39 in size and is 40.240 square miles, or about 0% of Montana's total land area (146,926 square miles). The average senate district in Montana is 2,938 square miles and the average house district is 1,469 square miles.

	Montana		Senate Distric	nate District 47 House D		louse District 93		94
	Area		Area		Area		Area	
Owner	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%
Private	95,080	65	27	66	23	64	3	89
Local Government	208	<1	2	4	1	3	<1	11
Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks	648	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	0	0
State Trust Land	8,092	6	3	8	3	8	0	0
Other State Land	139	<1	<1	2	<1	2	0	0
US Bureau of Land Management	12,505	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
US Fish and Wildlife Service	1,448	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
US Forest Service	26,608	18	8	20	8	22	0	0
US National Park Service	1,853	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Federal Land	344	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	0	0
Total	146,926		40		37		4	

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

### **Private Land Agricultural Use**

	Montana		Senate District 47		House District 93		House District 94	
Owner	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%
Continuous Crop	29,162	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fallow Crop	13,497,077	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
Farmstead	34,343	<1	26	<1	20	<1	6	<1
Grazing	51,274,975	62	6,790	37	5,975	35	815	88
Irrigated	1,891,718	2	306	2	306	2	0	0
Timber	15,346,749	18	11,027	61	10,921	63	106	11
Wild Hay	1,235,624	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	83,309,648		18,149		17,222		927	

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Department of Revenue, September 2012

### **Conservation Easements (Acres)**

		Senate District	House District	House District
	Montana	47	93	94
Bitter Root Land Trust	2,624	0	0	0
City Government	601	522	522	0
Clark Fork-Pend Oreille Conservancy	208	0	0	0
County Government	528	62	62	0
Ducks Unlimited (Wetlands America Trust)	16,997	0	0	0
Five Valleys Land Trust	47,591	2,639	2,436	203
Flathead Land Trust	9,568	0	0	0
Gallatin Valley Land Trust	37,046	0	0	0
Humane Society Wildlife Land Trust	279	0	0	0
Montana Conservation Trust	736	0	0	0
Montana Department of Transportation	999	0	0	0
Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks	417,119	0	0	0
Montana Land Reliance	895,520	45	45	0
Mule Deer Foundation	155	0	0	0
National Wildlife Federation	20	0	0	0
Prickly Pear Land Trust	3,246	0	0	0
Rattlesnake Land Trust	190	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation	50,266	0	0	0
Salish and Kootenai Tribal Lands	222	0	0	0
The Bighorn Institute	1,443	0	0	0
The Conservation Fund	15,061	0	0	0
The Nature Conservancy	316,722	0	0	0
The Vital Ground Foundation	912	0	0	0
US Bureau of Reclamation	42	0	0	0
US Department of Agriculture	26,901	0	0	0
US Fish and Wildlife Service	241,264	0	0	0
US Forest Service	20,038	0	0	0
US Government	9,251	0	0	0
Total	2,115,548	3,268	3,065	203

### Montana Land Management Tool

To view more land management and conservation easement information, visit the Natural Heritage MapViewer at <a href="http://">http://</a> mtnhp.org/mapviewer. The MapViewer displays land management information (public lands, managed areas, and conservation easements); wildlife sightings (more than 1,300,000); land cover/land use; and, over 28,000 georeferenced photos from across Montana. It links directly into the Montana Field Guides for more information about Montana's animals, plants and habitats. The Natural Heritage Program is the state's source for reliable, objective information and expertise to support stewardship of our native species and habitats. http://mtnhp.org

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Natural Heritage Program, June 2012

### **Montana Ground Water Investigations Program**

- Investigates critical groundwater challenges such as groundwater/surfacewater interaction, impacts of land use change, development stress, and more.
- Results provide scientific basis for sound, informed, water-management decisions.

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/gwip/gwip.asp

### **Montana Ground Water Assessment Program**

- Maps groundwater quality and the distribution of Montana's aquifers
- Provides long-term groundwater quality and water-level monitoring
- Maintains the central repository for Montana's groundwater information

http://mbmggwic.mtech.edu/

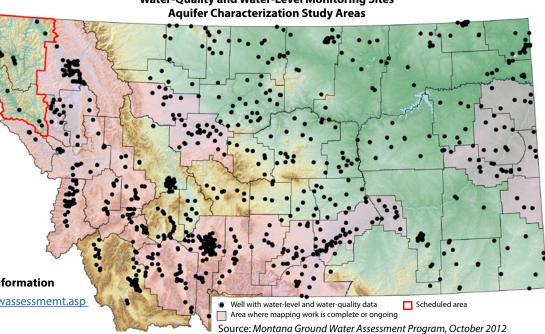
**Ground Water Assessment Program information** 

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/grw/grwassessmemt.asp

### **Ground Water Investigation Program Project Areas Map** Active or completed projects Next scheduled projects Unscheduled projects

Source: Montana Ground Water Investigation Program, September 2012

### **Water-Quality and Water-Level Monitoring Sites**



### **Montana Drought Resources**

The Montana Governor's Drought **Advisory Committee** is charged with monitoring, forecasting, and reporting water supply and moisture conditions, enabling



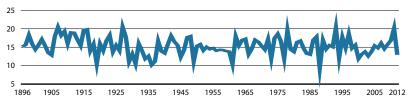
Montanans to make timely and informed decisions to mitigate drought impacts in a proactive manner.

For historic analysis, up-to-date information, and maps on Montana's current drought situation visit http://drought.mt.gov/.

### **Montana Digital Atlas**

Additional mapping and data capabilities are available through the Montana State Library at <a href="http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp">http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp</a>. The Montana Digital Atlas allows users to identify a place of interest and view an atlas of information about that place that includes a broad range of data categories such as land ownership and use, census data, water information and biological data.

### Montana Annual Precipitation in Inches (1895 - 2012)

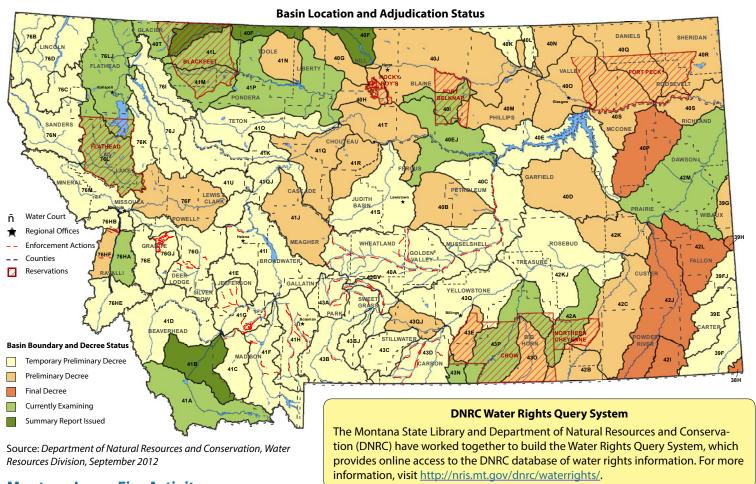


Source: NOAA National Climate Data Center, September 2012

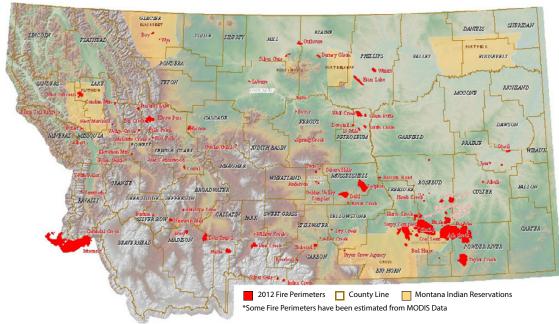
### Water/Fire

### **Water Rights**

The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation Water Adjudication Bureau assists the Montana Water Court in the adjudication of all claims to pre July 1, 1973 water rights. The Bureau examines all claims pursuant to Supreme Court rules and provides a summary report to the Water Court on each of the basins (85) in the state. Pursuant to legislation passed in 2005 the Bureau must complete the examination of the remaining 57,000 claims (as of 2005) by June 30, 2015. The map below shows the current status of the adjudication process. Visit <a href="http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/">http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/</a>.



### **Montana Large Fire Activity**



Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, Forestry Division, September 2012

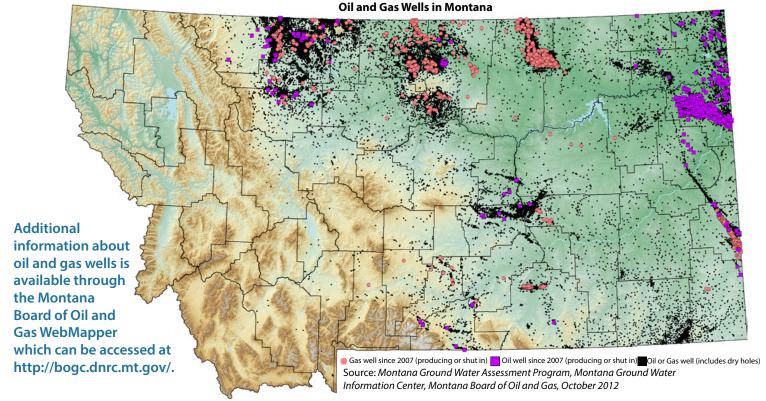
### Montana Fires 2002 - 2011 All Fires As Reported by All Agencies

Year	Count	Acreage
2002	1,372	110,309
2003	2,326	736,809
2004	1,447	18,445
2005	1,316	103,294
2006	2,302	1,047,118
2007	1,875	778,079
2008	1,424	166,842
2009	1,731	48,912
2010	1,050	56,711
2011	1,335	168,010

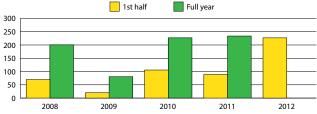
Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, September 2012

For additional information on Montana's fires, visit DNRC's online Fire Map at http://dnrc.mt.gov/gis/fire/.

### **Oil and Gas Wells**



### Montana Oil Well Permits Issued (2008 - 2012)



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, August 2012

### Montana House Heating Fuel Occupied Housing Units

	Count	Percent
Utility gas	226,740	56.5%
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	51,713	12.9%
Electricity	78,582	18.8%
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	7,472	1.9%
Coal or coke	927	0.2%
Wood	33,481	8.3%
Solar energy	321	0.1%
Other fuel	4,234	1.1%
No fuel used	858	0.2%
Total	404,616	100.0%

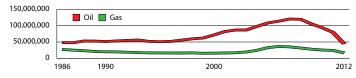
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### Oil and Gas Wells

		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	47	93	94
Coal Bed Methane, Active	1,073	0	0	0
Coal Bed Methane, Inactive	65	0	0	0
Gas, Active	7,238	0	0	0
Gas, Inactive	2,569	0	0	0
Gas Storage, Active	270	0	0	0
Gas Storage, Inactive	18	0	0	0
Injection, Active	1,135	0	0	0
Injection, Inactive	757	0	0	0
Oil, Active	7,554	0	0	0
Oil, Inactive	4,579	0	0	0
Oil & Gas, Active	1	0	0	0
Total	25,259	0	0	0

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Board of Oil and Gas, September 2012

### **Montana Annual Oil and Gas Production (Barrels)**



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, October 2012

### **Pipelines**

	Monta	ına	Senate Dis	strict 47	House Dis	trict 93	House Dis	trict 94
	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles
Crude Oil	90	1,970	0	0	0	0	0	0
Natural Gas	360	3,301	5	11	4	9	1	2
Refined Product	47	805	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	24	402	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	521	6,477	5	11	4	9	1	2

Source: Montana State Library, Pipeline Intregrity Management Mapping Application, December 2006

### Wildlife and Recreation

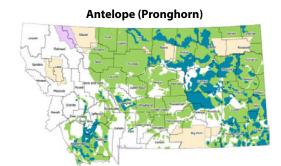
Montana is blessed with a wealth of wildlife and habitat diversity. These resources provide exceptional opportunities for recreation and contribute substantially to the state's economy and quality of life. Good information is critical to maintain this valuable heritage as the state grows and develops.

### **Recreation Area (Acres)**

	Senate District 47
Fishing Access Sites	0
Fishing Conservation Areas	0
State Parks	0
Wildlife Conservation Easements	0
Wildlife Management Areas	0
Wildlife Protection Areas	0
Total	0

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks, September 2012

### **Big Game Distribution**



### **Animal Species Diversity**

		Senate District 47	% of Montana
	Montana (Count)	(Count)	Species
Amphibians	13	5	38
Birds	308	246	80
Fish	54	12	22
Mammals	103	68	66
Reptiles	17	9	53

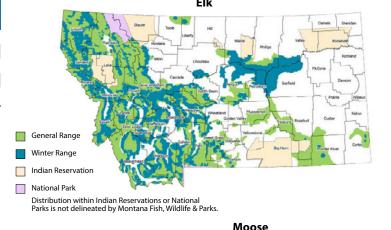
Source: Montana Natural Heritage Program, September 2012

### **Block Management Acreage**

There are a total of 9,093,377 acres of Block Management land (including Plum Creek\*) in the State of Montana. Senate District 47 contains 25,753 or 0% of those acres.

\*Plum Creek land in FWP's Regions 1 and 2 are included in these statistics. Although they are part of the Block Management Program, they are not traditional BMA's and are managed differently.

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012



### -Wildlife Highlights-

For more information on animals, plants, and habitats in your Senate District, visit the Montana Natural Heritage Program at http://mtnhp.org. Resources include:

- · Montana Field Guide an encyclopedia of the distribution, status, and biology of Montana's animals, plants, and biological communities
- MapViewer interactive maps of animals, plants, land cover, and land management

· Land Management Maps – public lands,

conservation easements, and special designations

- · Wetland and riparian mapping information
- Reports on Montana's Species of Concern

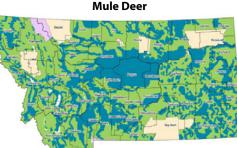
· Quick responses to data requests and answers from expert scientists on Montana's plants, animals, and biological communities.

### **Northern Pygmy Owl**

Glaucidium gnoma

Weighing in at just two to three ounces, the Northern Pygmy Owl is a fierce hunter of small birds, mammals and insects.



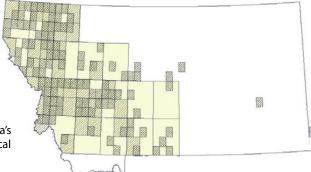






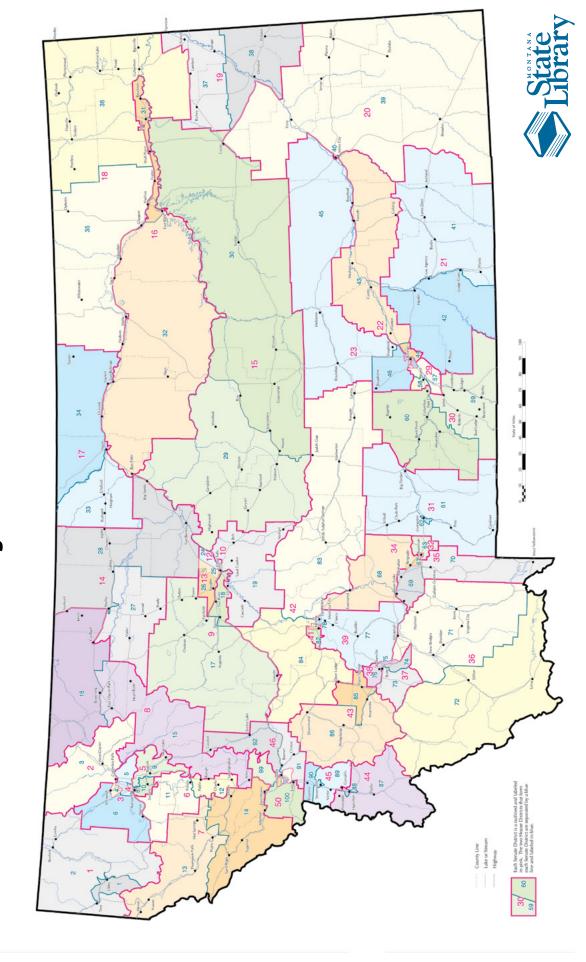
Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012



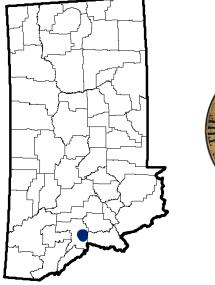


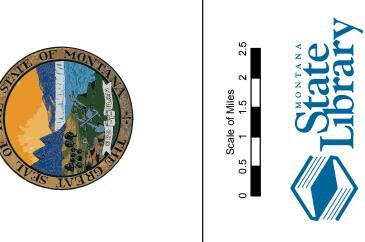
Source: Montana Natural Heritage Program, September 2012

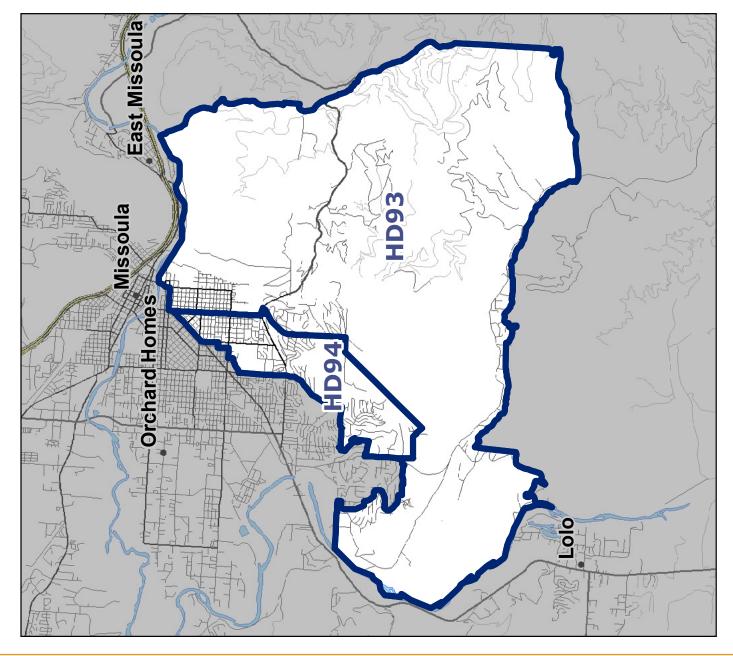
Montana Legislative District 2005 - 2014



## Montana Senate District 47







### **Online Resources Directory**

### **Montana State Library**

1515 East 6th Avenue PO Box 201800 Helena, MT 59620 (406) 444-3115

### http://msl.mt.gov



### **Statewide Library Resources**

- · Discover It! Montana State Library Catalog
- · Montana Library Directory

### http://mymontanalibrary.org

http://mtslr.org

http://msl.mt.gov/For Librarians/Library Directory

### **Montana State Digital Library**

- Library Information Services
  - MT.GOV Connect
  - · Montana State Publications Online
  - Find Resources Online
- MSL Geographic Information
  - Montana Geographic Information Clearinghouse
  - Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure
  - · Water Information System
- Natural Heritage Program
  - · Montana Field Guide
  - MapViewer
  - Species of Concern Reports Animals
  - Species of Concern Reports Plants

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/connect

http://statepublications.mt.gov

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/Find Resources Online

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/gis

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/msdi

http://msl.msl.gov/geoinfo/water

http://mtnhp.org

http://fieldguide.mt.gov

http://mtnhp.org/mapviewer

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=a

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=p

### **Montana Talking Book Library**

- Online catalogs and services WebOpac
- BARD Braille and Audio Reading Download

### http://msl.mt.gov/talking book library

http://www.klasweb.msl.mt.gov https://nlsbard.loc.gov/mt1a

### **Montana State Library In-House Partners**

- · Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks
- Natural Resources Conservation Service

http://fwp.mt.gov

http://www.mt.nrcs.usda.gov

### **Legislative Snapshot**

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative snapshot

### **Legislative Snapshot 2013**

Includes information for the State of Montana, Senate District 48, and House Districts 95 and 96.

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/

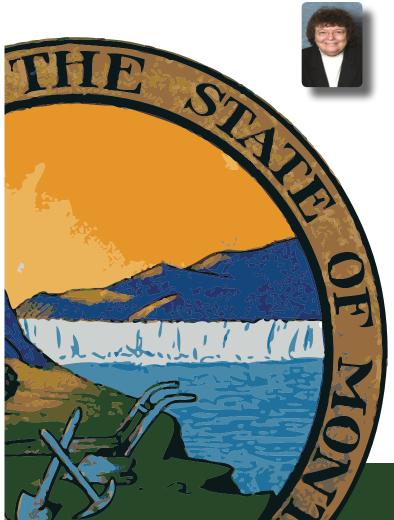




Senate District 48
Senator Tom Facey (D)
418 Plymouth Street
Missoula, MT 59801-4133

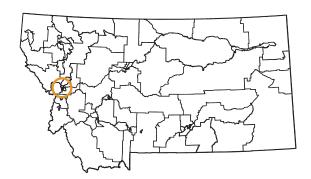


House District 95 **Representative Tom Steenberg (D)**4802 Aspen Drive
Missoula, MT 59802



House District 96

Representative Carolyn Squires (D)
2111 S 10th Street West
Missoula, MT 59801-3412





### **Letter from the Montana State Librarian**

On behalf of the Montana State Library, I would like to welcome you to the 2013 legislative session. We appreciate your dedication and hard work on behalf of all Montanans. We hope that this information booklet, compiled by our information experts and full of data on issues of state and national importance, will help inform many of the decisions you have to make in the coming months.

The 2013 Legislative Snapshot includes a wide range of information on issues that affect Montanans. You will find information on our state's economy and the economic impact on your constituents. High-speed, broadband Internet access is essential in this information age and the Snapshot includes a current view of the availability of broadband and Internet services across the state. Education is always an important issue, and you will find relevant information on our state's public schools



and test scores. Throughout Montana, libraries serve as community anchors; we've highlighted the programs and services offered to Montanans through their local libraries. Finally, land, wildlife, and recreation will always be an important part of Montana life, and we've pulled several highlights from our collection that might help guide your decision-making this session. Based on feedback we received from legislators in 2011, we are pleased to make much more of the data available by legislative districts. And we are pleased to provide much of the information in mapped form. Using the Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure, a set of standardized geospatial data, these maps tell powerful stories that will further your understanding of the topics highlighted.

The Montana State Library is a small and very unique agency. We employ librarians, geographers, and natural resource specialists and we partner with botanists, zoologists and ecologists. We work closely with federal and state agencies and local and tribal governments. We manage an enormous collection of state government information in all formats, keeping Montanans informed about the work of their government. And we ensure that Montana's blind and physically disabled citizens have access to reading materials and information.

We also work on behalf of all of Montana's libraries to help them provide the latest and best information, technology and library services to their patrons – your constituents – whether it's downloadable ebooks, public access computers, online information resources, or the latest bestseller. Without the Montana State Library, Montana libraries would not be able to afford these resources and services for their patrons, all of which are being used in record numbers. In this age of information – most of which is only accessed online – the Montana State Library, through libraries across the state, provides a vital link that affects Montanans in a multitude of ways.

We created this booklet for you not only to provide vital information to help you make difficult decisions in the coming months, but to demonstrate the power of what a diverse staff with amazingly diverse skills can do to make information, in many different forms, available to every Montanan. Our work empowers Montanans by providing access to information, enhancing learning in families and communities, and building 21st Century skills. Knowing that our work makes a difference makes us very proud.

We hope that you use this Legislative Snapshot throughout the session. And we hope that you will stop by to see us – in person or virtually. Whether you visit us at our library or online, you will be able to browse our collection of government and natural resource information, get help to research a specific issue, or find a quiet place to work or meet with colleagues. We are located one block east of the Capitol, behind the Montana Historical Society, at the north end of the Justice building. And of course, our services are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week at <a href="http://msl.mt.gov">http://msl.mt.gov</a>.

Sincerely,

### Senate District 48 House District 95 House District 96

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Find additional Senate and House district data, interactive maps, and even more resources online at http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/.

Jennie Stapp

Juni Stepp

### The Montana Economy and Theories of Economic Growth

Source: Montana Department of Labor and Industries

It has been an interesting five years for the Montana and U.S. economies, including the deepest and longest U.S. recession since the Great Depression and a slow economic recovery. Montana outperformed the U.S. economy during the recession and recovery, losing only 4.4% of our pre-recession personal income peak compared to 5.6% nationally. Further, since hitting the trough in 2009, Montana's personal income growth has outpaced the U.S. by about 3 percentage points, while the state's payroll job growth has increased by 3.4% compared to 3.1% nationally. Montana's 2012 job growth promises to be strong. From June 2011 to June 2012, Montana added almost 9,800 jobs for an annual growth rate of 2.1% -- above forecasted expectations and above the long-term growth rate of 1.2%. Montana's economy is returning to growth despite the many national and international challenges.

The various forces causing the recession and slow recovery are evident in the quarterly personal income statistics in Figure 1. The national slowdown in the overall economy and particularly in the housing market was first noted in the summer of 2007, but personal income for both the U.S. and Montana continued to expand until the financial crisis in the third and fourth quarters of 2008. Wall Street losses translated into income and job losses on Main Streets in Montana. Although the U.S. recession officially ended in June 2009, Montana continued to lose income until the first quarter of 2010.



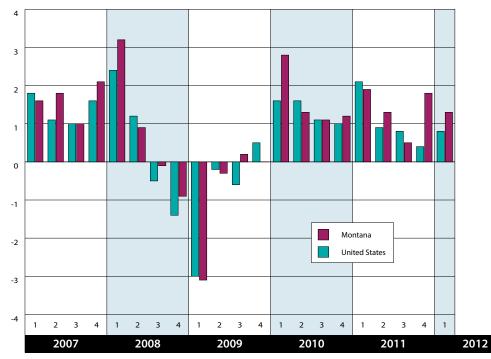
Then, just as the U.S. economy turned upward, global problems came to the forefront. The Eurozone's sovereign debt crisis moderated the U.S. recovery, with the first Greece bailout occurring in the second quarter of 2010. As one of America's largest export customers, Europe's economic slowdown reduced the demand for U.S. goods, in addition to increasing uncertainty and risk in the global financial system. In fact, overall global growth slowed from 5.2% in 2010 to 3.8% in 2011, while the advanced

economies that make up the majority of the U.S. export customers slowed from 3% in 2010 to 1.4% in 2011. The last few years have taught Montanans that our economic fortunes are strongly tied to the performance of global and national economies.

Domestic factors have also played a role in the slow emergence of the economy out of the recession. Throughout the 2007 to 2012 period, oil and gas price spikes caused temporary shocks to the economy. Higher fuel prices reduce the amount of discretionary dollars consumers have to spend in grocery stores, restaurants, and retail stores, thus slowing job growth. Also, during the summer of 2011, the federal debt ceiling increase debate increased the uncertainty about future government spending and the safety of U.S. financial instruments. With government spending equaling roughly 20% of the Gross Domestic Product, any large change to that spending would have an impact on the economy. Businesses are still in the shadow of this fiscal uncertainty. Current national fiscal plans call for spending cuts and tax increases equal to about 3.8% of GDP in January 2013, which would likely send the U.S. economy into a shallow recession.iii Businesses and consumers who are reliant on this spending are less likely to make decisions or take on risk in such an uncertain environment.

Like personal income, Montana's payroll employment was impacted by the financial crises, starting with employment losses in the fourth quarter of 2008. Job losses continued throughout 2009 and 2010 before starting recovery in 2011. Wages recovered earlier than employment growth, with the total amount

Figure 1: Montana and U.S. Personal Income Growth

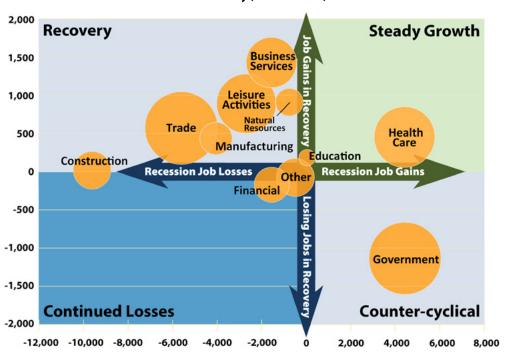


Source: Quarterly Personal Income Data, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

of wages paid to Montana workers starting to increase in the second quarter of 2010. These wage gains translated into job growth in 2011 as the spending of more wages stimulated demand in the high-employment consumer industries. The average annual wage increased by 3.5% in 2011, driving Montana's average annual wage over \$35,000 for the first time.iv

Payroll employment grew at about 0.9% in 2011, but private employment grew much faster at 1.4%. The job growth by industry is illustrated in Figure 2. The job change during the recession years of 2007 to 2010 is shown on the horizontal axis compared to the past year of recovery on the vertical axis. The size of the bubble indicates the size of the industry employment in 2011. Total job growth in recent years has been slower than private job growth because the government sector shed jobs in 2010 and 2011. Figure 2 includes all public employees in the government bubble, even though many public workers are in the education, health care, or construction industries. Public employment represents roughly 20% of total employment in 2011, with 11% of total employment in local government, 6% in state government, and 3% in the federal government. The government share of total employment has been slowly decreasing over time, although it increased a few percentage points during the recession. The government share returned to its downward trend in the last year. Government is placed in the counter-cyclical quadrant in Figure 2, as it added about 4,400 jobs during the recession and then lost about 1,100 jobs in 2011. Counter-cyclical government employment growth helps stabilize the economy during recessionary periods and helps accelerate the return to growth.

Figure 2: Industry Job Change during the Recession (2007 to 2010) and Recovery (2010 to 2011)



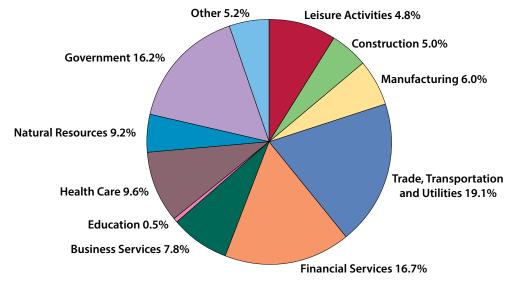
Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

The health care industry has added jobs throughout the recession and recovery, adding almost 5,000 jobs over the last five years. Only the financial services industry (which includes real estate) and other services posted employment losses in 2011, with all other industries in recovery with job gains. Business services, including administration and professional services, added the most jobs in 2011, followed by natural resources (including oil and gas mining) and the leisure activities sector

(which includes restaurants, bars, entertainment, and hotels). Trade, manufacturing, and construction posted the most losses during the recession, but all three industries are back on the recovery path with job gains in 2011. Wood product manufacturing and residential construction have been slow to recover in the aftermath of the national housing downturn, but other manufacturing and commercial and industrial construction posted job gains over the past year.

Figure 2 illustrates the size of each industry by the size of the industry's bubble, with trade, health care, government, and leisure activities employing the most workers. However, employment is only one way to contribute to the economy. Figure 3 illustrates the contribution of each industry to Montana's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Although health care represents 15% of Montana's total workforce, it contributes 10% of Montana's GDP. Similarly, the leisure activities sector comprises 13% of employment, but contributes only 5% of GDP. Other industries contribute more to GDP than to employment. The financial services industry, which includes real estate, contributes 17% of Montana's GDP, but only 5% of Montana's employment. The manufacturing and natural resource sectors also contribute significant GDP (15% combined), but are a small percentage of employment (7%). No industry is more important than another, but each industry has different roles to play in the economy.

Figure 3. Montana Gross Domestic Product by Industry, 2011



Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

Figure 4: Top 10 Exports from Montana to the Rest of the World (millions)

1.	Bulk Wheat	881.8
2.	Mineral Fuel, Oil, etc.	374.2
3.	Inorganic Chemicals	346.4
4.	Industrial Machinery (including computers)	197.9
5.	Vehicles, Parts, etc.	114.9
6.	Cereals	60.5
7.	Ores, Slag & Ash	60.2
8.	Salt, Sulfur, Earth & Stone	57.6
9.	Aircraft, Parts, etc.	40.3
10	Optic, Medical or Surgical Instruments	37.6

Source: Montana Department of Commerce, Office of Trade and International Relations, 2011

The manufacturing and natural resources industries are also important because of the amount of exports they provide for our economy. Exports bring new wealth into our economy, which then drives economic growth in all industries as the money is circulated through our economy. Figure 4 illustrates the top 10 Montana exports. Many are raw natural resources from the agriculture and mining industries, or manufacturing products that add value to the raw commodities. Overall, Montana's exports increased by 14% in 2011. Montana's largest export customers include other states, Canada, Asia, and Europe. Based on data from the first half of 2012, Montana exports may decrease slightly in 2012 because of slower economic growth in many of our non-U.S. global trading partners.v

The western portion of Montana was harder hit by the recession and global slowdown compared to the eastern portion of the state. 2011 unemployment rates by region are shown in Figure 5. The large job losses in wood product manufacturing had a disproportional effect in Northwestern Montana, while the large recessionary job losses in construction had the largest impact in both the Northwest and around the Bozeman region. These two areas continue to have the highest unemployment rates in 2011. In contrast, the Eastern portion of the state was less impacted by the recession because of a heavy reliance on energy, agriculture, health care, and government – all industries that performed relatively well during the recession. The unemployment rate in the East was only 4.7% in 2011. The development of the Bakken oil shale has brought a great deal of development into the

region, both in the primary oil and gas mining industry and in related business services, such as environmental engineering and employment firms. Although unemployment in the western portion of the state continues to be high, job growth has returned to all Montana regions. In fact, the Southwest region of the state (including Butte, Bozeman, Dillon, and Helena) has led the state in job gains as we have exited the recession, leading the Southwest region's unemployment rate to decrease slightly in 2011 to 6.1% from 6.6% in 2010.

All of Montana's regions are expected to post job gains in 2012, with continued growth expected in 2013. However, job growth is expected to remain slower than before the recession for several years. The Montana Department of Labor and Industry's job projections expect 1.4% job growth in 2012 and 2013, compared to the 2.2% annual growth that the state experienced from 2000 to 2007 prior to the recession. In many ways, the rapid economic growth prior to the recession was artificially high because of the low interest rates that caused a growth bubble. Slower expected growth is simply a result of being outside the bubble period.

Growth is also expected to be slower in the future because of cutbacks in government spending and slower growth in consumer spending as Americans save and try to reduce their debt loads. With government spending comprising about 20% and consumption comprising about 70% of aggregate demand, the slowdown in these sectors will translate into slower overall economic growth. Lower domestic demand from consumers and governments will lead many businesses to slow production or look abroad to foreign markets to supplement growth. Both alternatives may lead to slower employment growth domestically. Further, a slowing global economy will likely moderate Montana export growth in 2012 and 2013, although global demand is expected to return in later years.

Despite domestic and global challenges, Montana's economy has proven to be incredibly resilient in the last few years. Montana's economy is now in recovery, adding over 9,800 jobs in the last year, and posting over two years of personal income and wage gains. Although unemployment remains undesirably high, Montana's job growth has re-employed out-of-work Montanans and brought stronger wages back to workers and their families. Future years are expected to bring continued growth to our state as our industries continue recovery from the recession, and the Bakken development provides new opportunities for income growth and entrepreneurialism.

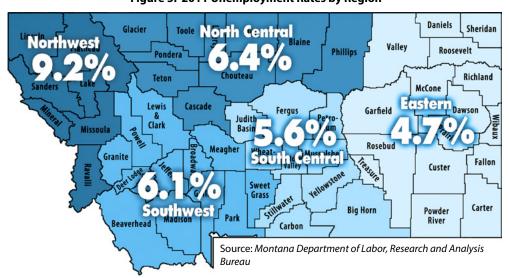


Figure 5: 2011 Unemployment Rates by Region

i The long-term growth rate of 1.2% for Montana's total employment growth is based on employment data from 1976 to 2011 using the Local Area Unemployment Statistics published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Montana Department of Labor and Industry (DLI). Job growth forecasts based on this series by DLI suggested job growth of only 0.9% in 2011.

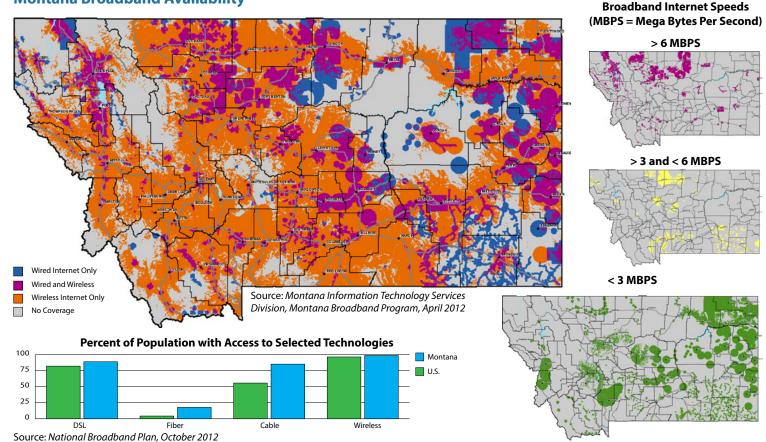
ii International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2012. www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2012/01/weodata/index.aspx.

iii Global Insight, "U.S. Economy: The Fiscal Cliff" June 28, 2012 and Congressional Budget Office, "An Update to the Budget and Economic Outlook: Fiscal Years 2012 to 2022" Aug. 22, 2012.

iv For more information on employment and wage growth, please see the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Labor Day Report 2012, available at <a href="http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913">http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913</a> LDR-12.pdf.

v WiserTrade, U.S. State Exports by NAICS Industry. At <u>www.wisertrade.org</u>. See footnote 2 for growth projections.

### **Montana Broadband Availability**



### **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program**

Under the Broadband Technologies Opportunities Program (BTOP) funded by the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA) and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the Montana State Library is partnering with 44 of Montana's public libraries to expand access to free, high-speed Internet to 86% of the state's population by 2013. Funds have supported: increased broadband speeds; decreased patron wait time; improved access by purchasing ADA compliant

software, hardware, and furniture, and through minor renovation projects aimed at increasing accessibility of computing center facilities; digital literacy training; and a mobile computer lab.

### **Highlights include:**

- Increased average statewide library broadband speeds from 3.55 mbps to 15 mbps
- Added 478 public workstations (212 desktops, 46 children's computers, 200 laptops, 17 touchscreens and 3 iMacs) for a total of 781

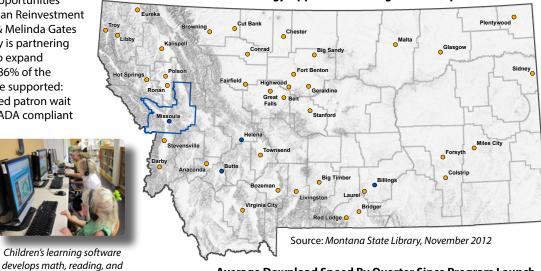
critical-thinking skills

- Decreased average wait time from 20 minutes to less than 5 minutes
- Provided digital literacy training to over 70,000 Montanans and 1,200 librarians on topics such as employment resources, tax filing, self-help law, Internet and email, and computer basics

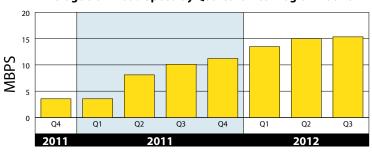
### **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program Participants**

Source: Montana Information Technology Services Division,

Montana Broadband Program, April 2012



### Average Download Speed By Quarter Since Program Launch



Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

### **2010 Poverty and Median Income Estimates**

		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	48	95	96
Median Household Income	43,872	41,374	40,625	42,062
% in Poverty All Ages	15	18	20	15
% in Poverty Ages Under 18	19	14	11	17

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

### Percent of Households With One or More Persons 65 Years and Over

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 48	District 95	District 96
One or More 65 and Over	25	21	22	20
One Person	10	10	11	9
Two Or More Persons	14	11	11	11
Family	14	11	11	11
Nonfamily	1	0	0	1

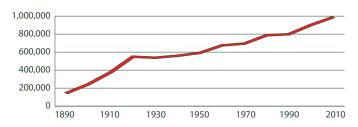
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### **Percent of Change in Number of Housing Units**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 48	District 95	District 96
2000 Census	412,633	7,939	3,978	3,961
2010 Census	482,825	8,527	4,115	4,412
Percent of Change	+ 17.0	+ 7.4	+ 3.4	+ 11.4

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Censes

### Montana Historic Population Growth 1890 - 2010 Censes

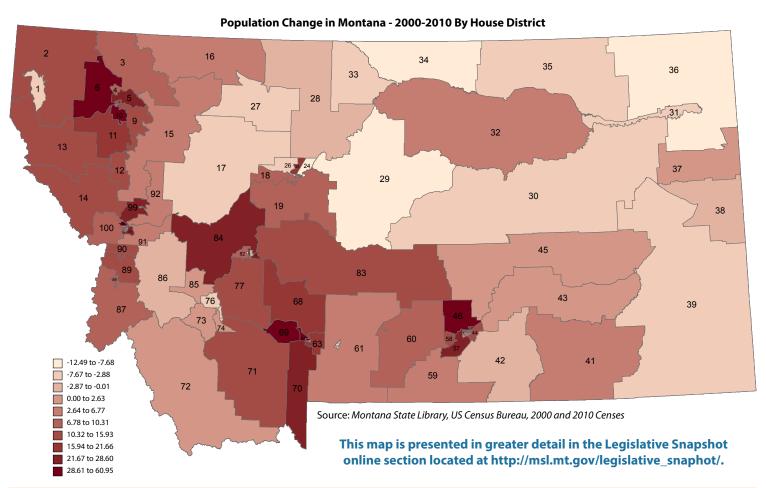


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1890 - 2010 Censes

### 2010 Census Data

	Total	Male	Female
United States	308,745,538	151,781,326	156,964,212
Under 5 years	20,201,362	10,319,427	9,881,935
Under 18 years	74,181,467	37,945,136	36,236,331
18 to 64 years	194,356,087	96,473,230	97,882,857
65 years and over	40,267,984	17,362,960	22,905,024
Montana	989,415	496,667	492,748
Under 5 years	62,423	32,129	30,294
Under 18 years	223,563	114,909	108,654
18 to 64 years	619,110	313,713	305,397
65 years and over	146,742	68,045	78,697
		·	

Source: US Census Bureau, 2010 Census



### **Demographics**

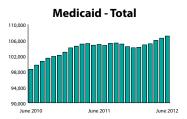
### **Veteran Population Projections**

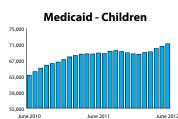
Montana is ranked second among the states for percent of the civilian population 18 years and over who are veterans. (12.3 percent, U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey)

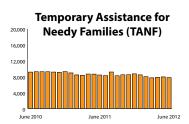
		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	48	95	96
Civilian population (>18)	746,963	15,488	7,700	7,788
Non Veterans	646,089	13,671	6,900	6,771
Veterans	100,874	1,817	800	1,017
% of Gulf War (>9/01)	9.0%	17%	9%	24%
% of Gulf War (8/90-8/01)	15%	16%	11%	19%
Vietnam era	37%	31%	43%	22%
Korean War	13%	12%	9%	14%
World War II	10%	12%	18%	7%

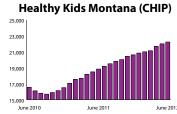
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services Selected Eligibles - Monthly Enrollment





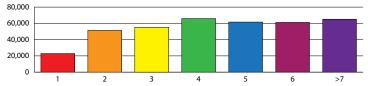




Source: Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services, August 2012

### **Montana Median Income By Household Size**

Median Income for All Households: 43,872



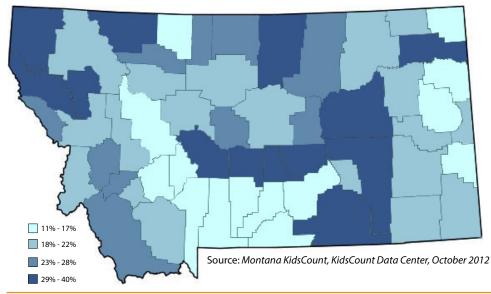
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### Percent of Individuals Below Poverty Level (12 Month Period)

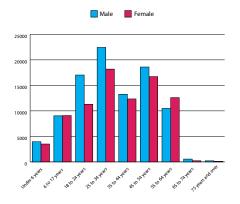
		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 48	District 95	District 96
Total (Count)	138,109	3,369	1,837	1,532
Males	46.2%	52.1%	57.1%	46.1%
Under 5 years	5.0%	2.6%	2.2%	3.1%
5 years	1.1%	0.7%	0.0%	1.6%
6 to 11 years	4.8%	2.7%	0.0%	6.0%
12 to 14 years	2.1%	1.3%	0.0%	2.9%
15 years	0.9%	0.9%	1.6%	0.0%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	1.6%	2.9%	0.0%
18 to 24 years	8.6%	28.5%	36.4%	19.1%
25 to 34 years	5.5%	3.5%	3.3%	3.9%
35 to 44 years	4.6%	2.4%	2.8%	2.0%
45 to 54 years	5.3%	3.7%	4.0%	3.3%
55 to 64 years	3.8%	2.2%	2.9%	1.3%
65 to 74 years	1.6%	1.5%	0.9%	2.1%
> 75 years	1.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.9%
Females	53.8%	47.9%	42.9%	53.9%
Under 5 years	5.1%	2.5%	0.8%	4.5%
5 years	0.8%	0.4%	0.0%	0.8%
6 to 11 years	4.7%	1.5%	0.9%	2.2%
12 to 14 years	2.0%	1.1%	0.0%	2.4%
15 years	0.7%	0.2%	0.0%	0.5%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	0.4%	0.8%	0.0%
18 to 24 years	11.0%	17.7%	23.1%	11.2%
25 to 34 years	7.3%	7.4%	6.2%	8.9%
35 to 44 years	5.0%	2.6%	0.8%	4.6%
45 to 54 years	5.5%	5.0%	3.5%	6.9%
55 to 64 years	4.3%	4.0%	4.7%	3.2%
65 to 74 years	2.2%	1.5%	0.0%	3.2%
> 75 years	3.5%	3.7%	2.1%	5.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### Montana Child Poverty By County (Percent - 2009)



### **Montana Health Insurance Coverage Status**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey

### **Indexes**

Population	Montana	Senate District 48	House District 95	House District 9
Total population	989,415	18,628	9,142	9,486
Median age (years)	40	35	35	35
Total population - 65 years and over	146,742	2,563	1,319	1,244
Total population - 18 to 64 years	619,110	12,543	6,104	6,439
Total population - under 18 years	223,563	3,522	1,719	1,803
Total population - under 5 years	62,423	1,000	484	516
One race	964,439	18,144	8,901	9,24
White	884,961	17,348	8,532	8,81
Black/African American	4,027	80	29	5
American Indian/Alaska Native	62,555	440	201	23
Asian	6,253	187	105	8
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	668	11	3	
Some other race	5,975	78	31	4
Two or more races	24,976	484	241	24
Hispanic/Latino	28,565	514	243	27
Social	Montana	Senate District 48	House District 95	House District 9
Total households	401,328	8,153	4,051	4,10
Average household size	2	2	2	
Average family size	3	3	3	
-amily households (families)	256,130	4,433	2,147	2,28
Male householder, no wife present, family	15,368	311	163	14
Male householder, no wife present, family - with own children under 18 years	9,016	88	45	4
Female householder, no husband present, family	33,651	739	237	50
Female householder, no husband present, family - with own children under 18 years	21,355	428	122	30
Nonfamily households	145,198	3,720	1,904	1,81
Householder living alone	116,779	2,631	1,262	1,36
louseholder living alone - 65 years and over	41,923	822	455	36
Households with one or more people under 18 years	116,926	2,104	964	1,14
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	99,541	1,721	895	82
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	235,983	5,207	2,650	2,55
Nursery school, preschool	13,206	162	65	9
Kindergarten	12,085	236	169	6
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	96,195	1,604	645	95
High school (grades 9-12)	52,304	932	396	53
College or graduate school	62,193	2,273	1,375	89
Economic	Montana	Senate District 48	House District 95	House District
Employment status - population 16 years and over	778,518	15,912	7,936	7,97
Civilian labor force - employed	476,195	10,539	5,082	5,45
Civilian labor force - unemployed	28,683	667	387	28
Armed forces	3,737	14	0	1
Not in labor force	269,903	4,692	2,467	2,22
Females 16 years and over in labor force	391,139	8,029	3,879	4,15
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18	17	16	1
Mean earnings (dollars)	55,129	47,720	45,848	49,48
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	15,179	15,513	15,387	15,65
Mean retirement income (dollars)	18,679	21,495	22,115	20,80
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	7,895	10,103	11,890	7,50
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	2,954	2,447	1,773	2,89
Median family income (dollars)	55,725	55,713	55,643	55,94
Mean family income (dollars)	68,016	63,412	62,492	64,27
Housing	Montana	Senate District 48	House District 95	House District 9
	471,723	8,482	4,216	4,26
otal housing units	77 1,7 23	,		
<u> </u>	401,328	8,153	4,051	4,10
Occupied housing units		8,153 329	4,051 165	
Occupied housing units Yacant housing units	401,328			
Occupied housing units /acant housing units Homeowner vacancy rate	401,328 70,395	329	165	
Occupied housing units /acant housing units Homeowner vacancy rate Rental vacancy rate	401,328 70,395 2	329 1	165 2	16
Occupied housing units /acant housing units Homeowner vacancy rate Bental vacancy rate Built 2005 or later	401,328 70,395 2 6	329 1 3	165 2 4 68	16
Occupied housing units Vacant	401,328 70,395 2 6 18,895	329 1 3 334	165 2 4 68 2,432	16 26 2,33
Fotal housing units Descripted housing units Vacant housing units Vacant housing units Vacant housing units Vacancy rate V	401,328 70,395 2 6 18,895 277,023	329 1 3 334 4,762	165 2 4 68	4,10 16 26 2,33 1,77 205,20

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census/2006-2010 American Community Survey

Housing units with a mortgage

Housing units without a mortgage

162,090

114,933

1,531

901

2,936

1,826

1,405

925

### **Accredited Schools**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 48	District 95	District 96
Elementaries	440	4	2	2
Middle Schools	49	2	1	1
Grades 7-8 Schools	164	0	0	0
High Schools	185	0	0	0
Total	838	6	3	3

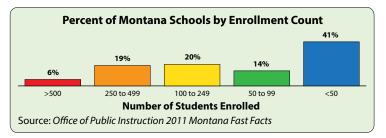
Source: Montana State Library, Montana Office of Public Instruction, September 2012

### **Montana School Libraries**

Per MCA 20-7-202, each school in Montana maintains a school library.

Average circulation per library per year	13,788
Access to Statewide Databases	100%
No summer library hours	83%

Source: 2012 Montana School Library Data Survey



### **Montana Test Scores - Achievement Levels**

### 4th Grade Reading

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	31%	29%	25%	27%	27%
At or above basic	69%	71%	75%	73%	73%
Below proficient	65%	64%	61%	65%	64%
At or above proficient	35%	36%	39%	35%	36%

### 8th Grade Reading

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	18%	18%	15%	16%	14%
At or above basic	82%	82%	85%	84%	86%
Below proficient	63%	63%	61%	62%	58%
At or above proficient	37%	37%	39%	38%	42%

### 4th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	19%	15%	12%	12%	13%
At or above basic	81%	85%	88%	88%	87%
Below proficient	69%	62%	56%	55%	55%
At or above proficient	31%	38%	44%	45%	45%

### 8th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	21%	20%	21%	18%	17%
At or above basic	79%	80%	79%	82%	83%
Below proficient	65%	64%	62%	56%	54%
At or above proficient	35%	36%	38%	44%	46%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2012

# Montana High School Graduation Rates By High School District 0 - 59% 60 - 69% 70 - 79% 80 - 89% 90 - 100% Notation Rates By High School District Market By High School District Notation Rates By High Scho

### 4th Graders Who Scored Below Proficient Reading Level

By Family Income	2011
Eligible for free/reduced school lunch	77%
Not eligible for free/reduced school lunch	55%

By Race and Hispanic Origin	2011
White	61%
Hispanic or Latino	77%
American Indian	86%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2011

### **Early Literacy**

For low-income children in particular, a "readiness gap" fuels much of what has become known as the achievement gap. The readiness gap grows exponentially between birth and kindergarten due to differences in children's resources and opportunities for physical, linguistic, cognitive, social, emotional, and behavioral development. This gap continues to grow as children attend K-12 school.

Nearly 2/3 of Montana's fourth graders cannot read at a proficient level. The fact is that the fourth-graders who cannot meet proficient levels in reading today are all too likely to become our nation's lowest-income, least-skilled, least-productive, and most costly citizens tomorrow. Low achievement in reading, which begins with opportunistic differences starting at birth, has important long-term consequences in terms of individual earning potential, global competitiveness, and general productivity.

Source: MontanaKidsCount, September 2011

### 

There are 769 libraries in the Montana Library Directory. Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries. For more detailed information on Montana's libraries visit http://www.msl.mt.gov/ For\_Librarians/Library\_Directory/. See the Education page for more information about Montana's school libraries.

	Montana	Senate District 48	House District 95	House District 96
Public	82	1	1	1
Branches	34	3	3	3
Bookmobiles	3	0	0	0
Academic	26	3	3	3
Institutional	2	0	0	0
School	562	30	30	30
Special	57	3	3	3
Other	3	0	0	0
Total	769	40	40	40

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

#### **Montana's Cultural Heritage**

In partnership with the Montana Historical Society and other organizations, the Montana State Library promotes preservation of and online

access to our state's cultural heritage. The Montana Memory Project website makes a variety of historic as well as contemporary resources available in digital format for education, business, pleasure, and lifelong learning.



Fire trucks at Presbyterian Church, Lewistown, MT

http://mtmemory.org/.

#### **Connecting to Collections**

The Montana Historical Society and the Montana State Library partnered on a statewide project to assess the preservation needs of collections at Montana's more than 400 cultural organizations. The assessment documented the need for training, environmental

monitoring, on-site surveys of collections and facilities, and disaster preparedness assistance.

#### **Montana Talking Book Library**

#### Services for Montanans with Visual, Physical and Reading Disabilities

The Montana State Library supports free specialized and direct accessible library services to Montanans with visual and physical disabilities through the Montana Talking Book Library (MTBL). The number of veterans served has increased to 12.4% of all patrons. Overall patrons have increased by 15%. MTBL circulation has increased by 15.16%. The Patron Outreach Project is designed to connect more Montanans with MTBL services.



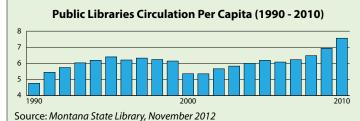
MTBL's local recordings and national digitization projects continue to progress and offer a wider variety of digital

audio books to patrons in both physical delivery and digital BARD (Braille and Audio Reading Download) delivery programs. These are designed to meet patrons' needs at their personal resource and skills level, including homebound patrons.

For more information: http://msl.mt.gov/tbl/ OR 1-800-332-3400

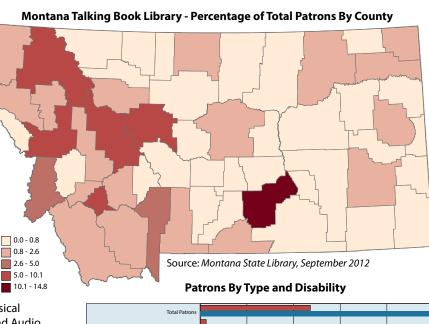
#### **Montana Public Libraries Fast Facts**

- Montana's public libraries hold 3,719,920 items.
- Montanans visited their public libraries an average of five times throughout the year, for a total of 4,599,660 visits in 2011.
- Montana library patrons checked out 7,519,019 items in 2011, about eight items per person.
- Librarians in Montana's public libraries fielded 465,036 reference questions in SFY 2011, or 8,934 questions per week.
- 100% of all Montana libraries provide Internet access to patrons
- Nearly half of all Montanans (467,303) have a library card.



#### **Courier Project**

As access to quality information has become a vital part of our lives, the Montana State Library is partnering with libraries on a number of ways to share information and materials affordably and dependably. One of these methods is the Montana Courier Project, which uses a commercial courier service to ship library materials and resources around the state. As participation has grown, libraries are seeing increasingly significant savings in the cost of moving library materials around the state.



The Montana State Library works on behalf of all Montana libraries to help them provide the latest and best information and library services to their patrons – your constituents. We negotiate on behalf of libraries across the state to get the best rate on cuttingedge library products and services, keeping libraries relevant and engaged in their local communities. Our statewide suite of resource sharing tools through our unique group services contract with Online Computing Library Center (OCLC) enables patrons to borrow library materials from anywhere in the world and provides Montana collections to citizens of the world. Discover It, a new statewide search tool for libraries, makes the patron's discovery experience into a one stop, "Googlelike" experience. Without statewide library projects, some of which are listed here, many Montanans would be left behind in this age of information.

#### **Participating Libraries**

Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries that are participating in the following statewide projects.

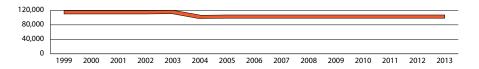
		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 48	District 95	District 96
Statewide Databases	769	40	40	40
OCLC	769	40	40	40
OCLC Group Services	252	13	13	13
Montana Shared Catalog	163	26	26	26
MontanaLibrary2Go	88	1	1	1
Ready2Read	72	1	1	1
Courier Project	46	5	5	5
Montana Memory Project	34	2	2	2

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

#### -State Aid Dollars for Public Libraries-

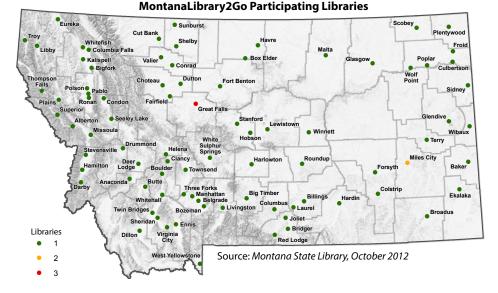
State aid to public libraries is provided through the Information Access Montana Act (IAMA) passed by the Montana Legislature in 1989. The act is designed to broaden access to existing information by strengthening public libraries, augment and extend services provided by public libraries, and permit new types of library services based on local need. For fiscal year 2013, a total of \$102,830 was distributed amongst the state's 82 public libraries.

#### State Aid for Montana Public Libraries (1999 - 2013)



	Per	PerSq	
State Aid for Public Libraries in Senate District 48	Capita \$	Mile \$	Total \$
Missoula Public Library, Missoula	9,903	235	10,138

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012



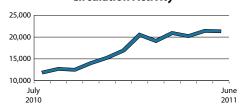
### Statewide Databases and HomeworkMT

Thanks to an allocation from the Montana legislature, the Montana State Library offers statewide periodical databases to all Montana library patrons. Access to this completely online collection - accessible in the library, at home, or on a mobile device - includes hundreds of journals and thousands of full text articles on everything from business resources to health information. Montanans performed nearly 6.5 million searches within the "Discover It" statewide search tool last year. Library patrons also have access to live tutors and online homework assistance through HomeworkMT. Montana students engaged in 8,102 live tutoring sessions and 3,715 online sessions to get assistance with math, science, social studies and the GED. Adults accessed the resource for assistance with computer and financial literacy, resumes, and helping children with homework.

#### MontanaLibrary2Go

The ever increasing popularity of downloadable audio and e-books makes MontanaLibrary2Go a favorite of Montana library patrons. Participating libraries deliver a growing collection of downloadable audio and e-book titles to their patrons. Titles are available for download on a wide variety of mobile devices including Kindles, iPods, iPads, iPhones and Androids. Patrons from participating libraries downloaded 206,801 titles between July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012.

#### MontanaLibrary2Go Circulation Activity



Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

#### **Ready 2 Read**

The Montana State Library's Ready 2 Read program is designed to help parents and caregivers understand the value of sharing language and literacy with their children and the importance these skills play throughout a person's life. The Ready 2 Read program has provided extensive early childhood training for Montana librarians; placed early childhood materials, including age-appropriate books and toys, into libraries throughout the state; and helped Montana libraries become community hubs for healthy child and family development, which provide all parents of young children access to age appropriate reading materials and a 21st Century learning environment that will reap rewards for society far into the future.

http://ready2readmontana.org/

#### **Montana GIS Portal**



The Montana GIS Portal serves as Montana's primary online resource to discover geospatial data. The Portal provides online access to hundreds of datasets in a variety of formats for use in maps, web mapping applications and geospatial analyses.

http://gisportal.msl.mt.gov/

#### **State Names Authority (SNA)**

The Montana State Library is responsible for representing the State of Montana to the US Board of Geographic Names (BGN). The SNA is notified when the BGN receives proposals for new names or changes to existing names recognized by the federal government for natural features such as streams and mountains in Montana. The SNA solicits opinions on the proposals from state and local agencies and from the public, then forwards these opinions, along with the State's recommendation, to the BGN. The SNA web site at <a href="http://msl.mt.gov/geonames">http://msl.mt.gov/geonames</a> has more information and a database of all proposals made for Montana since 2002.

# 

#### **Statewide Library Training**

The Montana State Library's three consultants travel throughout Montana and meet one-on-one with librarians and library trustees across the state, assisting with everything from training and technology to applying Montana library law and fundraising basics. In the last fiscal year, MSL's consultants traveled over 37,505 miles, made over 2,830 contacts and completed over 167 visits with Montana's library community.



Number of trainings 29 Number of students at trainings 450

Source: Montana State Library, October 2011 - September 2012

#### **Montana Shared Catalog**

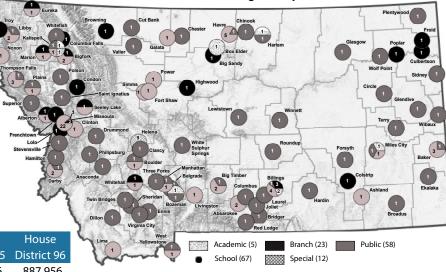
The Montana Shared Catalog helps more than 160 Montana libraries meet today's library users' demands. It gives Montanans a rich and easy-to-use catalog including more than 5 million items that patrons circulated 4,871,174 times from August 2011 to September 2012. Forty-two of the MSC member libraries have joined together in three separate groups to share their collections and patrons among their members. These resource sharing libraries are in the 4-Rivers Group (10 members in Southwestern Montana), BridgerNet Group (5 members in Gallatin County), and the Partners Group (27 members located across the state).

#### **Montana Shared Catalog Circulation**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 48	District 95	District 96
Circulation	4,871,174	887,956	887,956	887,956

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

#### Montana Shared Catalog Participants



Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

#### **State Publications Available Online!**

The Montana State Library is digitizing our legacy print state publications collection of 37,000+ publications dating from 1874. To date, over one million pages have been digitized. These publications are available online in a variety of formats at <a href="http://statepublications.mt.gov">http://statepublications.mt.gov</a>. Use of these online items is exponentially more frequent than traditional print usage.

#### **Geographic Information**

#### **Montana Land Information Act**

Montana Governments and Groups Receiving MLIA Grants The Montana Land FY 2008 Through FY 2013 Information Account is funded through document Fort Peck Tribes recording fees as described Chippewa Swan Valley School District LINCOLN in MCA 7-4-2637. The Cree Tribe account supplies funds FLATHEAD for work on statewide datasets, called the Montana Salish TETON **Spatial Data Infrastructure** Kootenai Tribe (MSDI), and provides funding for local, regional, and tribal efforts to build and support GIS capacity. The statewide datasets. such as cadastral (tax parcels), aerial photography, addressed structures, and wetlands are used by local, state, tribal, federal, and private sector GIS STILL-WATER YELLOWSTON practitioners. **Montana Land Information Account Funds to State Account By Year** 750.000 Tribal Governments Grants County Grants Counties with Multiple Grants 500,000 Cities and Other Eligible Entity Grants

#### **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure**

\*FY06 does not include a June 06 collection month

FY10

FY08 FY09

Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

The Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure or MSDI contains 14 Framework layers that digitally represent the physical and cultural landscape of Montana. This information is developed with private sector, local, state, and tribal programs and in cooperation with the federal government. The State of Montana partners with all levels of government to create a complete standardized set of data for Montana base maps.

These 14 layers can help improve business inefficiencies; route traffic; study sensitive species after an oil spill; plan for future development; spur economic development; deliver necessary immunization services to children in your community and more.

# MSDI represent cana. This in, local, state, the federal swith all standardized The Montana Cadastral Mapping Application is a robust mapping tool that provides access to selected Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure layers, including information on public and private land ownership.

Montana Cadastral Application http://gis.mt.gov

Source: Montana State Library, August 2012

#### **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure Layers**



250.000

Hydrography

























For more information, visit http://giscoordination.mt.gov

#### Land

#### **Land Ownership**

Senate District 48 ranks number 44 in size and is 9.943 square miles, or about 0% of Montana's total land area (146,926 square miles). The average senate district in Montana is 2,938 square miles and the average house district is 1,469 square miles.

	Montana	Montana		Senate District 48 House D		ouse District 95 Ho		96
	Area		Area		Area		Area	
Owner	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%
Private	95,080	65	9	86	2	93	6	84
Local Government	208	<1	<1	9	<1	7	<1	10
Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks	648	<1	<1	<1	0	0	<1	<1
State Trust Land	8,092	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other State Land	139	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	0	0
US Bureau of Land Management	12,505	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
US Fish and Wildlife Service	1,448	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
US Forest Service	26,608	18	<1	4	0	0	<1	5
US National Park Service	1,853	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Federal Land	344	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Total	146,926		10		3		7	

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

#### **Private Land Agricultural Use**

	Montana		Senate District	48	House District	95	House District 9	96
Owner	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%
Continuous Crop	29,162	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fallow Crop	13,497,077	16	114	7	0	0	114	7
Farmstead	34,343	<1	11	<1	<1	8	10	<1
Grazing	51,274,975	62	1,035	64	5	35	1,030	65
Irrigated	1,891,718	2	239	15	7	58	232	15
Timber	15,346,749	18	168	10	0	0	168	11
Wild Hay	1,235,624	1	38	2	0	0	38	2
Total	83,309,648		1,606		13		1,593	

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Department of Revenue, September 2012

#### **Conservation Easements (Acres)**

		Senate District	House District	House District
	Montana	48	95	96
Bitter Root Land Trust	2,624	0	0	0
City Government	601	0	0	0
Clark Fork-Pend Oreille Conservancy	208	0	0	0
County Government	528	7	0	7
Ducks Unlimited (Wetlands America Trust)	16,997	0	0	0
Five Valleys Land Trust	47,591	301	0	301
Flathead Land Trust	9,568	0	0	0
Gallatin Valley Land Trust	37,046	0	0	0
Humane Society Wildlife Land Trust	279	0	0	0
Montana Conservation Trust	736	0	0	0
Montana Department of Transportation	999	0	0	0
Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks	417,119	0	0	0
Montana Land Reliance	895,520	0	0	0
Mule Deer Foundation	155	0	0	0
National Wildlife Federation	20	0	0	0
Prickly Pear Land Trust	3,246	0	0	0
Rattlesnake Land Trust	190	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation	50,266	0	0	0
Salish and Kootenai Tribal Lands	222	0	0	0
The Bighorn Institute	1,443	0	0	0
The Conservation Fund	15,061	0	0	0
The Nature Conservancy	316,722	0	0	0
The Vital Ground Foundation	912	0	0	0
US Bureau of Reclamation	42	0	0	0
US Department of Agriculture	26,901	0	0	0
US Fish and Wildlife Service	241,264	0	0	0
US Forest Service	20,038	0	0	0
US Government	9,251	0	0	0
Total	2,115,548	308	0	308

#### Montana Land Management Tool

To view more land management and conservation easement information, visit the Natural Heritage MapViewer at <a href="http://">http://</a> mtnhp.org/mapviewer. The MapViewer displays land management information (public lands, managed areas, and conservation easements); wildlife sightings (more than 1,300,000); land cover/land use; and, over 28,000 georeferenced photos from across Montana. It links directly into the Montana Field Guides for more information about Montana's animals, plants and habitats. The Natural Heritage Program is the state's source for reliable, objective information and expertise to support stewardship of our native species and habitats.

http://mtnhp.org

#### **Montana Ground Water Investigations Program**

- Investigates critical groundwater challenges such as groundwater/surfacewater interaction, impacts of land use change, development stress, and more.
- Results provide scientific basis for sound, informed, water-management decisions.

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/gwip/gwip.asp

#### **Montana Ground Water Assessment Program**

- Maps groundwater quality and the distribution of Montana's aquifers
- Provides long-term groundwater quality and water-level monitoring
- Maintains the central repository for Montana's groundwater information

http://mbmggwic.mtech.edu/

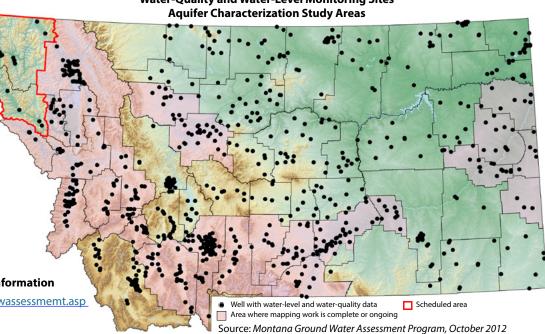
**Ground Water Assessment Program information** 

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/grw/grwassessmemt.asp

# **Ground Water Investigation Program Project Areas Map** Active or completed projects Next scheduled projects Unscheduled projects

Source: Montana Ground Water Investigation Program, September 2012

#### **Water-Quality and Water-Level Monitoring Sites**



#### **Montana Drought Resources**

The Montana Governor's Drought **Advisory Committee** is charged with monitoring, forecasting, and reporting water supply and moisture conditions, enabling



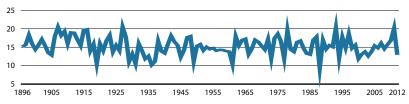
Montanans to make timely and informed decisions to mitigate drought impacts in a proactive manner.

For historic analysis, up-to-date information, and maps on Montana's current drought situation visit http://drought.mt.gov/.

#### **Montana Digital Atlas**

Additional mapping and data capabilities are available through the Montana State Library at <a href="http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp">http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp</a>. The Montana Digital Atlas allows users to identify a place of interest and view an atlas of information about that place that includes a broad range of data categories such as land ownership and use, census data, water information and biological data.

#### Montana Annual Precipitation in Inches (1895 - 2012)

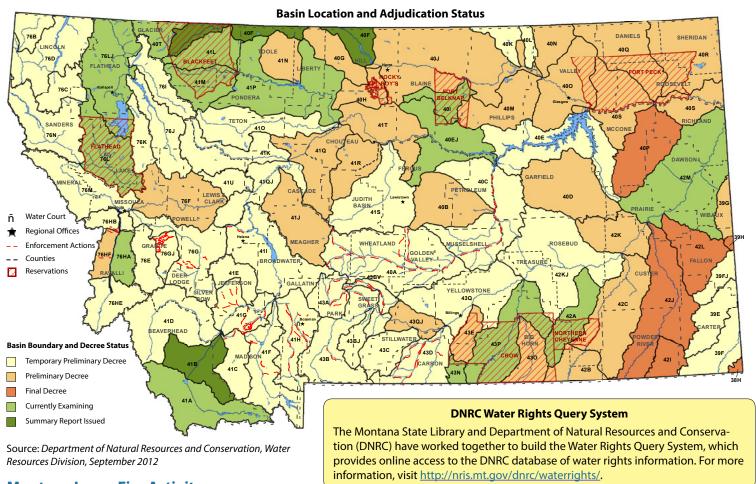


Source: NOAA National Climate Data Center, September 2012

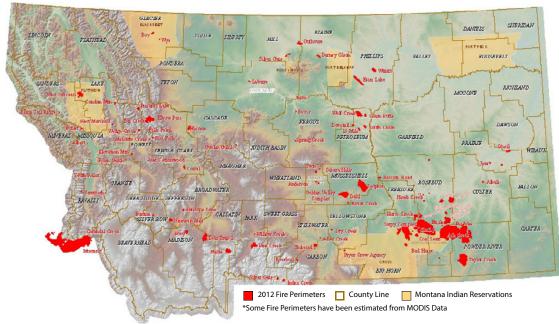
#### Water/Fire

#### **Water Rights**

The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation Water Adjudication Bureau assists the Montana Water Court in the adjudication of all claims to pre July 1, 1973 water rights. The Bureau examines all claims pursuant to Supreme Court rules and provides a summary report to the Water Court on each of the basins (85) in the state. Pursuant to legislation passed in 2005 the Bureau must complete the examination of the remaining 57,000 claims (as of 2005) by June 30, 2015. The map below shows the current status of the adjudication process. Visit <a href="http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/">http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/</a>.



#### **Montana Large Fire Activity**



Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, Forestry Division, September 2012

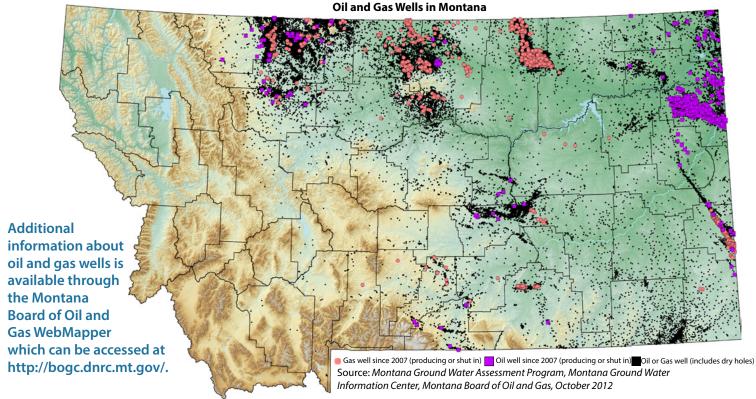
#### Montana Fires 2002 - 2011 All Fires As Reported by All Agencies

Year	Count	Acreage
2002	1,372	110,309
2003	2,326	736,809
2004	1,447	18,445
2005	1,316	103,294
2006	2,302	1,047,118
2007	1,875	778,079
2008	1,424	166,842
2009	1,731	48,912
2010	1,050	56,711
2011	1,335	168,010

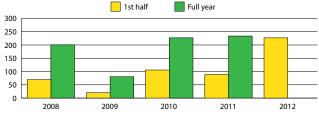
Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, September 2012

For additional information on Montana's fires, visit DNRC's online Fire Map at http://dnrc.mt.gov/gis/fire/.

#### **Oil and Gas Wells**



#### Montana Oil Well Permits Issued (2008 - 2012)



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, August 2012

# Montana House Heating Fuel Occupied Housing Units

	Count	Percent
Utility gas	226,740	56.5%
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	51,713	12.9%
Electricity	78,582	18.8%
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	7,472	1.9%
Coal or coke	927	0.2%
Wood	33,481	8.3%
Solar energy	321	0.1%
Other fuel	4,234	1.1%
No fuel used	858	0.2%
Total	404,616	100.0%

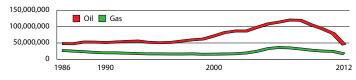
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

#### Oil and Gas Wells

	Montana	Senate District 48	House District 95	House District 96
C ID IM II A II				
Coal Bed Methane, Active	1,073	0	0	0
Coal Bed Methane, Inactive	65	0	0	0
Gas, Active	7,238	0	0	0
Gas, Inactive	2,569	0	0	0
Gas Storage, Active	270	0	0	0
Gas Storage, Inactive	18	0	0	0
Injection, Active	1,135	0	0	0
Injection, Inactive	757	0	0	0
Oil, Active	7,554	0	0	0
Oil, Inactive	4,579	0	0	0
Oil & Gas, Active	1	0	0	0
Total	25,259	0	0	0

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Board of Oil and Gas, September 2012

#### **Montana Annual Oil and Gas Production (Barrels)**



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, October 2012

#### **Pipelines**

	Monta	Montana		Senate District 48		House District 95		House District 96	
	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	
Crude Oil	90	1,970	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Natural Gas	360	3,301	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Refined Product	47	805	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	24	402	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	521	6,477	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Source: Montana State Library, Pipeline Intregrity Management Mapping Application, December 2006

#### Wildlife and Recreation

Montana is blessed with a wealth of wildlife and habitat diversity. These resources provide exceptional opportunities for recreation and contribute substantially to the state's economy and quality of life. Good information is critical to maintain this valuable heritage as the state grows and develops.

#### **Recreation Area (Acres)**

	Senate District 48
Fishing Access Sites	0
Fishing Conservation Areas	0
State Parks	0
Wildlife Conservation Easements	0
Wildlife Management Areas	0
Wildlife Protection Areas	0
Total	0

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks, September 2012

#### **Big Game Distribution**



#### **Animal Species Diversity**

		Senate District 48	% of Montana
	Montana (Count)	(Count)	Species
Amphibians	13	6	46
Birds	308	245	80
Fish	54	12	22
Mammals	103	67	65
Reptiles	17	9	53

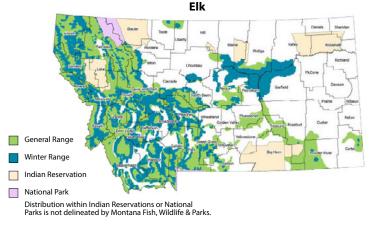
Source: Montana Natural Heritage Program, September 2012

#### **Block Management Acreage**

There are a total of 9,093,377 acres of Block Management land (including Plum Creek\*) in the State of Montana. Senate District 48 contains 6.364 or 0% of those acres.

\*Plum Creek land in FWP's Regions 1 and 2 are included in these statistics. Although they are part of the Block Management Program, they are not traditional BMA's and are managed differently.

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012



#### -Wildlife Highlights-

For more information on animals, plants, and habitats in your Senate District, visit the Montana Natural Heritage Program at <a href="http://mtnhp.org">http://mtnhp.org</a>. Resources include:

- Montana Field Guide an encyclopedia of the distribution, status, and biology of Montana's animals, plants, and biological communities
- MapViewer interactive maps of animals, plants, land cover, and land management

 Land Management Maps – public lands, conservation easements

conservation easements, and special designations

- Wetland and riparian mapping information
- Reports on Montana's Species of Concern

 Quick responses to data requests and answers from expert scientists on Montana's plants, animals, and biological communities.

#### **Common Yellowthroat**

Geothlypis trichas

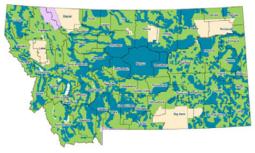
The Common Yellowthroat occupies thick vegetation, usually in and around wetland and riparian areas, throughout Montana.



# Don Bridge The Color of the Co

Moose

Mule Deer

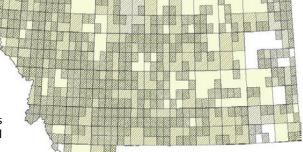


**White-Tailed Deer** 



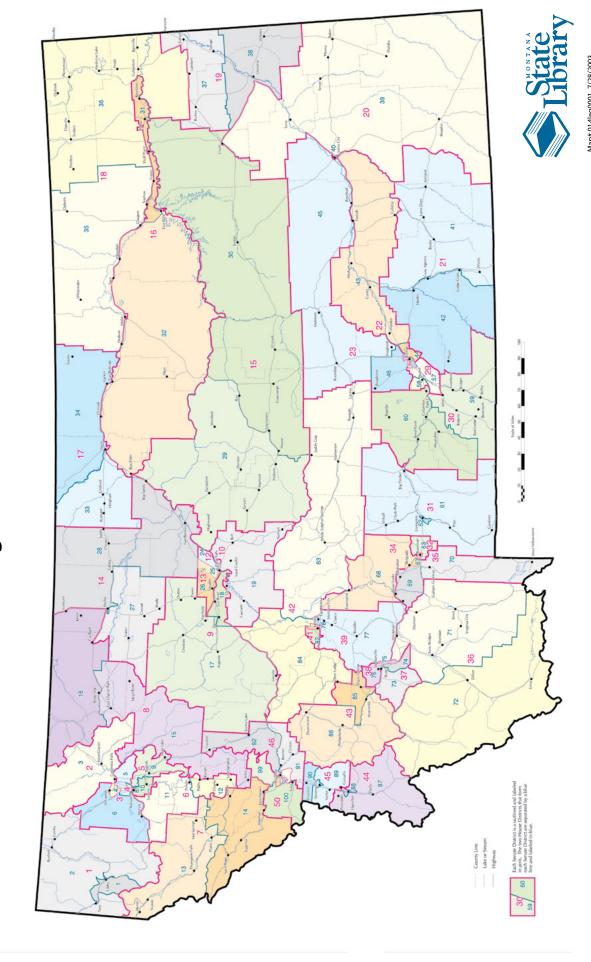
Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012





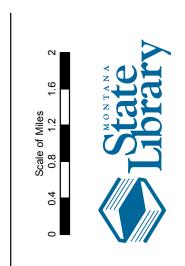
Source: Montana Natural Heritage Program, September 2012

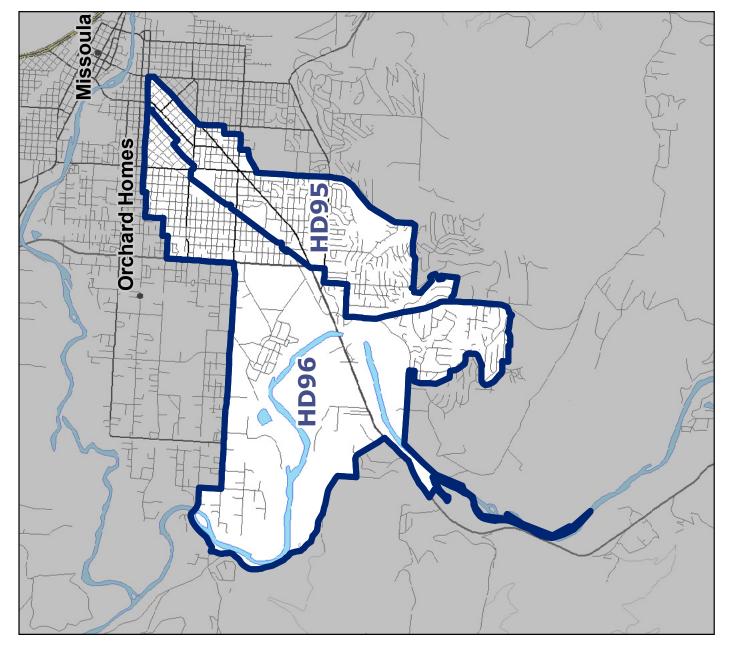
Montana Legislative District 2005 - 2014



# Montana Senate District 48







#### **Online Resources Directory**

#### **Montana State Library**

1515 East 6th Avenue PO Box 201800 Helena, MT 59620 (406) 444-3115

#### http://msl.mt.gov



#### **Statewide Library Resources**

- Discover It! Montana State Library Catalog
- · Montana Library Directory

#### http://mymontanalibrary.org

http://mtslr.org

http://msl.mt.gov/For Librarians/Library Directory

#### **Montana State Digital Library**

- Library Information Services
  - MT.GOV Connect
  - Montana State Publications Online
  - Find Resources Online
- MSL Geographic Information
  - Montana Geographic Information Clearinghouse
  - Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure
  - · Water Information System
- Natural Heritage Program
  - · Montana Field Guide
  - MapViewer
  - Species of Concern Reports Animals
  - Species of Concern Reports Plants

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/connect

http://statepublications.mt.gov

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/Find Resources Online

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/gis

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/msdi

http://msl.msl.gov/geoinfo/water

http://mtnhp.org

http://fieldguide.mt.gov

http://mtnhp.org/mapviewer

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=a

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=p

#### **Montana Talking Book Library**

- Online catalogs and services WebOpac
- BARD Braille and Audio Reading Download

#### http://msl.mt.gov/talking book library

http://www.klasweb.msl.mt.gov

https://nlsbard.loc.gov/mt1a

#### **Montana State Library In-House Partners**

- · Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks
- Natural Resources Conservation Service

http://fwp.mt.gov

http://www.mt.nrcs.usda.gov

**Legislative Snapshot** 

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative snapshot

## **Legislative Snapshot 2013**

Includes information for the State of Montana, Senate District 49, and House Districts 97 and 98.

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/





Senate District 49
Senator David Wanzenried (D)
PO Box 2428
Missoula, MT 59806-2428

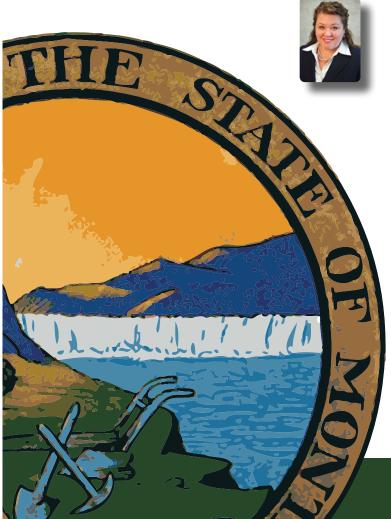


House District 97

Representative Nancy Wilson (D)

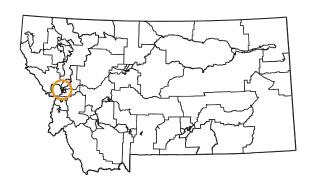
332 South 1st Street West Apt A

Missoula, MT 59801



House District 98

Representative Jenifer Gursky (D)
615 South 5th Street East
Missoula, MT 59801





#### **Letter from the Montana State Librarian**

On behalf of the Montana State Library, I would like to welcome you to the 2013 legislative session. We appreciate your dedication and hard work on behalf of all Montanans. We hope that this information booklet, compiled by our information experts and full of data on issues of state and national importance, will help inform many of the decisions you have to make in the coming months.

The 2013 Legislative Snapshot includes a wide range of information on issues that affect Montanans. You will find information on our state's economy and the economic impact on your constituents. High-speed, broadband Internet access is essential in this information age and the Snapshot includes a current view of the availability of broadband and Internet services across the state. Education is always an important issue, and you will find relevant information on our state's public schools



and test scores. Throughout Montana, libraries serve as community anchors; we've highlighted the programs and services offered to Montanans through their local libraries. Finally, land, wildlife, and recreation will always be an important part of Montana life, and we've pulled several highlights from our collection that might help guide your decision-making this session. Based on feedback we received from legislators in 2011, we are pleased to make much more of the data available by legislative districts. And we are pleased to provide much of the information in mapped form. Using the Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure, a set of standardized geospatial data, these maps tell powerful stories that will further your understanding of the topics highlighted.

The Montana State Library is a small and very unique agency. We employ librarians, geographers, and natural resource specialists and we partner with botanists, zoologists and ecologists. We work closely with federal and state agencies and local and tribal governments. We manage an enormous collection of state government information in all formats, keeping Montanans informed about the work of their government. And we ensure that Montana's blind and physically disabled citizens have access to reading materials and information.

We also work on behalf of all of Montana's libraries to help them provide the latest and best information, technology and library services to their patrons – your constituents – whether it's downloadable ebooks, public access computers, online information resources, or the latest bestseller. Without the Montana State Library, Montana libraries would not be able to afford these resources and services for their patrons, all of which are being used in record numbers. In this age of information – most of which is only accessed online – the Montana State Library, through libraries across the state, provides a vital link that affects Montanans in a multitude of ways.

We created this booklet for you not only to provide vital information to help you make difficult decisions in the coming months, but to demonstrate the power of what a diverse staff with amazingly diverse skills can do to make information, in many different forms, available to every Montanan. Our work empowers Montanans by providing access to information, enhancing learning in families and communities, and building 21st Century skills. Knowing that our work makes a difference makes us very proud.

We hope that you use this Legislative Snapshot throughout the session. And we hope that you will stop by to see us – in person or virtually. Whether you visit us at our library or online, you will be able to browse our collection of government and natural resource information, get help to research a specific issue, or find a quiet place to work or meet with colleagues. We are located one block east of the Capitol, behind the Montana Historical Society, at the north end of the Justice building. And of course, our services are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week at <a href="http://msl.mt.gov">http://msl.mt.gov</a>.

Sincerely,

#### Senate District 49 House District 97 House District 98

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Find additional Senate and House district data, interactive maps, and even more resources online at http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/.

Jennie Stapp

Juni Stepp

#### The Montana Economy and Theories of Economic Growth

Source: Montana Department of Labor and Industries

It has been an interesting five years for the Montana and U.S. economies, including the deepest and longest U.S. recession since the Great Depression and a slow economic recovery. Montana outperformed the U.S. economy during the recession and recovery, losing only 4.4% of our pre-recession personal income peak compared to 5.6% nationally. Further, since hitting the trough in 2009, Montana's personal income growth has outpaced the U.S. by about 3 percentage points, while the state's payroll job growth has increased by 3.4% compared to 3.1% nationally. Montana's 2012 job growth promises to be strong. From June 2011 to June 2012, Montana added almost 9,800 jobs for an annual growth rate of 2.1% -- above forecasted expectations and above the long-term growth rate of 1.2%. Montana's economy is returning to growth despite the many national and international challenges.

The various forces causing the recession and slow recovery are evident in the quarterly personal income statistics in Figure 1. The national slowdown in the overall economy and particularly in the housing market was first noted in the summer of 2007, but personal income for both the U.S. and Montana continued to expand until the financial crisis in the third and fourth quarters of 2008. Wall Street losses translated into income and job losses on Main Streets in Montana. Although the U.S. recession officially ended in June 2009, Montana continued to lose income until the first quarter of 2010.



Then, just as the U.S. economy turned upward, global problems came to the forefront. The Eurozone's sovereign debt crisis moderated the U.S. recovery, with the first Greece bailout occurring in the second quarter of 2010. As one of America's largest export customers, Europe's economic slowdown reduced the demand for U.S. goods, in addition to increasing uncertainty and risk in the global financial system. In fact, overall global growth slowed from 5.2% in 2010 to 3.8% in 2011, while the advanced

economies that make up the majority of the U.S. export customers slowed from 3% in 2010 to 1.4% in 2011. The last few years have taught Montanans that our economic fortunes are strongly tied to the performance of global and national economies.

Domestic factors have also played a role in the slow emergence of the economy out of the recession. Throughout the 2007 to 2012 period, oil and gas price spikes caused temporary shocks to the economy. Higher fuel prices reduce the amount of discretionary dollars consumers have to spend in grocery stores, restaurants, and retail stores, thus slowing job growth. Also, during the summer of 2011, the federal debt ceiling increase debate increased the uncertainty about future government spending and the safety of U.S. financial instruments. With government spending equaling roughly 20% of the Gross Domestic Product, any large change to that spending would have an impact on the economy. Businesses are still in the shadow of this fiscal uncertainty. Current national fiscal plans call for spending cuts and tax increases equal to about 3.8% of GDP in January 2013, which would likely send the U.S. economy into a shallow recession.iii Businesses and consumers who are reliant on this spending are less likely to make decisions or take on risk in such an uncertain environment.

Like personal income, Montana's payroll employment was impacted by the financial crises, starting with employment losses in the fourth quarter of 2008. Job losses continued throughout 2009 and 2010 before starting recovery in 2011. Wages recovered earlier than employment growth, with the total amount

Figure 1: Montana and U.S. Personal Income Growth

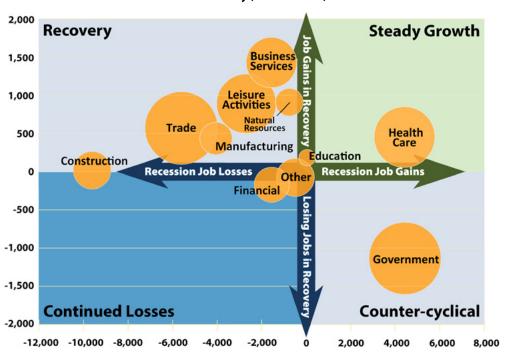


Source: Quarterly Personal Income Data, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

of wages paid to Montana workers starting to increase in the second quarter of 2010. These wage gains translated into job growth in 2011 as the spending of more wages stimulated demand in the high-employment consumer industries. The average annual wage increased by 3.5% in 2011, driving Montana's average annual wage over \$35,000 for the first time.iv

Payroll employment grew at about 0.9% in 2011, but private employment grew much faster at 1.4%. The job growth by industry is illustrated in Figure 2. The job change during the recession years of 2007 to 2010 is shown on the horizontal axis compared to the past year of recovery on the vertical axis. The size of the bubble indicates the size of the industry employment in 2011. Total job growth in recent years has been slower than private job growth because the government sector shed jobs in 2010 and 2011. Figure 2 includes all public employees in the government bubble, even though many public workers are in the education, health care, or construction industries. Public employment represents roughly 20% of total employment in 2011, with 11% of total employment in local government, 6% in state government, and 3% in the federal government. The government share of total employment has been slowly decreasing over time, although it increased a few percentage points during the recession. The government share returned to its downward trend in the last year. Government is placed in the counter-cyclical quadrant in Figure 2, as it added about 4,400 jobs during the recession and then lost about 1,100 jobs in 2011. Counter-cyclical government employment growth helps stabilize the economy during recessionary periods and helps accelerate the return to growth.

Figure 2: Industry Job Change during the Recession (2007 to 2010) and Recovery (2010 to 2011)



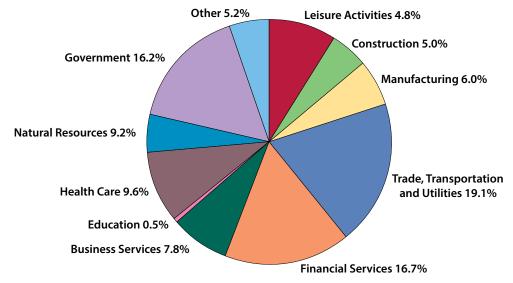
Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

The health care industry has added jobs throughout the recession and recovery, adding almost 5,000 jobs over the last five years. Only the financial services industry (which includes real estate) and other services posted employment losses in 2011, with all other industries in recovery with job gains. Business services, including administration and professional services, added the most jobs in 2011, followed by natural resources (including oil and gas mining) and the leisure activities sector

(which includes restaurants, bars, entertainment, and hotels). Trade, manufacturing, and construction posted the most losses during the recession, but all three industries are back on the recovery path with job gains in 2011. Wood product manufacturing and residential construction have been slow to recover in the aftermath of the national housing downturn, but other manufacturing and commercial and industrial construction posted job gains over the past year.

Figure 2 illustrates the size of each industry by the size of the industry's bubble, with trade, health care, government, and leisure activities employing the most workers. However, employment is only one way to contribute to the economy. Figure 3 illustrates the contribution of each industry to Montana's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Although health care represents 15% of Montana's total workforce, it contributes 10% of Montana's GDP. Similarly, the leisure activities sector comprises 13% of employment, but contributes only 5% of GDP. Other industries contribute more to GDP than to employment. The financial services industry, which includes real estate, contributes 17% of Montana's GDP, but only 5% of Montana's employment. The manufacturing and natural resource sectors also contribute significant GDP (15% combined), but are a small percentage of employment (7%). No industry is more important than another, but each industry has different roles to play in the economy.

Figure 3. Montana Gross Domestic Product by Industry, 2011



Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

Figure 4: Top 10 Exports from Montana to the Rest of the World (millions)

1.	Bulk Wheat	881.8
2.	Mineral Fuel, Oil, etc.	374.2
3.	Inorganic Chemicals	346.4
4.	Industrial Machinery (including computers)	197.9
5.	Vehicles, Parts, etc.	114.9
6.	Cereals	60.5
7.	Ores, Slag & Ash	60.2
8.	Salt, Sulfur, Earth & Stone	57.6
9.	Aircraft, Parts, etc.	40.3
10	Optic, Medical or Surgical Instruments	37.6

Source: Montana Department of Commerce, Office of Trade and International Relations, 2011

The manufacturing and natural resources industries are also important because of the amount of exports they provide for our economy. Exports bring new wealth into our economy, which then drives economic growth in all industries as the money is circulated through our economy. Figure 4 illustrates the top 10 Montana exports. Many are raw natural resources from the agriculture and mining industries, or manufacturing products that add value to the raw commodities. Overall, Montana's exports increased by 14% in 2011. Montana's largest export customers include other states, Canada, Asia, and Europe. Based on data from the first half of 2012, Montana exports may decrease slightly in 2012 because of slower economic growth in many of our non-U.S. global trading partners.v

The western portion of Montana was harder hit by the recession and global slowdown compared to the eastern portion of the state. 2011 unemployment rates by region are shown in Figure 5. The large job losses in wood product manufacturing had a disproportional effect in Northwestern Montana, while the large recessionary job losses in construction had the largest impact in both the Northwest and around the Bozeman region. These two areas continue to have the highest unemployment rates in 2011. In contrast, the Eastern portion of the state was less impacted by the recession because of a heavy reliance on energy, agriculture, health care, and government – all industries that performed relatively well during the recession. The unemployment rate in the East was only 4.7% in 2011. The development of the Bakken oil shale has brought a great deal of development into the

region, both in the primary oil and gas mining industry and in related business services, such as environmental engineering and employment firms. Although unemployment in the western portion of the state continues to be high, job growth has returned to all Montana regions. In fact, the Southwest region of the state (including Butte, Bozeman, Dillon, and Helena) has led the state in job gains as we have exited the recession, leading the Southwest region's unemployment rate to decrease slightly in 2011 to 6.1% from 6.6% in 2010.

All of Montana's regions are expected to post job gains in 2012, with continued growth expected in 2013. However, job growth is expected to remain slower than before the recession for several years. The Montana Department of Labor and Industry's job projections expect 1.4% job growth in 2012 and 2013, compared to the 2.2% annual growth that the state experienced from 2000 to 2007 prior to the recession. In many ways, the rapid economic growth prior to the recession was artificially high because of the low interest rates that caused a growth bubble. Slower expected growth is simply a result of being outside the bubble period.

Growth is also expected to be slower in the future because of cutbacks in government spending and slower growth in consumer spending as Americans save and try to reduce their debt loads. With government spending comprising about 20% and consumption comprising about 70% of aggregate demand, the slowdown in these sectors will translate into slower overall economic growth. Lower domestic demand from consumers and governments will lead many businesses to slow production or look abroad to foreign markets to supplement growth. Both alternatives may lead to slower employment growth domestically. Further, a slowing global economy will likely moderate Montana export growth in 2012 and 2013, although global demand is expected to return in later years.

Despite domestic and global challenges, Montana's economy has proven to be incredibly resilient in the last few years. Montana's economy is now in recovery, adding over 9,800 jobs in the last year, and posting over two years of personal income and wage gains. Although unemployment remains undesirably high, Montana's job growth has re-employed out-of-work Montanans and brought stronger wages back to workers and their families. Future years are expected to bring continued growth to our state as our industries continue recovery from the recession, and the Bakken development provides new opportunities for income growth and entrepreneurialism.

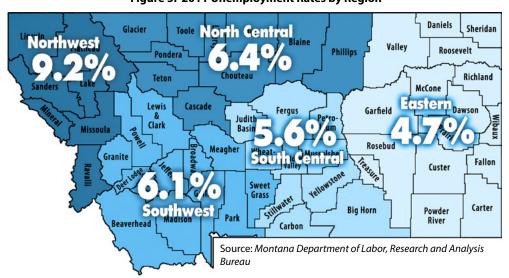


Figure 5: 2011 Unemployment Rates by Region

i The long-term growth rate of 1.2% for Montana's total employment growth is based on employment data from 1976 to 2011 using the Local Area Unemployment Statistics published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Montana Department of Labor and Industry (DLI). Job growth forecasts based on this series by DLI suggested job growth of only 0.9% in 2011.

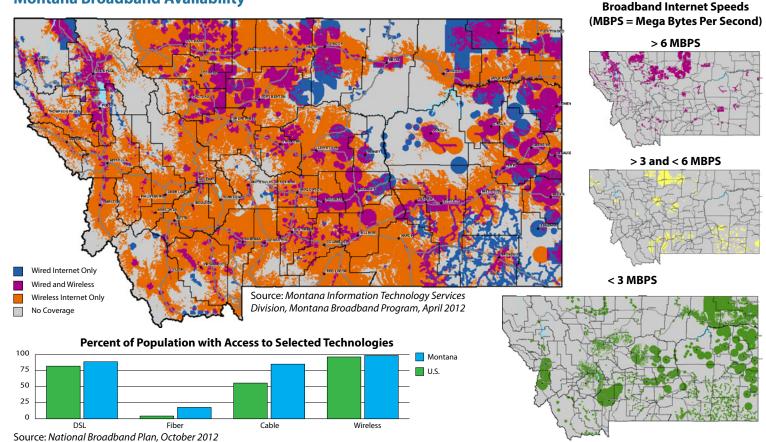
ii International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2012. www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2012/01/weodata/index.aspx.

iii Global Insight, "U.S. Economy: The Fiscal Cliff" June 28, 2012 and Congressional Budget Office, "An Update to the Budget and Economic Outlook: Fiscal Years 2012 to 2022" Aug. 22, 2012.

iv For more information on employment and wage growth, please see the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Labor Day Report 2012, available at <a href="http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913">http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913</a> LDR-12.pdf.

v WiserTrade, U.S. State Exports by NAICS Industry. At <u>www.wisertrade.org</u>. See footnote 2 for growth projections.

#### **Montana Broadband Availability**



#### **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program**

Under the Broadband Technologies Opportunities Program (BTOP) funded by the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA) and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the Montana State Library is partnering with 44 of Montana's public libraries to expand access to free, high-speed Internet to 86% of the state's population by 2013. Funds have supported: increased broadband speeds; decreased patron wait time; improved access by purchasing ADA compliant

software, hardware, and furniture, and through minor renovation projects aimed at increasing accessibility of computing center facilities; digital literacy training; and a mobile computer lab.

#### **Highlights include:**

- Increased average statewide library broadband speeds from 3.55 mbps to 15 mbps
- Added 478 public workstations (212 desktops, 46 children's computers, 200 laptops, 17 touchscreens and 3 iMacs) for a total of 781

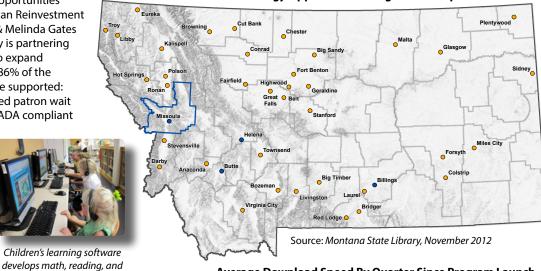
critical-thinking skills

- Decreased average wait time from 20 minutes to less than 5 minutes
- Provided digital literacy training to over 70,000 Montanans and 1,200 librarians on topics such as employment resources, tax filing, self-help law, Internet and email, and computer basics

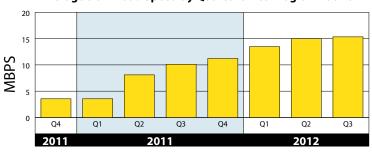
#### **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program Participants**

Source: Montana Information Technology Services Division,

Montana Broadband Program, April 2012



#### Average Download Speed By Quarter Since Program Launch



Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

#### **Demographics**

#### **2010 Poverty and Median Income Estimates**

		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	49	97	98
Median Household Income	43,872	35,667	36,575	34,810
% in Poverty All Ages	15	20	20	19
% in Poverty Ages Under 18	19	18	22	15

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

## Percent of Households With One or More Persons 65 Years and Over

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 49	District 97	District 98
One or More 65 and Over	25	18	14	22
One Person	10	10	5	13
Two Or More Persons	14	9	9	9
Family	14	8	9	8
Nonfamily	1	1	1	1

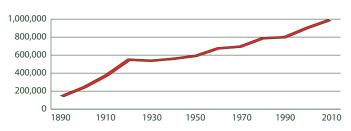
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

#### **Percent of Change in Number of Housing Units**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 49	District 97	District 98
2000 Census	412,633	8,253	4,271	3,982
2010 Census	482,825	11,277	4,748	6,529
Percent of Change	+ 17.0	+ 36.6	+ 11.2	+ 64.0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Censes

#### Montana Historic Population Growth 1890 - 2010 Censes

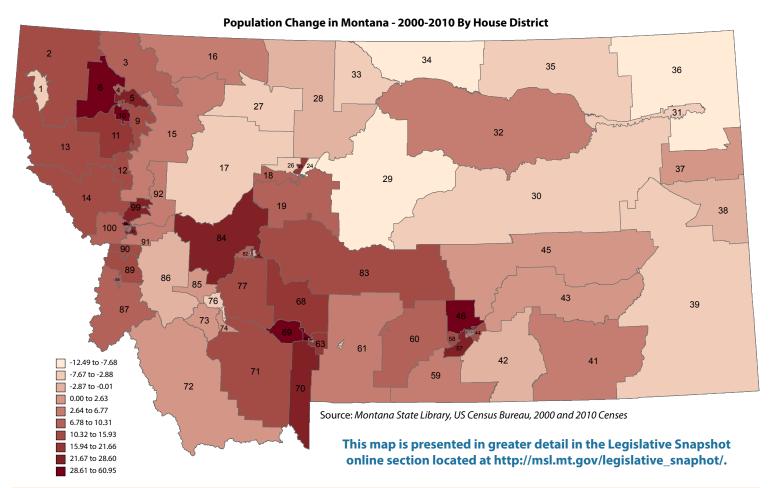


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1890 - 2010 Censes

#### 2010 Census Data

	Total	Male	Female
United States	308,745,538	151,781,326	156,964,212
Under 5 years	20,201,362	10,319,427	9,881,935
Under 18 years	74,181,467	37,945,136	36,236,331
18 to 64 years	194,356,087	96,473,230	97,882,857
65 years and over	40,267,984	17,362,960	22,905,024
Montana	989,415	496,667	492,748
Under 5 years	62,423	32,129	30,294
Under 18 years	223,563	114,909	108,654
18 to 64 years	619,110	313,713	305,397
65 years and over	146,742	68,045	78,697

Source: US Census Bureau, 2010 Census



#### **Demographics**

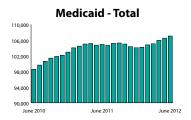
#### **Veteran Population Projections**

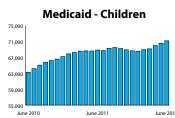
Montana is ranked second among the states for percent of the civilian population 18 years and over who are veterans. (12.3 percent, U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey)

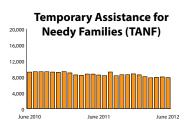
		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	49	97	98
Civilian population (>18)	746,963	18,092	7,792	10,300
Non Veterans	646,089	16,317	7,058	9,259
Veterans	100,874	1,775	734	1,041
% of Gulf War (>9/01)	9.0%	6%	2%	9%
% of Gulf War (8/90-8/01)	15%	17%	14%	20%
Vietnam era	37%	36%	42%	32%
Korean War	13%	6%	5%	7%
World War II	10%	10%	13%	8%

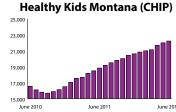
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

## Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services Selected Eligibles - Monthly Enrollment





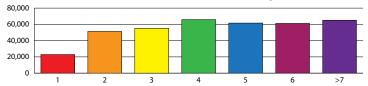




Source: Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services, August 2012

#### **Montana Median Income By Household Size**

Median Income for All Households: 43,872



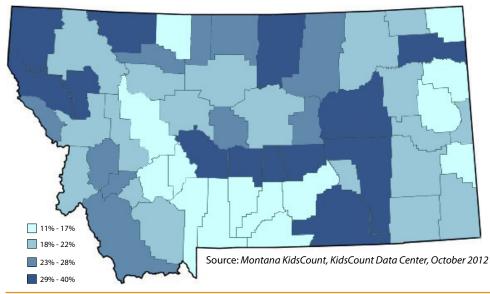
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

## Percent of Individuals Below Poverty Level (12 Month Period)

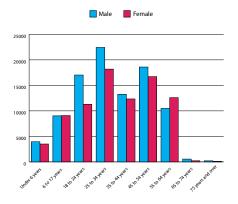
		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 49	District 97	District 98
Total (Count)	138,109	4,426	2,029	2,397
Males	46.2%	41.0%	41.4%	40.6%
Under 5 years	5.0%	1.3%	1.3%	1.4%
5 years	1.1%	0.3%	0.7%	0.0%
6 to 11 years	4.8%	2.6%	1.3%	3.7%
12 to 14 years	2.1%	3.6%	4.6%	2.7%
15 years	0.9%	1.4%	3.2%	0.0%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
18 to 24 years	8.6%	12.0%	12.9%	11.3%
25 to 34 years	5.5%	9.1%	10.1%	8.3%
35 to 44 years	4.6%	5.5%	2.3%	8.2%
45 to 54 years	5.3%	2.7%	3.4%	2.1%
55 to 64 years	3.8%	2.4%	1.7%	3.0%
65 to 74 years	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
> 75 years	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Females	53.8%	59.0%	58.6%	59.4%
Under 5 years	5.1%	5.0%	4.3%	5.5%
5 years	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
6 to 11 years	4.7%	2.8%	3.4%	2.4%
12 to 14 years	2.0%	1.7%	3.6%	0.0%
15 years	0.7%	0.3%	0.0%	0.5%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	0.7%	1.5%	0.0%
18 to 24 years	11.0%	16.2%	18.1%	14.6%
25 to 34 years	7.3%	12.7%	11.0%	14.2%
35 to 44 years	5.0%	3.4%	4.2%	2.7%
45 to 54 years	5.5%	5.1%	4.7%	5.3%
55 to 64 years	4.3%	5.6%	5.6%	5.5%
65 to 74 years	2.2%	2.5%	1.4%	3.4%
> 75 years	3.5%	3.0%	0.6%	5.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

#### **Montana Child Poverty By County (Percent - 2009)**



#### **Montana Health Insurance Coverage Status**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey

#### **Indexes**

Population	Montana	Senate District 49	House District 97	House District 98
Total population	989,415	23,853	9,869	13,984
Median age (years)	40	33	33	33
Total population - 65 years and over	146,742	2,709	1,058	1,651
Total population - 18 to 64 years	619,110	16,571	7,075	9,496
Total population - under 18 years	223,563	4,573	1,736	2,837
Total population - under 5 years	62,423	1,486	566	920
One race	964,439	23,203	9,621	13,582
White	884,961	21,867	9,077	12,790
Black/African American	4,027	128	50	78
American Indian/Alaska Native	62,555	753	310	443
Asian	6,253	300	116	184
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	668	41	20	2
Some other race	5,975	114	48	66
Two or more races	24,976	650	248	402
Hispanic/Latino	28,565	692	321	37
Social	Montana	Senate District 49	House District 97	House District 9
Total households	401,328	9,827	4,270	5,557
Average household size	2	2	2	2
Average family size	3	3	3	:
Family households (families)	256,130	5,078	2,330	2,748
Male householder, no wife present, family	15,368	615	327	288
Male householder, no wife present, family - with own children under 18 years	9,016	366	162	204
Female householder, no husband present, family	33,651	952	408	544
Female householder, no husband present, family - with own children under 18 years	21,355	567	294	273
Nonfamily households	145,198	4,749	1,940	2,809
Householder living alone	116,779	3,478	1,455	2,023
Householder living alone - 65 years and over	41,923	934	197	737
Households with one or more people under 18 years	116,926	2,735	1,185	1,550
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	99,541	1,814	588	1,226
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	235,983	6,031	3,090	2,94
Nursery school, preschool	13,206	253	154	99
Kindergarten	12,085	174	66	108
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	96,195	1,977	904	1,07
High school (grades 9-12)	52,304	1,173	623	550
College or graduate school	62,193	2,454	1,343	1,111
Economic	Montana	Senate District 49	House District 97	House District 9
Employment status - population 16 years and over	778,518	18,738	8,130	10,608
Civilian labor force - employed	476,195	12,327	5,856	6,471
Civilian labor force - unemployed	28,683	675	316	359
Armed forces	3,737	54	54	(
Not in labor force	269,903	5,682	1,904	3,778
Females 16 years and over in labor force	391,139	9,410	3,980	5,430
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18	16	14	18
Mean earnings (dollars)	55,129	46,779	48,582	45,203
		1/10/2	15,713	14,548
	15,179	14,943		
Mean retirement income (dollars)	18,679	23,353	16,081	
Mean retirement income (dollars) Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	18,679 7,895	23,353 8,111	9,017	7,665
Mean retirement income (dollars) Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars) Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	18,679 7,895 2,954	23,353 8,111 1,748	9,017 2,580	7,665 1,47
Mean Social Security income (dollars)  Mean retirement income (dollars)  Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)  Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)  Median family income (dollars)	18,679 7,895 2,954 55,725	23,353 8,111 1,748 46,037	9,017 2,580 50,282	27,978 7,665 1,474 43,950
Mean retirement income (dollars) Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars) Mean cash public assistance income (dollars) Median family income (dollars) Mean family income (dollars)	18,679 7,895 2,954	23,353 8,111 1,748	9,017 2,580	7,665 1,474
Mean retirement income (dollars) Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars) Mean cash public assistance income (dollars) Median family income (dollars) Mean family income (dollars) Mean family income (dollars)	18,679 7,895 2,954 55,725 68,016 Montana	23,353 8,111 1,748 46,037 59,119 Senate District 49	9,017 2,580 50,282 63,118 House District 97	7,665 1,474 43,950 55,730 House District 9
Mean retirement income (dollars) Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars) Mean cash public assistance income (dollars) Median family income (dollars) Mean family income (dollars)  Housing Total housing units	18,679 7,895 2,954 55,725 68,016 <b>Montana</b> 471,723	23,353 8,111 1,748 46,037 59,119 Senate District 49	9,017 2,580 50,282 63,118 House District 97 4,899	7,665 1,474 43,950 55,730 <b>House District 9</b>
Mean retirement income (dollars) Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars) Mean cash public assistance income (dollars) Median family income (dollars) Mean family income (dollars)  Housing Total housing units Occupied housing units	18,679 7,895 2,954 55,725 68,016 <b>Montana</b> 471,723 401,328	23,353 8,111 1,748 46,037 59,119 Senate District 49 10,744 9,827	9,017 2,580 50,282 63,118 House District 97 4,899 4,270	7,66: 1,474 43,95( 55,73( <b>House District 9</b> 5,84: 5,55:
Mean retirement income (dollars) Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars) Mean cash public assistance income (dollars) Median family income (dollars) Mean family income (dollars)  Housing Total housing units Occupied housing units Vacant housing units	18,679 7,895 2,954 55,725 68,016 <b>Montana</b> 471,723 401,328 70,395	23,353 8,111 1,748 46,037 59,119 Senate District 49 10,744 9,827 917	9,017 2,580 50,282 63,118 House District 97 4,899 4,270 629	7,665 1,474 43,956 55,730 <b>House District 9</b> 5,845 5,555 286
Mean retirement income (dollars)  Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)  Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)  Median family income (dollars)  Mean family income (dollars)  Housing  Total housing units  Occupied housing units  Vacant housing units  Homeowner vacancy rate	18,679 7,895 2,954 55,725 68,016 <b>Montana</b> 471,723 401,328 70,395 2	23,353 8,111 1,748 46,037 59,119 Senate District 49 10,744 9,827 917 1	9,017 2,580 50,282 63,118 House District 97 4,899 4,270 629 2	7,665 1,474 43,956 55,730 <b>House District 9</b> 5,845 5,555 286
Mean retirement income (dollars) Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars) Mean cash public assistance income (dollars) Median family income (dollars) Mean family income (dollars)  Housing Total housing units Occupied housing units Vacant housing units Homeowner vacancy rate Rental vacancy rate	18,679 7,895 2,954 55,725 68,016 Montana 471,723 401,328 70,395 2 6	23,353 8,111 1,748 46,037 59,119 Senate District 49 10,744 9,827 917 1 9	9,017 2,580 50,282 63,118 House District 97 4,899 4,270 629 2	7,66 1,47 43,95 55,73 House District 9 5,84 5,55 28
Mean retirement income (dollars) Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars) Mean cash public assistance income (dollars) Median family income (dollars) Mean family income (dollars)  Housing Total housing units Occupied housing units Vacant housing units Homeowner vacancy rate Rental vacancy rate Built 2005 or later	18,679 7,895 2,954 55,725 68,016 Montana 471,723 401,328 70,395 2 6 18,895	23,353 8,111 1,748 46,037 59,119 Senate District 49 10,744 9,827 917 1 9 932	9,017 2,580 50,282 63,118 House District 97 4,899 4,270 629 2 11 240	7,66. 1,47. 43,95. 55,73. House District 9 5,84. 5,55. 28.
Mean retirement income (dollars) Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars) Mean cash public assistance income (dollars) Median family income (dollars) Mean family income (dollars)  Housing Total housing units Occupied housing units Vacant housing units Homeowner vacancy rate Rental vacancy rate Built 2005 or later Owner-occupied	18,679 7,895 2,954 55,725 68,016 Montana 471,723 401,328 70,395 2 6 18,895 277,023	23,353 8,111 1,748 46,037 59,119 Senate District 49 10,744 9,827 917 1 9 932 4,981	9,017 2,580 50,282 63,118 House District 97 4,899 4,270 629 2 11 240 1,835	7,665 1,474 43,950 55,730 House District 9 5,845 5,555 288 0 692 3,146
Mean retirement income (dollars) Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars) Mean cash public assistance income (dollars) Median family income (dollars) Mean family income (dollars)  Housing Total housing units Occupied housing units Vacant housing units Homeowner vacancy rate Rental vacancy rate Built 2005 or later Owner-occupied Renter-occupied	18,679 7,895 2,954 55,725 68,016 Montana 471,723 401,328 70,395 2 6 18,895 277,023 124,305	23,353 8,111 1,748 46,037 59,119 Senate District 49 10,744 9,827 917 1 9 932 4,981 4,846	9,017 2,580 50,282 63,118 House District 97 4,899 4,270 629 2 11 240 1,835 2,435	7,66: 1,47- 43,95: 55,73: House District 9 5,84: 5,55: 28: 69: 3,14: 2,41:
Mean retirement income (dollars) Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars) Mean cash public assistance income (dollars) Median family income (dollars) Mean family income (dollars)  Housing Total housing units Occupied housing units Vacant housing units Homeowner vacancy rate Rental vacancy rate Built 2005 or later Owner-occupied	18,679 7,895 2,954 55,725 68,016 Montana 471,723 401,328 70,395 2 6 18,895 277,023	23,353 8,111 1,748 46,037 59,119 Senate District 49 10,744 9,827 917 1 9 932 4,981	9,017 2,580 50,282 63,118 House District 97 4,899 4,270 629 2 11 240 1,835	7,66 1,47 43,95 55,73 House District 9 5,84 5,55 28 69 3,14

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census/2006-2010 American Community Survey

Housing units with a mortgage

Housing units without a mortgage

162,090

114,933

1,166

669

2,914

2,067

1,748

1,398

#### **Accredited Schools**

	Senate		House	House
	Montana	District 49	District 97	District 98
Elementaries	440	2	1	1
Middle Schools	49	3	1	2
Grades 7-8 Schools	164	0	0	0
High Schools	185	3	2	1
Total	838	8	4	4

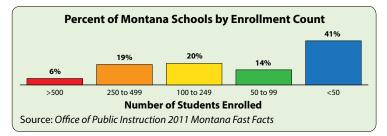
Source: Montana State Library, Montana Office of Public Instruction, September 2012

#### **Montana School Libraries**

Per MCA 20-7-202, each school in Montana maintains a school library.

Average circulation per library per year	13,788
Access to Statewide Databases	100%
No summer library hours	83%

Source: 2012 Montana School Library Data Survey



#### **Montana Test Scores - Achievement Levels**

#### 4th Grade Reading

2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
31%	29%	25%	27%	27%
69%	71%	75%	73%	73%
65%	64%	61%	65%	64%
35%	36%	39%	35%	36%
	31% 69% 65%	31% 29% 69% 71% 65% 64%	31% 29% 25% 69% 71% 75% 65% 64% 61%	31% 29% 25% 27% 69% 71% 75% 73% 65% 64% 61% 65%

#### 8th Grade Reading

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	18%	18%	15%	16%	14%
At or above basic	82%	82%	85%	84%	86%
Below proficient	63%	63%	61%	62%	58%
At or above proficient	37%	37%	39%	38%	42%

#### 4th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	19%	15%	12%	12%	13%
At or above basic	81%	85%	88%	88%	87%
Below proficient	69%	62%	56%	55%	55%
At or above proficient	31%	38%	44%	45%	45%

#### 8th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	21%	20%	21%	18%	17%
At or above basic	79%	80%	79%	82%	83%
Below proficient	65%	64%	62%	56%	54%
At or above proficient	35%	36%	38%	44%	46%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2012

### **Montana High School Graduation Rates By High School District** 0 - 59% 60 - 69% 70 - 79% Source: Montana State Library, Montana Office of Public 80 - 89% Instruction, October 2012 **Montana Head Start Locations** 90 - 100%

#### 4th Graders Who Scored **Below Proficient Reading Level**

By Family Income	2011
Eligible for free/reduced school lunch	77%
Not eligible for free/reduced school lunch	55%

By Race and Hispanic Origin	2011
White	61%
Hispanic or Latino	77%
American Indian	86%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2011

#### **Early Literacy**

For low-income children in particular, a "readiness gap" fuels much of what has become known as the achievement gap. The readiness gap grows exponentially between birth and kindergarten due to differences in children's resources and opportunities for physical, linguistic, cognitive, social, emotional, and behavioral development. This gap continues to grow as children attend K-12 school.

Nearly 2/3 of Montana's fourth graders cannot read at a proficient level. The fact is that the fourth-graders who cannot meet proficient levels in reading today are all too likely to become our nation's lowest-income, least-skilled, least-productive, and most costly citizens tomorrow. Low achievement in reading, which begins with opportunistic differences starting at birth, has important long-term consequences in terms of individual earning potential, global competitiveness, and general productivity.

Source: MontanaKidsCount, September 2011

# Location star indicates main office. Source: Montana Kids Count, 2010 Headstart Collaboration Needs Assessment

There are 769 libraries in the Montana Library Directory. Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries. For more detailed information on Montana's libraries visit http://www.msl.mt.gov/For\_Librarians/Library\_Directory/. See the Education page for more information about Montana's school libraries.

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 49	District 97	District 98
Public	82	1	1	1
Branches	34	4	3	4
Bookmobiles	3	0	0	0
Academic	26	3	3	3
Institutional	2	0	0	0
School	562	31	30	31
Special	57	3	3	3
Other	3	0	0	0
Total	769	42	40	42

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

#### **Montana's Cultural Heritage**

In partnership with the Montana Historical Society and other organizations, the Montana State Library promotes preservation of and online

access to our state's cultural heritage. The Montana Memory Project website makes a variety of historic as well as contemporary resources available in digital format for education, business, pleasure, and lifelong learning.



Fire trucks at Presbyterian Church, Lewistown, MT

http://mtmemory.org/.

#### **Connecting to Collections**

The Montana Historical Society and the Montana State Library partnered on a statewide project to assess the preservation needs of collections at Montana's more than 400 cultural organizations. The assessment documented the need for training, environmental monitoring, on-site surveys of collections and facilities,

Montar

and disaster preparedness assistance.

#### **Montana Talking Book Library**

#### Services for Montanans with Visual, Physical and Reading Disabilities

The Montana State Library supports free specialized and direct accessible library services to Montanans with visual and physical disabilities through the Montana Talking Book Library (MTBL). The number of veterans served has increased to 12.4% of all patrons. Overall patrons have increased by 15%. MTBL circulation has increased by 15.16%. The Patron Outreach Project is designed to connect more Montanans with MTBL services.

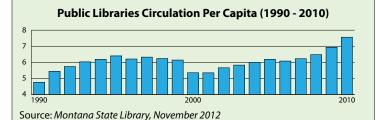
MTBL's local recordings and national digitization projects continue to progress and offer a wider variety of digital

audio books to patrons in both physical delivery and digital BARD (Braille and Audio Reading Download) delivery programs. These are designed to meet patrons' needs at their personal resource and skills level, including homebound patrons.

For more information: http://msl.mt.gov/tbl/ OR 1-800-332-3400

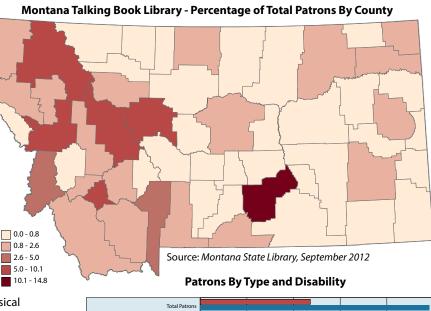
#### **Montana Public Libraries Fast Facts**

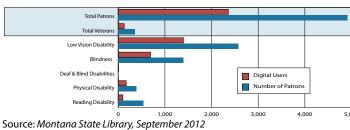
- Montana's public libraries hold 3,719,920 items.
- Montanans visited their public libraries an average of five times throughout the year, for a total of 4,599,660 visits in 2011.
- Montana library patrons checked out 7,519,019 items in 2011, about eight items per person.
- Librarians in Montana's public libraries fielded 465,036 reference questions in SFY 2011, or 8,934 questions per week.
- 100% of all Montana libraries provide Internet access to patrons
- Nearly half of all Montanans (467,303) have a library card.



#### **Courier Project**

As access to quality information has become a vital part of our lives, the Montana State Library is partnering with libraries on a number of ways to share information and materials affordably and dependably. One of these methods is the Montana Courier Project, which uses a commercial courier service to ship library materials and resources around the state. As participation has grown, libraries are seeing increasingly significant savings in the cost of moving library materials around the state.





The Montana State Library works on behalf of all Montana libraries to help them provide the latest and best information and library services to their patrons – your constituents. We negotiate on behalf of libraries across the state to get the best rate on cuttingedge library products and services, keeping libraries relevant and engaged in their local communities. Our statewide suite of resource sharing tools through our unique group services contract with Online Computing Library Center (OCLC) enables patrons to borrow library materials from anywhere in the world and provides Montana collections to citizens of the world. Discover It, a new statewide search tool for libraries, makes the patron's discovery experience into a one stop, "Googlelike" experience. Without statewide library projects, some of which are listed here, many Montanans would be left behind in this age of information.

#### **Participating Libraries**

Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries that are participating in the following statewide projects.

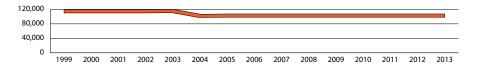
		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 49	District 97	District 98
Statewide Databases	769	42	40	42
OCLC	769	42	40	42
OCLC Group Services	252	14	13	14
Montana Shared Catalog	163	27	26	27
MontanaLibrary2Go	88	1	1	1
Ready2Read	72	1	1	1
Courier Project	46	6	5	6
Montana Memory Project	34	2	2	2

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

#### -State Aid Dollars for Public Libraries-

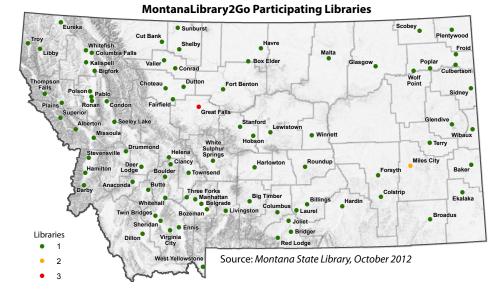
State aid to public libraries is provided through the Information Access Montana Act (IAMA) passed by the Montana Legislature in 1989. The act is designed to broaden access to existing information by strengthening public libraries, augment and extend services provided by public libraries, and permit new types of library services based on local need. For fiscal year 2013, a total of \$102,830 was distributed amongst the state's 82 public libraries.

#### State Aid for Montana Public Libraries (1999 - 2013)



	Per	PerSq	
State Aid for Public Libraries in Senate District 49	Capita \$	Mile \$	Total \$
Missoula Public Library, Missoula	9,903	235	10,138

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012



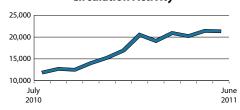
### Statewide Databases and HomeworkMT

Thanks to an allocation from the Montana legislature, the Montana State Library offers statewide periodical databases to all Montana library patrons. Access to this completely online collection - accessible in the library, at home, or on a mobile device - includes hundreds of journals and thousands of full text articles on everything from business resources to health information. Montanans performed nearly 6.5 million searches within the "Discover It" statewide search tool last year. Library patrons also have access to live tutors and online homework assistance through HomeworkMT. Montana students engaged in 8,102 live tutoring sessions and 3,715 online sessions to get assistance with math, science, social studies and the GED. Adults accessed the resource for assistance with computer and financial literacy, resumes, and helping children with homework.

#### MontanaLibrary2Go

The ever increasing popularity of downloadable audio and e-books makes MontanaLibrary2Go a favorite of Montana library patrons. Participating libraries deliver a growing collection of downloadable audio and e-book titles to their patrons. Titles are available for download on a wide variety of mobile devices including Kindles, iPods, iPads, iPhones and Androids. Patrons from participating libraries downloaded 206,801 titles between July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012.

#### MontanaLibrary2Go Circulation Activity



Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

#### **Ready 2 Read**

The Montana State Library's Ready 2 Read program is designed to help parents and caregivers understand the value of sharing language and literacy with their children and the importance these skills play throughout a person's life. The Ready 2 Read program has provided extensive early childhood training for Montana librarians; placed early childhood materials, including age-appropriate books and toys, into libraries throughout the state; and helped Montana libraries become community hubs for healthy child and family development, which provide all parents of young children access to age appropriate reading materials and a 21st Century learning environment that will reap rewards for society far into the future.

http://ready2readmontana.org/

#### **Montana GIS Portal**



The Montana GIS Portal serves as Montana's primary online resource to discover geospatial data. The Portal provides online access to hundreds of datasets in a variety of formats for use in maps, web mapping applications and geospatial analyses.

http://gisportal.msl.mt.gov/

#### **State Names Authority (SNA)**

The Montana State Library is responsible for representing the State of Montana to the US Board of Geographic Names (BGN). The SNA is notified when the BGN receives proposals for new names or changes to existing names recognized by the federal government for natural features such as streams and mountains in Montana. The SNA solicits opinions on the proposals from state and local agencies and from the public, then forwards these opinions, along with the State's recommendation, to the BGN. The SNA web site at <a href="http://msl.mt.gov/geonames">http://msl.mt.gov/geonames</a> has more information and a database of all proposals made for Montana since 2002.

# Eureka Columbia Falls Bigfork Choteau Fort Benton Superior Superior Stavensville Darby Anaconda Butte Tries Forks Box Elder Park Chinook Harlein Box Elder Park Choteau Fort Benton Fairfield Geraldine Beit Cidancy White Sulphur Springs Boulder Anaconda Butte Tries Forks Bejarade Dummond Bejarade Dummond Stavensville Darby Anaconda Butte Tries Forks Bejarade Dillon Dillon

#### **Statewide Library Training**

The Montana State Library's three consultants travel throughout Montana and meet one-on-one with librarians and library trustees across the state, assisting with everything from training and technology to applying Montana library law and fundraising basics. In the last fiscal year, MSL's consultants traveled over 37,505 miles, made over 2,830 contacts and completed over 167 visits with Montana's library community.



Number of trainings 29 Number of students at trainings 450

Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

Source: Montana State Library, October 2011 - September 2012

#### **Montana Shared Catalog**

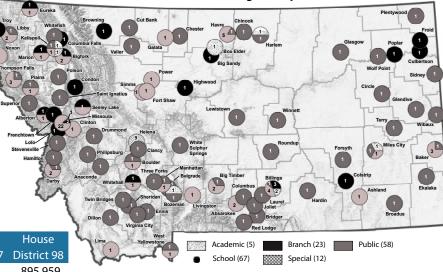
The Montana Shared Catalog helps more than 160 Montana libraries meet today's library users' demands. It gives Montanans a rich and easy-to-use catalog including more than 5 million items that patrons circulated 4,871,174 times from August 2011 to September 2012. Forty-two of the MSC member libraries have joined together in three separate groups to share their collections and patrons among their members. These resource sharing libraries are in the 4-Rivers Group (10 members in Southwestern Montana), BridgerNet Group (5 members in Gallatin County), and the Partners Group (27 members located across the state).

**Montana Shared Catalog Circulation** 

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 49	District 97	District 98
Circulation	4,871,174	895,959	887,956	895,959

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

#### **Montana Shared Catalog Participants**



#### **State Publications Available Online!**

The Montana State Library is digitizing our legacy print state publications collection of 37,000+ publications dating from 1874. To date, over one million pages have been digitized. These publications are available online in a variety of formats at <a href="http://statepublications.mt.gov">http://statepublications.mt.gov</a>. Use of these online items is exponentially more frequent than traditional print usage.

#### **Geographic Information**

#### **Montana Land Information Act**

Montana Governments and Groups Receiving MLIA Grants The Montana Land FY 2008 Through FY 2013 Information Account is funded through document Fort Peck Tribes recording fees as described Chippewa Swan Valley School District LINCOLN in MCA 7-4-2637. The Cree Tribe account supplies funds FLATHEAD for work on statewide datasets, called the Montana Salish TETON **Spatial Data Infrastructure** Kootenai Tribe (MSDI), and provides funding for local, regional, and tribal efforts to build and support GIS capacity. The statewide datasets. such as cadastral (tax parcels), aerial photography, addressed structures, and wetlands are used by local, state, tribal, federal, and private sector GIS STILL-WATER YELLOWSTON practitioners. **Montana Land Information Account Funds to State Account By Year** 750.000 Tribal Governments Grants County Grants Counties with Multiple Grants 500,000 Cities and Other Eligible Entity Grants

#### **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure**

\*FY06 does not include a June 06 collection month

FY10

FY08 FY09

Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

The Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure or MSDI contains 14 Framework layers that digitally represent the physical and cultural landscape of Montana. This information is developed with private sector, local, state, and tribal programs and in cooperation with the federal government. The State of Montana partners with all levels of government to create a complete standardized set of data for Montana base maps.

These 14 layers can help improve business inefficiencies; route traffic; study sensitive species after an oil spill; plan for future development; spur economic development; deliver necessary immunization services to children in your community and more.

# MSDI represent cana. This in, local, state, the federal swith all standardized The Montana Cadastral Mapping Application is a robust mapping tool that provides access to selected Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure layers, including information on public and private land ownership.

Montana Cadastral Application http://gis.mt.gov

Source: Montana State Library, August 2012

#### **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure Layers**



250.000

Hydrography

























For more information, visit http://giscoordination.mt.gov

#### Land

#### **Land Ownership**

Senate District 49 ranks number 40 in size and is 21.453 square miles, or about 0% of Montana's total land area (146,926 square miles). The average senate district in Montana is 2,938 square miles and the average house district is 1,469 square miles.

	Montana		Senate Distric	Senate District 49		House District 97		: 98
	Area		Area		Area		Area	
Owner	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%
Private	95,080	65	17	79	4	81	13	78
Local Government	208	<1	3	16	<1	7	3	18
Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks	648	<1	1	5	<1	11	<1	3
State Trust Land	8,092	6	<1	<1	0	0	<1	<1
Other State Land	139	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
US Bureau of Land Management	12,505	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
US Fish and Wildlife Service	1,448	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
US Forest Service	26,608	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
US National Park Service	1,853	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Federal Land	344	<1	<1	<1	0	0	<1	<1
Total	146,926		21		5		16	

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

#### **Private Land Agricultural Use**

	Montana		Senate District 49		House District 97		House District 98	
Owner	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%
Continuous Crop	29,162	<1	19	<1	15	1	4	<1
Fallow Crop	13,497,077	16	135	3	0	0	135	4
Farmstead	34,343	<1	38	<1	12	<1	26	<1
Grazing	51,274,975	62	3,721	73	1,223	91	2,497	66
Irrigated	1,891,718	2	1,016	20	90	7	926	25
Timber	15,346,749	18	29	<1	0	0	29	<1
Wild Hay	1,235,624	1	151	3	0	0	151	4
Total	83,309,648		5,108		1,340		3,769	

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Department of Revenue, September 2012

#### **Conservation Easements (Acres)**

		Senate District	House District	House District
	Montana	49	97	98
Bitter Root Land Trust	2,624	0	0	0
City Government	601	79	0	79
Clark Fork-Pend Oreille Conservancy	208	0	0	0
County Government	528	0	0	0
Ducks Unlimited (Wetlands America Trust)	16,997	0	0	0
Five Valleys Land Trust	47,591	572	61	511
Flathead Land Trust	9,568	0	0	0
Gallatin Valley Land Trust	37,046	0	0	0
Humane Society Wildlife Land Trust	279	0	0	0
Montana Conservation Trust	736	0	0	0
Montana Department of Transportation	999	0	0	0
Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks	417,119	0	0	0
Montana Land Reliance	895,520	0	0	0
Mule Deer Foundation	155	0	0	0
National Wildlife Federation	20	0	0	0
Prickly Pear Land Trust	3,246	0	0	0
Rattlesnake Land Trust	190	47	0	47
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation	50,266	0	0	0
Salish and Kootenai Tribal Lands	222	0	0	0
The Bighorn Institute	1,443	0	0	0
The Conservation Fund	15,061	0	0	0
The Nature Conservancy	316,722	0	0	0
The Vital Ground Foundation	912	0	0	0
US Bureau of Reclamation	42	0	0	0
US Department of Agriculture	26,901	0	0	0
US Fish and Wildlife Service	241,264	0	0	0
US Forest Service	20,038	0	0	0
US Government	9,251	0	0	0
Total	2,115,548	698	61	638

#### Montana Land Management Tool

To view more land management and conservation easement information, visit the Natural Heritage MapViewer at <a href="http://">http://</a> mtnhp.org/mapviewer. The MapViewer displays land management information (public lands, managed areas, and conservation easements); wildlife sightings (more than 1,300,000); land cover/land use; and, over 28,000 georeferenced photos from across Montana. It links directly into the Montana Field Guides for more information about Montana's animals, plants and habitats. The Natural Heritage Program is the state's source for reliable, objective information and expertise to support stewardship of our native species and habitats. http://mtnhp.org

#### **Montana Ground Water Investigations Program**

- Investigates critical groundwater challenges such as groundwater/surfacewater interaction, impacts of land use change, development stress, and more.
- Results provide scientific basis for sound, informed, water-management decisions.

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/gwip/gwip.asp

#### **Montana Ground Water Assessment Program**

- Maps groundwater quality and the distribution of Montana's aquifers
- Provides long-term groundwater quality and water-level monitoring
- Maintains the central repository for Montana's groundwater information

http://mbmggwic.mtech.edu/

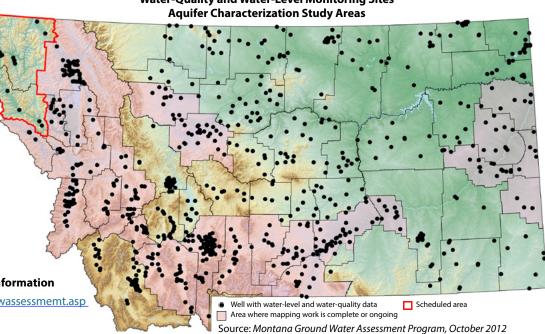
**Ground Water Assessment Program information** 

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/grw/grwassessmemt.asp

# **Ground Water Investigation Program Project Areas Map** Active or completed projects Next scheduled projects Unscheduled projects

Source: Montana Ground Water Investigation Program, September 2012

#### **Water-Quality and Water-Level Monitoring Sites**



#### **Montana Drought Resources**

The Montana Governor's Drought **Advisory Committee** is charged with monitoring, forecasting, and reporting water supply and moisture conditions, enabling



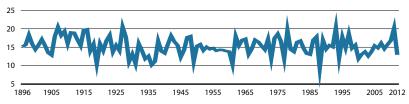
Montanans to make timely and informed decisions to mitigate drought impacts in a proactive manner.

For historic analysis, up-to-date information, and maps on Montana's current drought situation visit http://drought.mt.gov/.

#### **Montana Digital Atlas**

Additional mapping and data capabilities are available through the Montana State Library at <a href="http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp">http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp</a>. The Montana Digital Atlas allows users to identify a place of interest and view an atlas of information about that place that includes a broad range of data categories such as land ownership and use, census data, water information and biological data.

#### Montana Annual Precipitation in Inches (1895 - 2012)

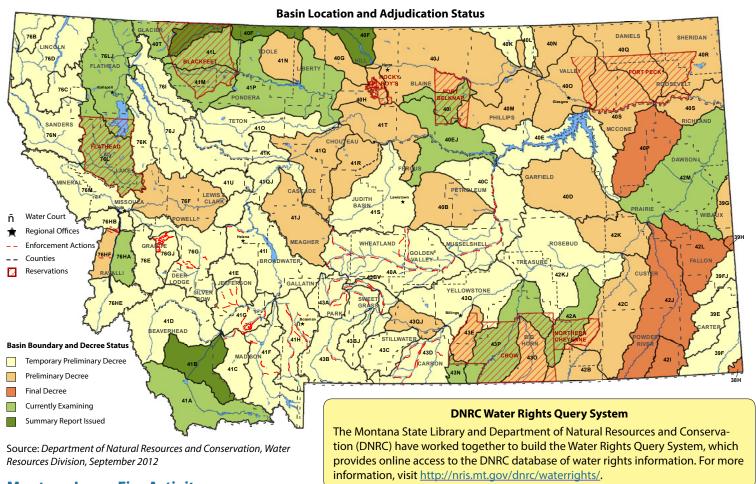


Source: NOAA National Climate Data Center, September 2012

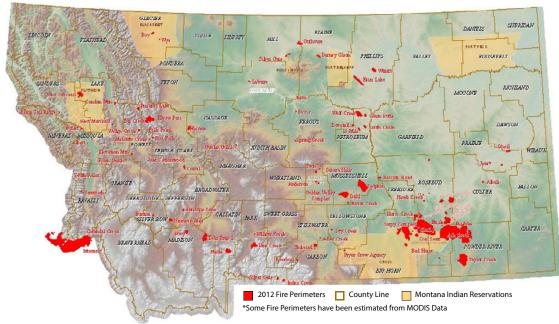
#### Water/Fire

#### **Water Rights**

The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation Water Adjudication Bureau assists the Montana Water Court in the adjudication of all claims to pre July 1, 1973 water rights. The Bureau examines all claims pursuant to Supreme Court rules and provides a summary report to the Water Court on each of the basins (85) in the state. Pursuant to legislation passed in 2005 the Bureau must complete the examination of the remaining 57,000 claims (as of 2005) by June 30, 2015. The map below shows the current status of the adjudication process. Visit <a href="http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/">http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/</a>.



#### **Montana Large Fire Activity**



Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, Forestry Division, September 2012

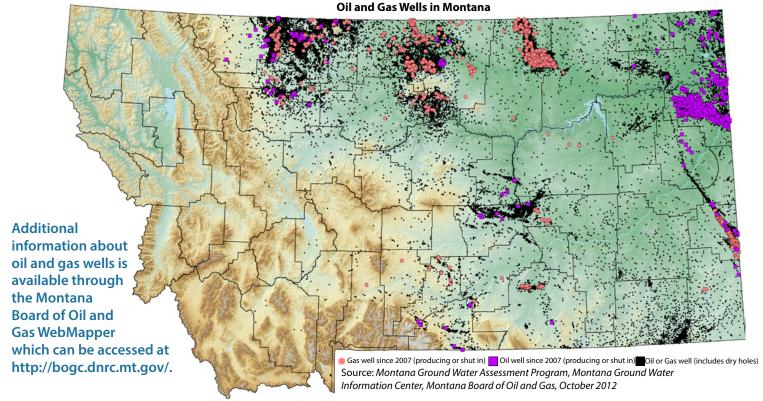
#### Montana Fires 2002 - 2011 All Fires As Reported by All Agencies

Year	Count	Acreage
2002	1,372	110,309
2003	2,326	736,809
2004	1,447	18,445
2005	1,316	103,294
2006	2,302	1,047,118
2007	1,875	778,079
2008	1,424	166,842
2009	1,731	48,912
2010	1,050	56,711
2011	1,335	168,010

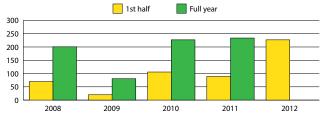
Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, September 2012

For additional information on Montana's fires, visit DNRC's online Fire Map at http://dnrc.mt.gov/gis/fire/.

#### **Oil and Gas Wells**



#### Montana Oil Well Permits Issued (2008 - 2012)



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, August 2012

# Montana House Heating Fuel Occupied Housing Units

	Count	Percent
Utility gas	226,740	56.5%
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	51,713	12.9%
Electricity	78,582	18.8%
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	7,472	1.9%
Coal or coke	927	0.2%
Wood	33,481	8.3%
Solar energy	321	0.1%
Other fuel	4,234	1.1%
No fuel used	858	0.2%
Total	404,616	100.0%

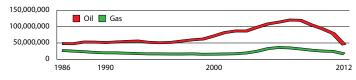
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

#### Oil and Gas Wells

	Montana	Senate District 49	House District 97	House District 98
Coal Bed Methane, Active	1,073	0	0	0
Coal Bed Methane, Inactive	65	0	0	0
Gas, Active	7,238	0	0	0
Gas, Inactive	2,569	0	0	0
Gas Storage, Active	270	0	0	0
Gas Storage, Inactive	18	0	0	0
Injection, Active	1,135	0	0	0
Injection, Inactive	757	0	0	0
Oil, Active	7,554	0	0	0
Oil, Inactive	4,579	0	0	0
Oil & Gas, Active	1	0	0	0
Total	25,259	0	0	0

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Board of Oil and Gas, September 2012

#### **Montana Annual Oil and Gas Production (Barrels)**



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, October 2012

#### **Pipelines**

	Montana		Senate District 49		House District 97		House District 98	
	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles
Crude Oil	90	1,970	0	0	0	0	0	0
Natural Gas	360	3,301	0	0	0	0	0	0
Refined Product	47	805	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	24	402	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	521	6,477	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Montana State Library, Pipeline Intregrity Management Mapping Application, December 2006

#### Wildlife and Recreation

Montana is blessed with a wealth of wildlife and habitat diversity. These resources provide exceptional opportunities for recreation and contribute substantially to the state's economy and quality of life. Good information is critical to maintain this valuable heritage as the state grows and develops.

#### **Recreation Area (Acres)**

	Senate District 49
Fishing Access Sites	701
Fishing Conservation Areas	0
State Parks	0
Wildlife Conservation Easements	0
Wildlife Management Areas	0
Wildlife Protection Areas	0
Total	701

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks, September 2012

#### **Big Game Distribution**



#### **Animal Species Diversity**

		Senate District 49	% of Montana
	Montana (Count)	(Count)	Species
Amphibians	13	5	38
Birds	308	244	79
Fish	54	12	22
Mammals	103	67	65
Reptiles	17	9	53

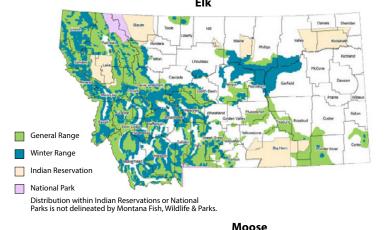
Source: Montana Natural Heritage Program, September 2012

#### **Block Management Acreage**

There are a total of 9,093,377 acres of Block Management land (including Plum Creek\*) in the State of Montana. Senate District 49 contains 13,730 or 0% of those acres.

\*Plum Creek land in FWP's Regions 1 and 2 are included in these statistics. Although they are part of the Block Management Program, they are not traditional BMA's and are managed differently.

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012



#### -Wildlife Highlights-

For more information on animals, plants, and habitats in your Senate District, visit the Montana Natural Heritage Program at <a href="http://mtnhp.org">http://mtnhp.org</a>. Resources include:

- Montana Field Guide an encyclopedia of the distribution, status, and biology of Montana's animals, plants, and biological communities
- MapViewer interactive maps of animals, plants, land cover, and land management

 Land Management Maps – public lands, conservation easements

conservation easements, and special designations

- Wetland and riparian mapping information
- Reports on Montana's Species of Concern

 Quick responses to data requests and answers from expert scientists on Montana's plants, animals, and biological communities.

#### **Northern Pygmy Owl**

Glaucidium gnoma

Weighing in at just two to three ounces, the Northern Pygmy Owl is a fierce hunter of small birds, mammals and insects.



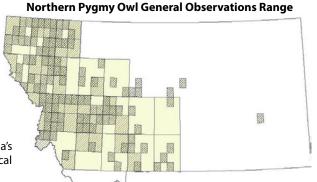
Mule Deer



White-Tailed Deer

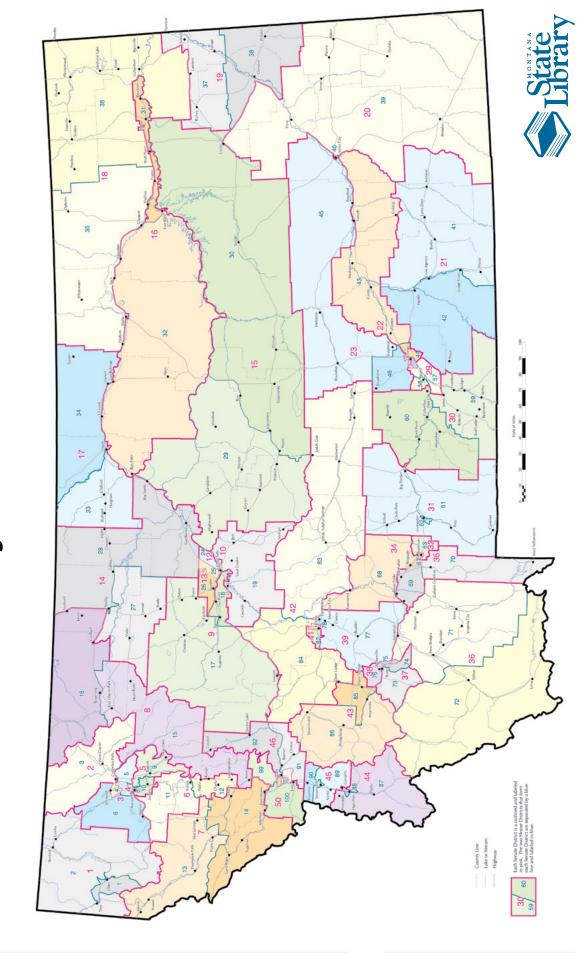


Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012



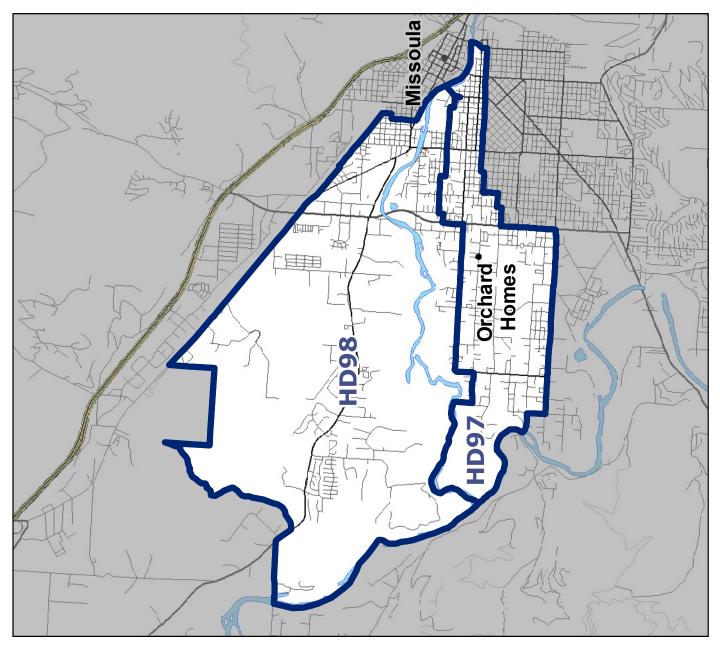
Source: Montana Natural Heritage Program, September 2012

Montana Legislative District 2005 - 2014



# Montana Senate District 49





#### **Online Resources Directory**

#### **Montana State Library**

1515 East 6th Avenue PO Box 201800 Helena, MT 59620 (406) 444-3115

#### http://msl.mt.gov



#### **Statewide Library Resources**

- · Discover It! Montana State Library Catalog
- · Montana Library Directory

#### http://mymontanalibrary.org

http://mtslr.org

http://msl.mt.gov/For Librarians/Library Directory

#### **Montana State Digital Library**

- Library Information Services
  - MT.GOV Connect
  - · Montana State Publications Online
  - Find Resources Online
- MSL Geographic Information
  - Montana Geographic Information Clearinghouse
  - Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure
  - · Water Information System
- Natural Heritage Program
  - · Montana Field Guide
  - MapViewer
  - Species of Concern Reports Animals
  - Species of Concern Reports Plants

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/connect

http://statepublications.mt.gov

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/Find Resources Online

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/gis

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/msdi

http://msl.msl.gov/geoinfo/water

http://mtnhp.org

http://fieldguide.mt.gov

http://mtnhp.org/mapviewer

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=a

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=p

#### **Montana Talking Book Library**

- Online catalogs and services WebOpac
- BARD Braille and Audio Reading Download

#### http://msl.mt.gov/talking book library

http://www.klasweb.msl.mt.gov

https://nlsbard.loc.gov/mt1a

#### **Montana State Library In-House Partners**

- · Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks
- Natural Resources Conservation Service

http://fwp.mt.gov

http://www.mt.nrcs.usda.gov

#### **Legislative Snapshot**

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative snapshot

# **Legislative Snapshot 2013**

Includes information for the State of Montana, Senate District 50, and House Districts 99 and 100.

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/



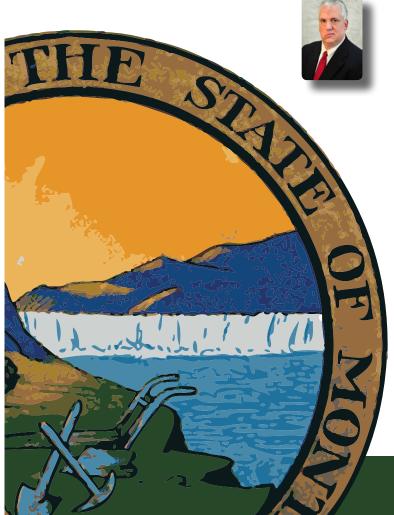


Senate District 50
Senator Cliff Larsen (D)
8925 Lavalle Creek Road
Missoula, MT 59808-9324



House District 99 **Representative Kimberly Dudik (D)**PO Box 16712

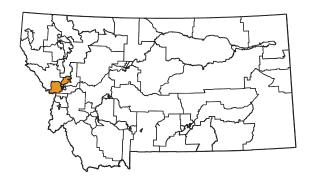
Missoula, MT 59808



House District 100

Representative Champ Edmunds (R)
PO Box 17612

Missoula, MT 59808-7612



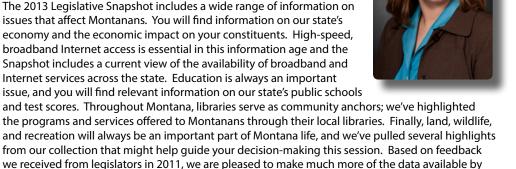


#### **Letter from the Montana State Librarian**

On behalf of the Montana State Library, I would like to welcome you to the 2013 legislative session. We appreciate your dedication and hard work on behalf of all Montanans. We hope that this information booklet, compiled by our information experts and full of data on issues of state and national importance, will help inform many of the decisions you have to make in the coming months.

The 2013 Legislative Snapshot includes a wide range of information on issues that affect Montanans. You will find information on our state's economy and the economic impact on your constituents. High-speed, broadband Internet access is essential in this information age and the Snapshot includes a current view of the availability of broadband and Internet services across the state. Education is always an important issue, and you will find relevant information on our state's public schools

powerful stories that will further your understanding of the topics highlighted.



The Montana State Library is a small and very unique agency. We employ librarians, geographers, and natural resource specialists and we partner with botanists, zoologists and ecologists. We work closely with federal and state agencies and local and tribal governments. We manage an enormous collection of state government information in all formats, keeping Montanans informed about the work of their government. And we ensure that Montana's blind and physically disabled citizens have access to reading materials and information.

legislative districts. And we are pleased to provide much of the information in mapped form. Using the Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure, a set of standardized geospatial data, these maps tell

We also work on behalf of all of Montana's libraries to help them provide the latest and best information, technology and library services to their patrons – your constituents – whether it's downloadable ebooks, public access computers, online information resources, or the latest bestseller. Without the Montana State Library, Montana libraries would not be able to afford these resources and services for their patrons, all of which are being used in record numbers. In this age of information -- most of which is only accessed online -- the Montana State Library, through libraries across the state, provides a vital link that affects Montanans in a multitude of ways.

We created this booklet for you not only to provide vital information to help you make difficult decisions in the coming months, but to demonstrate the power of what a diverse staff with amazingly diverse skills can do to make information, in many different forms, available to every Montanan. Our work empowers Montanans by providing access to information, enhancing learning in families and communities, and building 21st Century skills. Knowing that our work makes a difference makes us very proud.

We hope that you use this Legislative Snapshot throughout the session. And we hope that you will stop by to see us - in person or virtually. Whether you visit us at our library or online, you will be able to browse our collection of government and natural resource information, get help to research a specific issue, or find a quiet place to work or meet with colleagues. We are located one block east of the Capitol, behind the Montana Historical Society, at the north end of the Justice building. And of course, our services are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week at http://msl.mt.gov.

Sincerely,



#### **Senate District 50 House District 99 House District 100**

#### **Table of Contents**

- The Montana Economy and Theories of Economic Growth
- **Broadband**
- **Demographics**
- Indexes
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- Libraries
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- 14 Land
- 15 Water
- 16 Water/Fire
- 17 Energy
- 18 Wildlife and Recreation

#### Maps

- Legislative Districts
- 20 Senate District 50

Find additional Senate and House district data, interactive maps, and even more resources online at http://msl.mt.gov/legislative\_snapshot/.

Jennie Stapp

Juni Stepp

### The Montana Economy and Theories of Economic Growth

Source: Montana Department of Labor and Industries

It has been an interesting five years for the Montana and U.S. economies, including the deepest and longest U.S. recession since the Great Depression and a slow economic recovery. Montana outperformed the U.S. economy during the recession and recovery, losing only 4.4% of our pre-recession personal income peak compared to 5.6% nationally. Further, since hitting the trough in 2009, Montana's personal income growth has outpaced the U.S. by about 3 percentage points, while the state's payroll job growth has increased by 3.4% compared to 3.1% nationally. Montana's 2012 job growth promises to be strong. From June 2011 to June 2012, Montana added almost 9,800 jobs for an annual growth rate of 2.1% -- above forecasted expectations and above the long-term growth rate of 1.2%. Montana's economy is returning to growth despite the many national and international challenges.

The various forces causing the recession and slow recovery are evident in the quarterly personal income statistics in Figure 1. The national slowdown in the overall economy and particularly in the housing market was first noted in the summer of 2007, but personal income for both the U.S. and Montana continued to expand until the financial crisis in the third and fourth quarters of 2008. Wall Street losses translated into income and job losses on Main Streets in Montana. Although the U.S. recession officially ended in June 2009, Montana continued to lose income until the first quarter of 2010.



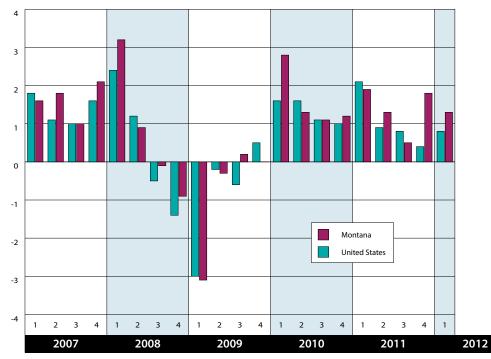
Then, just as the U.S. economy turned upward, global problems came to the forefront. The Eurozone's sovereign debt crisis moderated the U.S. recovery, with the first Greece bailout occurring in the second quarter of 2010. As one of America's largest export customers, Europe's economic slowdown reduced the demand for U.S. goods, in addition to increasing uncertainty and risk in the global financial system. In fact, overall global growth slowed from 5.2% in 2010 to 3.8% in 2011, while the advanced

economies that make up the majority of the U.S. export customers slowed from 3% in 2010 to 1.4% in 2011. The last few years have taught Montanans that our economic fortunes are strongly tied to the performance of global and national economies.

Domestic factors have also played a role in the slow emergence of the economy out of the recession. Throughout the 2007 to 2012 period, oil and gas price spikes caused temporary shocks to the economy. Higher fuel prices reduce the amount of discretionary dollars consumers have to spend in grocery stores, restaurants, and retail stores, thus slowing job growth. Also, during the summer of 2011, the federal debt ceiling increase debate increased the uncertainty about future government spending and the safety of U.S. financial instruments. With government spending equaling roughly 20% of the Gross Domestic Product, any large change to that spending would have an impact on the economy. Businesses are still in the shadow of this fiscal uncertainty. Current national fiscal plans call for spending cuts and tax increases equal to about 3.8% of GDP in January 2013, which would likely send the U.S. economy into a shallow recession.iii Businesses and consumers who are reliant on this spending are less likely to make decisions or take on risk in such an uncertain environment.

Like personal income, Montana's payroll employment was impacted by the financial crises, starting with employment losses in the fourth quarter of 2008. Job losses continued throughout 2009 and 2010 before starting recovery in 2011. Wages recovered earlier than employment growth, with the total amount

Figure 1: Montana and U.S. Personal Income Growth

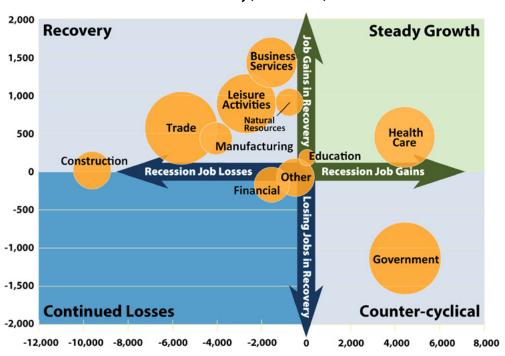


Source: Quarterly Personal Income Data, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

of wages paid to Montana workers starting to increase in the second quarter of 2010. These wage gains translated into job growth in 2011 as the spending of more wages stimulated demand in the high-employment consumer industries. The average annual wage increased by 3.5% in 2011, driving Montana's average annual wage over \$35,000 for the first time.

Payroll employment grew at about 0.9% in 2011, but private employment grew much faster at 1.4%. The job growth by industry is illustrated in Figure 2. The job change during the recession years of 2007 to 2010 is shown on the horizontal axis compared to the past year of recovery on the vertical axis. The size of the bubble indicates the size of the industry employment in 2011. Total job growth in recent years has been slower than private job growth because the government sector shed jobs in 2010 and 2011. Figure 2 includes all public employees in the government bubble, even though many public workers are in the education, health care, or construction industries. Public employment represents roughly 20% of total employment in 2011, with 11% of total employment in local government, 6% in state government, and 3% in the federal government. The government share of total employment has been slowly decreasing over time, although it increased a few percentage points during the recession. The government share returned to its downward trend in the last year. Government is placed in the counter-cyclical quadrant in Figure 2, as it added about 4,400 jobs during the recession and then lost about 1,100 jobs in 2011. Counter-cyclical government employment growth helps stabilize the economy during recessionary periods and helps accelerate the return to growth.

Figure 2: Industry Job Change during the Recession (2007 to 2010) and Recovery (2010 to 2011)



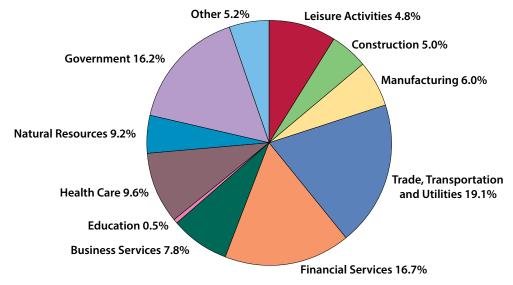
Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

The health care industry has added jobs throughout the recession and recovery, adding almost 5,000 jobs over the last five years. Only the financial services industry (which includes real estate) and other services posted employment losses in 2011, with all other industries in recovery with job gains. Business services, including administration and professional services, added the most jobs in 2011, followed by natural resources (including oil and gas mining) and the leisure activities sector

(which includes restaurants, bars, entertainment, and hotels). Trade, manufacturing, and construction posted the most losses during the recession, but all three industries are back on the recovery path with job gains in 2011. Wood product manufacturing and residential construction have been slow to recover in the aftermath of the national housing downturn, but other manufacturing and commercial and industrial construction posted job gains over the past year.

Figure 2 illustrates the size of each industry by the size of the industry's bubble, with trade, health care, government, and leisure activities employing the most workers. However, employment is only one way to contribute to the economy. Figure 3 illustrates the contribution of each industry to Montana's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Although health care represents 15% of Montana's total workforce, it contributes 10% of Montana's GDP. Similarly, the leisure activities sector comprises 13% of employment, but contributes only 5% of GDP. Other industries contribute more to GDP than to employment. The financial services industry, which includes real estate, contributes 17% of Montana's GDP, but only 5% of Montana's employment. The manufacturing and natural resource sectors also contribute significant GDP (15% combined), but are a small percentage of employment (7%). No industry is more important than another, but each industry has different roles to play in the economy.

Figure 3. Montana Gross Domestic Product by Industry, 2011



Source: Montana Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Bureau

Figure 4: Top 10 Exports from Montana to the Rest of the World (millions)

1.	Bulk Wheat	881.8
2.	Mineral Fuel, Oil, etc.	374.2
3.	Inorganic Chemicals	346.4
4.	Industrial Machinery (including computers)	197.9
5.	Vehicles, Parts, etc.	114.9
6.	Cereals	60.5
7.	Ores, Slag & Ash	60.2
8.	Salt, Sulfur, Earth & Stone	57.6
9.	Aircraft, Parts, etc.	40.3
10	Optic, Medical or Surgical Instruments	37.6

Source: Montana Department of Commerce, Office of Trade and International Relations, 2011

The manufacturing and natural resources industries are also important because of the amount of exports they provide for our economy. Exports bring new wealth into our economy, which then drives economic growth in all industries as the money is circulated through our economy. Figure 4 illustrates the top 10 Montana exports. Many are raw natural resources from the agriculture and mining industries, or manufacturing products that add value to the raw commodities. Overall, Montana's exports increased by 14% in 2011. Montana's largest export customers include other states, Canada, Asia, and Europe. Based on data from the first half of 2012, Montana exports may decrease slightly in 2012 because of slower economic growth in many of our non-U.S. global trading partners.v

The western portion of Montana was harder hit by the recession and global slowdown compared to the eastern portion of the state. 2011 unemployment rates by region are shown in Figure 5. The large job losses in wood product manufacturing had a disproportional effect in Northwestern Montana, while the large recessionary job losses in construction had the largest impact in both the Northwest and around the Bozeman region. These two areas continue to have the highest unemployment rates in 2011. In contrast, the Eastern portion of the state was less impacted by the recession because of a heavy reliance on energy, agriculture, health care, and government – all industries that performed relatively well during the recession. The unemployment rate in the East was only 4.7% in 2011. The development of the Bakken oil shale has brought a great deal of development into the

region, both in the primary oil and gas mining industry and in related business services, such as environmental engineering and employment firms. Although unemployment in the western portion of the state continues to be high, job growth has returned to all Montana regions. In fact, the Southwest region of the state (including Butte, Bozeman, Dillon, and Helena) has led the state in job gains as we have exited the recession, leading the Southwest region's unemployment rate to decrease slightly in 2011 to 6.1% from 6.6% in 2010.

All of Montana's regions are expected to post job gains in 2012, with continued growth expected in 2013. However, job growth is expected to remain slower than before the recession for several years. The Montana Department of Labor and Industry's job projections expect 1.4% job growth in 2012 and 2013, compared to the 2.2% annual growth that the state experienced from 2000 to 2007 prior to the recession. In many ways, the rapid economic growth prior to the recession was artificially high because of the low interest rates that caused a growth bubble. Slower expected growth is simply a result of being outside the bubble period.

Growth is also expected to be slower in the future because of cutbacks in government spending and slower growth in consumer spending as Americans save and try to reduce their debt loads. With government spending comprising about 20% and consumption comprising about 70% of aggregate demand, the slowdown in these sectors will translate into slower overall economic growth. Lower domestic demand from consumers and governments will lead many businesses to slow production or look abroad to foreign markets to supplement growth. Both alternatives may lead to slower employment growth domestically. Further, a slowing global economy will likely moderate Montana export growth in 2012 and 2013, although global demand is expected to return in later years.

Despite domestic and global challenges, Montana's economy has proven to be incredibly resilient in the last few years. Montana's economy is now in recovery, adding over 9,800 jobs in the last year, and posting over two years of personal income and wage gains. Although unemployment remains undesirably high, Montana's job growth has re-employed out-of-work Montanans and brought stronger wages back to workers and their families. Future years are expected to bring continued growth to our state as our industries continue recovery from the recession, and the Bakken development provides new opportunities for income growth and entrepreneurialism.

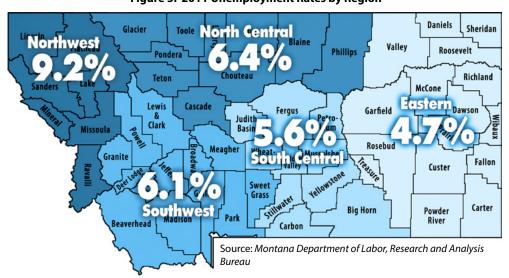


Figure 5: 2011 Unemployment Rates by Region

i The long-term growth rate of 1.2% for Montana's total employment growth is based on employment data from 1976 to 2011 using the Local Area Unemployment Statistics published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Montana Department of Labor and Industry (DLI). Job growth forecasts based on this series by DLI suggested job growth of only 0.9% in 2011.

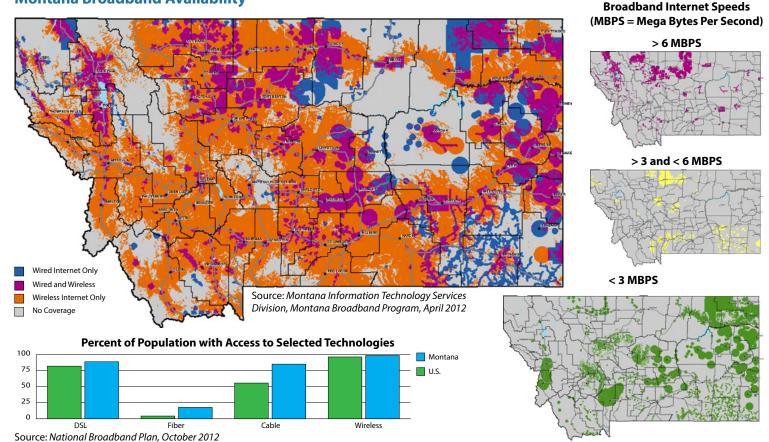
ii International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2012. www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2012/01/weodata/index.aspx.

iii Global Insight, "U.S. Economy: The Fiscal Cliff" June 28, 2012 and Congressional Budget Office, "An Update to the Budget and Economic Outlook: Fiscal Years 2012 to 2022" Aug. 22, 2012.

iv For more information on employment and wage growth, please see the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Labor Day Report 2012, available at <a href="http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913">http://ourfactsyourfuture.org/admin/uploadedPublications/4913</a> LDR-12.pdf.

v WiserTrade, U.S. State Exports by NAICS Industry. At <u>www.wisertrade.org</u>. See footnote 2 for growth projections.

### **Montana Broadband Availability**



### **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program**

Under the Broadband Technologies Opportunities Program (BTOP) funded by the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA) and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the Montana State Library is partnering with 44 of Montana's public libraries to expand access to free, high-speed Internet to 86% of the state's population by 2013. Funds have supported: increased broadband speeds; decreased patron wait time; improved access by purchasing ADA compliant

software, hardware, and furniture, and through minor renovation projects aimed at increasing accessibility of computing center facilities; digital literacy training; and a mobile computer lab.

### **Highlights include:**

- Increased average statewide library broadband speeds from 3.55 mbps to 15 mbps
- Added 478 public workstations (212 desktops, 46 children's computers, 200 laptops, 17 touchscreens and 3 iMacs) for a total of 781

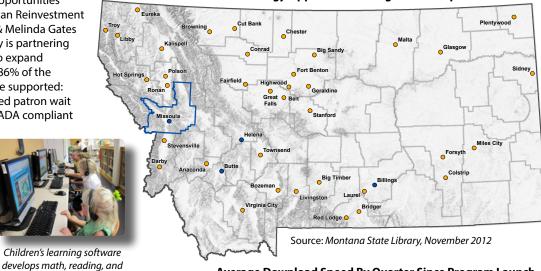
critical-thinking skills

- Decreased average wait time from 20 minutes to less than 5 minutes
- Provided digital literacy training to over 70,000 Montanans and 1,200 librarians on topics such as employment resources, tax filing, self-help law, Internet and email, and computer basics

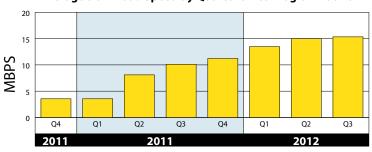
### **Broadband Technology Opportunities Program Participants**

Source: Montana Information Technology Services Division,

Montana Broadband Program, April 2012



### Average Download Speed By Quarter Since Program Launch



Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

### **2010 Poverty and Median Income Estimates**

		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	50	99	100
Median Household Income	43,872	44,489	37,194	57,625
% in Poverty All Ages	15	15	20	9
% in Poverty Ages Under 18	19	12	16	7

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

## Percent of Households With One or More Persons 65 Years and Over

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 50	District 99	District 100
One or More 65 and Over	25	15	13	19
One Person	10	6	7	6
Two Or More Persons	14	9	6	13
Family	14	9	6	12
Nonfamily	1	0	0	1

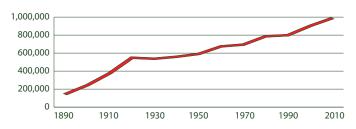
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### **Percent of Change in Number of Housing Units**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 50	District 99	District 100
2000 Census	412,633	7,638	4,333	3,305
2010 Census	482,825	9,750	5,806	3,944
Percent of Change	+ 17.0	+ 27.7	+ 34.0	+ 19.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Censes

## Montana Historic Population Growth 1890 - 2010 Censes

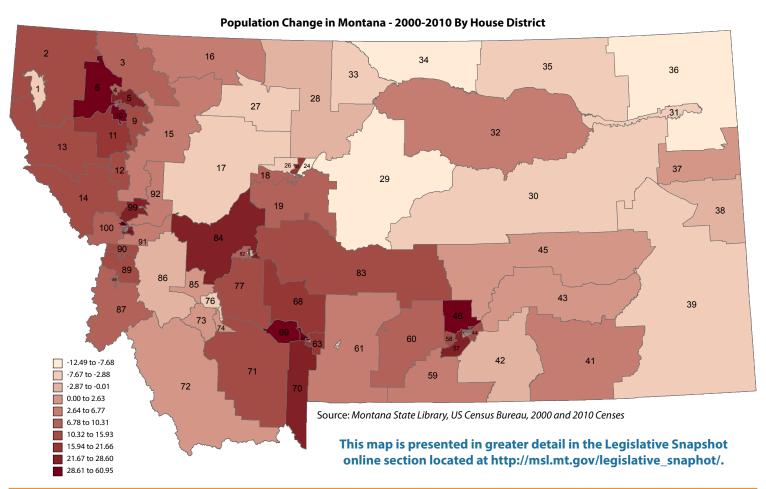


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1890 - 2010 Censes

### 2010 Census Data

	Total	Male	Female
United States	308,745,538	151,781,326	156,964,212
Under 5 years	20,201,362	10,319,427	9,881,935
Under 18 years	74,181,467	37,945,136	36,236,331
18 to 64 years	194,356,087	96,473,230	97,882,857
65 years and over	40,267,984	17,362,960	22,905,024
Montana	989,415	496,667	492,748
Under 5 years	62,423	32,129	30,294
Under 18 years	223,563	114,909	108,654
18 to 64 years	619,110	313,713	305,397
65 years and over	146,742	68,045	78,697

Source: US Census Bureau, 2010 Census



### **Demographics**

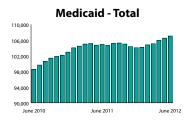
### **Veteran Population Projections**

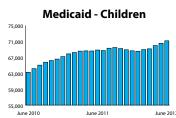
Montana is ranked second among the states for percent of the civilian population 18 years and over who are veterans. (12.3 percent, U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey)

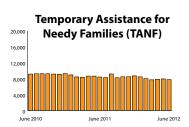
		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	50	99	100
Civilian population (>18)	746,963	16,171	9,515	6,656
Non Veterans	646,089	14,417	8,515	5,902
Veterans	100,874	1,754	1,000	754
% of Gulf War (>9/01)	9.0%	9%	15%	0%
% of Gulf War (8/90-8/01)	15%	20%	22%	17%
Vietnam era	37%	33%	32%	35%
Korean War	13%	12%	12%	12%
World War II	10%	9%	4%	15%

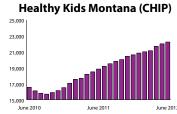
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

# Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services Selected Eligibles - Monthly Enrollment





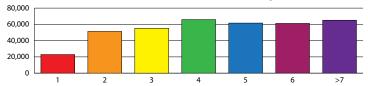




Source: Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services, August 2012

### **Montana Median Income By Household Size**

Median Income for All Households: 43,872



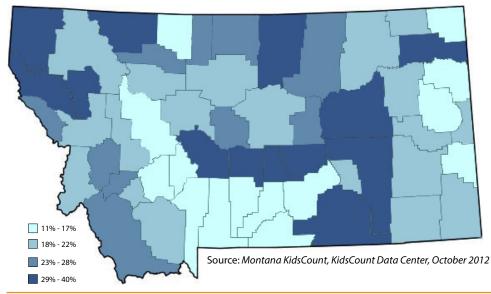
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

# Percent of Individuals Below Poverty Level (12 Month Period)

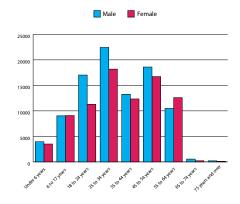
		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 50	District 99	District 100
Total (Count)	138,109	3,181	2,366	815
Males	46.2%	53.7%	54.4%	51.5%
Under 5 years	5.0%	4.6%	4.8%	4.0%
5 years	1.1%	0.5%	0.7%	0.0%
6 to 11 years	4.8%	2.1%	2.4%	1.1%
12 to 14 years	2.1%	3.5%	3.6%	2.9%
15 years	0.9%	1.3%	0.9%	2.5%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	0.8%	1.1%	0.0%
18 to 24 years	8.6%	11.3%	14.7%	1.6%
25 to 34 years	5.5%	7.5%	8.3%	5.0%
35 to 44 years	4.6%	3.4%	3.8%	2.1%
45 to 54 years	5.3%	9.2%	6.2%	17.8%
55 to 64 years	3.8%	8.2%	7.4%	10.6%
65 to 74 years	1.6%	0.3%	0.0%	1.1%
> 75 years	1.4%	1.1%	0.5%	2.8%
Females	53.8%	46.3%	45.6%	48.5%
Under 5 years	5.1%	0.9%	0.6%	1.8%
5 years	0.8%	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%
6 to 11 years	4.7%	1.7%	0.6%	5.0%
12 to 14 years	2.0%	1.2%	0.8%	2.1%
15 years	0.7%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%
16 and 17 years	1.7%	0.6%	0.8%	0.0%
18 to 24 years	11.0%	18.7%	20.7%	12.9%
25 to 34 years	7.3%	6.1%	5.6%	7.6%
35 to 44 years	5.0%	5.0%	6.1%	1.7%
45 to 54 years	5.5%	4.1%	3.2%	6.6%
55 to 64 years	4.3%	4.3%	3.6%	6.3%
65 to 74 years	2.2%	0.8%	0.9%	0.6%
> 75 years	3.5%	2.5%	2.2%	3.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### Montana Child Poverty By County (Percent - 2009)



### **Montana Health Insurance Coverage Status**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey

### **Indexes**

Population	Montana	Senate District 50	House District 99	House District 100
Fotal population Median age (years)	989,415 40	21,523 34	11,785 31	9,738 39
Total population - 65 years and over	146,742	1,938	939	999
Total population - 18 to 64 years	619,110	14,763	8,573	6,190
Total population - under 18 years	223,563	4,822	2,273	2,549
Total population - under 5 years	62,423	1,437	766	671
One race	964,439	20,926	11,408	9,518
White	884,961	19,865	10,654	9,211
Black/African American	4,027	76	54	22
American Indian/Alaska Native	62,555	707	516	191
Asian	6,253	181	121	60
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	668	27	20	7
Some other race	5,975	70	43	27
Two or more races	24,976	597	377	220
Hispanic/Latino	28,565	571	374	197
Social	Montana	Senate District 50	House District 99	House District 100
Total households	401,328	8,869	5,476	3,393
Average household size	2	2	2	3
Average family size	3	3	3	3
Family households (families)	256,130	5,289	2,687	2,602
Male householder, no wife present, family	15,368	530	286	244
Male householder, no wife present, family - with own children under 18 years	9,016	357	234	123
Female householder, no husband present, family	33,651	605	363	242
Female householder, no husband present, family - with own children under 18 years	21,355	343	218	125
Nonfamily households	145,198	3,580	2,789	791
Householder living alone	116,779	2,663	2,036	627
Householder living alone - 65 years and over	41,923	548	358	190
Households with one or more people under 18 years	116,926	2,635	1,399	1,236
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	99,541	1,339	709	630
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	235,983	5,299	3,159	2,140
Nursery school, preschool	13,206	300	93	207
Kindergarten	12,085	404	224	180
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	96,195	1,615	817	798
High school (grades 9-12)	52,304	1,072	590	482
College or graduate school	62,193	1,908	1,435	473
Economic	Montana	Senate District 50	House District 99	House District 100
Employment status - population 16 years and over	778,518	16,661	9,721	6,940
Civilian labor force - employed	476,195	10,646	6,460	4,186
Civilian labor force - unemployed	28,683	711	349	362
Armed forces	3,737	37	0	37
Not in labor force	269,903	5,267	2,912	2,355
Females 16 years and over in labor force	391,139	7,920	4,586	3,334
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18	19	17	23
Mean earnings (dollars)	55,129	60,688	55,107	69,234
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	15,179	13,851	12,972	14,941
Mean retirement income (dollars)	18,679	18,122	14,355	21,966
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	7,895	6,680	6,691	6,653
	0.054			1,638
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	2,954	1,139	1,074	·
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars) Median family income (dollars)	55,725	59,217	55,066	66,061
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars) Median family income (dollars) Mean family income (dollars)	55,725 68,016	59,217 74,057	55,066 70,529	66,061 77,700
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars) Median family income (dollars) Mean family income (dollars)  Housing	55,725 68,016 Montana	59,217 74,057 Senate District 50	55,066 70,529 House District 99	66,061 77,700 House District 10
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)  Median family income (dollars)  Mean family income (dollars)  Housing  Total housing units	55,725 68,016 Montana 471,723	59,217 74,057 Senate District 50 9,755	55,066 70,529 <b>House District 99</b> 6,074	66,061 77,700 House District 10
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)  Median family income (dollars)  Mean family income (dollars)  Housing  Total housing units  Occupied housing units	55,725 68,016 Montana 471,723 401,328	59,217 74,057 <b>Senate District 50</b> 9,755 8,869	55,066 70,529 <b>House District 99</b> 6,074 5,476	66,061 77,700 House District 10 3,681 3,393
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Mean cash public assistance income (dollars) Median family income (dollars) Mean family income (dollars)  Housing Total housing units Occupied housing units Vacant housing units Homeowner vacancy rate	55,725 68,016 Montana 471,723 401,328 70,395 2	59,217 74,057 <b>Senate District 50</b> 9,755 8,869 886 2	55,066 70,529 <b>House District 99</b> 6,074 5,476 598 2	66,061 77,700 House District 10 3,681 3,393 288
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars) Median family income (dollars) Mean family income (dollars)  Housing Total housing units Occupied housing units Vacant housing units Homeowner vacancy rate Rental vacancy rate	55,725 68,016 Montana 471,723 401,328 70,395 2 6	59,217 74,057 <b>Senate District 50</b> 9,755 8,869 886 2 8	55,066 70,529 <b>House District 99</b> 6,074 5,476 598 2 7	66,061 77,700 House District 10 3,681 3,393 288 2
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars) Median family income (dollars) Mean family income (dollars)  Housing Total housing units Occupied housing units Vacant housing units Homeowner vacancy rate Rental vacancy rate Built 2005 or later	55,725 68,016 Montana 471,723 401,328 70,395 2 6 18,895	59,217 74,057 Senate District 50 9,755 8,869 886 2 8 8 558	55,066 70,529 <b>House District 99</b> 6,074 5,476 598 2 7	66,061 77,700 House District 10 3,681 3,393 288 2 13
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars) Median family income (dollars) Mean family income (dollars)  Housing  Total housing units Occupied housing units Vacant housing units Homeowner vacancy rate Rental vacancy rate Built 2005 or later Owner-occupied	55,725 68,016 Montana 471,723 401,328 70,395 2 6 18,895 277,023	59,217 74,057 Senate District 50 9,755 8,869 886 2 8 8 558 5,660	55,066 70,529 <b>House District 99</b> 6,074 5,476 598 2 7 294 2,802	66,061 77,700 House District 10 3,681 3,393 288 2 13 264 2,858
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars) Median family income (dollars) Mean family income (dollars)  Housing Total housing units Occupied housing units Vacant housing units Homeowner vacancy rate Rental vacancy rate Built 2005 or later	55,725 68,016 Montana 471,723 401,328 70,395 2 6 18,895	59,217 74,057 Senate District 50 9,755 8,869 886 2 8 8 558	55,066 70,529 <b>House District 99</b> 6,074 5,476 598 2 7	66,061 77,700 House District 10 3,681 3,393 288 2 13

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census/2006-2010 American Community Survey

Housing units with a mortgage

Housing units without a mortgage

162,090

114,933

3,686

1,974

1,826

976

1,860

998

### **Accredited Schools**

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 50	District 99	District 100
Elementaries	440	3	1	2
Middle Schools	49	1	0	1
Grades 7-8 Schools	164	2	1	1
High Schools	185	0	0	0
Total	838	6	2	4

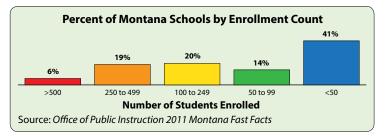
Source: Montana State Library, Montana Office of Public Instruction, September 2012

### **Montana School Libraries**

Per MCA 20-7-202, each school in Montana maintains a school library.

Average circulation per library per year	13,788
Access to Statewide Databases	100%
No summer library hours	83%

Source: 2012 Montana School Library Data Survey



### **Montana Test Scores - Achievement Levels**

### 4th Grade Reading

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	31%	29%	25%	27%	27%
At or above basic	69%	71%	75%	73%	73%
Below proficient	65%	64%	61%	65%	64%
At or above proficient	35%	36%	39%	35%	36%

### 8th Grade Reading

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	18%	18%	15%	16%	14%
At or above basic	82%	82%	85%	84%	86%
Below proficient	63%	63%	61%	62%	58%
At or above proficient	37%	37%	39%	38%	42%

### 4th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	19%	15%	12%	12%	13%
At or above basic	81%	85%	88%	88%	87%
Below proficient	69%	62%	56%	55%	55%
At or above proficient	31%	38%	44%	45%	45%

### 8th Grade Math

Achievement Level	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Below basic	21%	20%	21%	18%	17%
At or above basic	79%	80%	79%	82%	83%
Below proficient	65%	64%	62%	56%	54%
At or above proficient	35%	36%	38%	44%	46%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2012

# Montana High School Graduation Rates By High School District 0 - 59% 60 - 69% 70 - 79% 80 - 89% 90 - 100% Montana High School Graduation Rates By High School District Mile of the property of the property

### 4th Graders Who Scored Below Proficient Reading Level

By Family Income	2011
Eligible for free/reduced school lunch	77%
Not eligible for free/reduced school lunch	55%

By Race and Hispanic Origin	2011
White	61%
Hispanic or Latino	77%
American Indian	86%

Source: Montana KidsCount, September 2011

### **Early Literacy**

For low-income children in particular, a "readiness gap" fuels much of what has become known as the achievement gap. The readiness gap grows exponentially between birth and kindergarten due to differences in children's resources and opportunities for physical, linguistic, cognitive, social, emotional, and behavioral development. This gap continues to grow as children attend K-12 school.

Nearly 2/3 of Montana's fourth graders cannot read at a proficient level. The fact is that the fourth-graders who cannot meet proficient levels in reading today are all too likely to become our nation's lowest-income, least-skilled, least-productive, and most costly citizens tomorrow. Low achievement in reading, which begins with opportunistic differences starting at birth, has important long-term consequences in terms of individual earning potential, global competitiveness, and general productivity.

Source: MontanaKidsCount, September 2011

# Montana Head Start Locations Libby Flathead Browning Toole Harry Box Elder Ronan Ronan Ronan Ronan Rosewitt Great Falls Vel. Revealt And Crants Browning Rosewitter Rosewitte

### Libraries

There are 769 libraries in the Montana Library Directory. Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries. For more detailed information on Montana's libraries visit http://www.msl.mt.gov/For\_Librarians/Library\_Directory/. See the Education page for more information about Montana's school libraries.

		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 50	District 99	District 100
Public	82	1	1	1
Branches	34	6	5	5
Bookmobiles	3	0	0	0
Academic	26	3	3	3
Institutional	2	0	0	0
School	562	37	35	31
Special	57	3	3	3
Other	3	1	1	0
Total	769	51	48	43

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### **Montana's Cultural Heritage**

In partnership with the Montana Historical Society and other organizations, the Montana State Library promotes preservation of and online

access to our state's cultural heritage. The Montana Memory Project website makes a variety of historic as well as contemporary resources available in digital format for education, business, pleasure, and lifelong learning.



Fire trucks at Presbyterian Church, Lewistown, MT

http://mtmemory.org/.

### **Connecting to Collections**

The Montana Historical Society and the Montana State Library partnered on a statewide project to assess the preservation needs of collections at Montana's more than 400 cultural organizations. The assessment documented the need for training, environmental monitoring, on-site surveys of collections and facilities,

Montar

and disaster preparedness assistance.

### **Montana Talking Book Library**

## Services for Montanans with Visual, Physical and Reading Disabilities

The Montana State Library supports free specialized and direct accessible library services to Montanans with visual and physical disabilities through the Montana Talking Book Library (MTBL). The number of veterans served has increased to 12.4% of all patrons. Overall patrons have increased by 15%. MTBL circulation has increased by 15.16%. The Patron Outreach Project is designed to connect more Montanans with MTBL services.

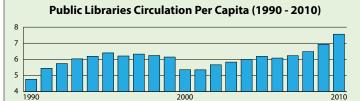
MTBL's local recordings and national digitization projects continue to progress and offer a wider variety of digital

audio books to patrons in both physical delivery and digital BARD (Braille and Audio Reading Download) delivery programs. These are designed to meet patrons' needs at their personal resource and skills level, including homebound patrons.

For more information: http://msl.mt.gov/tbl/ OR 1-800-332-3400

### **Montana Public Libraries Fast Facts**

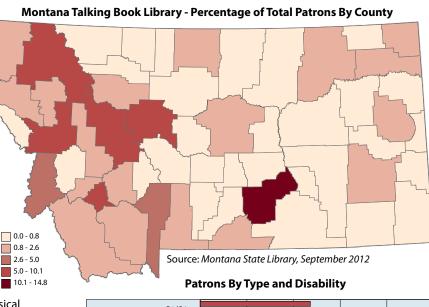
- Montana's public libraries hold 3,719,920 items.
- Montanans visited their public libraries an average of five times throughout the year, for a total of 4,599,660 visits in 2011.
- Montana library patrons checked out 7,519,019 items in 2011, about eight items per person.
- Librarians in Montana's public libraries fielded 465,036 reference questions in SFY 2011, or 8,934 questions per week.
- 100% of all Montana libraries provide Internet access to patrons
- Nearly half of all Montanans (467,303) have a library card.

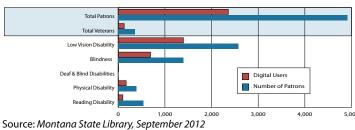


Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### **Courier Project**

As access to quality information has become a vital part of our lives, the Montana State Library is partnering with libraries on a number of ways to share information and materials affordably and dependably. One of these methods is the Montana Courier Project, which uses a commercial courier service to ship library materials and resources around the state. As participation has grown, libraries are seeing increasingly significant savings in the cost of moving library materials around the state.





### Libraries

The Montana State Library works on behalf of all Montana libraries to help them provide the latest and best information and library services to their patrons – your constituents. We negotiate on behalf of libraries across the state to get the best rate on cuttingedge library products and services, keeping libraries relevant and engaged in their local communities. Our statewide suite of resource sharing tools through our unique group services contract with Online Computing Library Center (OCLC) enables patrons to borrow library materials from anywhere in the world and provides Montana collections to citizens of the world. Discover It, a new statewide search tool for libraries, makes the patron's discovery experience into a one stop, "Googlelike" experience. Without statewide library projects, some of which are listed here, many Montanans would be left behind in this age of information.

### **Participating Libraries**

Senate and House district figures in the table below show the number of libraries located in cities within 10 miles of the district's boundaries that are participating in the following statewide projects.

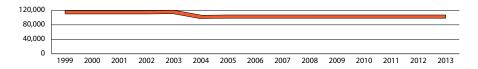
		Senate	House	House
	Montana	District 50	District 99	District 100
Statewide Databases	769	51	48	43
OCLC	769	51	48	43
OCLC Group Services	252	17	15	15
Montana Shared Catalog	163	31	29	29
MontanaLibrary2Go	88	3	2	2
Ready2Read	72	1	1	1
Courier Project	46	7	7	6
Montana Memory Project	34	2	2	2

Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### -State Aid Dollars for Public Libraries-

State aid to public libraries is provided through the Information Access Montana Act (IAMA) passed by the Montana Legislature in 1989. The act is designed to broaden access to existing information by strengthening public libraries, augment and extend services provided by public libraries, and permit new types of library services based on local need. For fiscal year 2013, a total of \$102,830 was distributed amongst the state's 82 public libraries.

### State Aid for Montana Public Libraries (1999 - 2013)



	Per	PerSq	
State Aid for Public Libraries in Senate District 50	Capita \$	Mile \$	Total \$
Missoula Public Library, Missoula	9,903	235	10,138

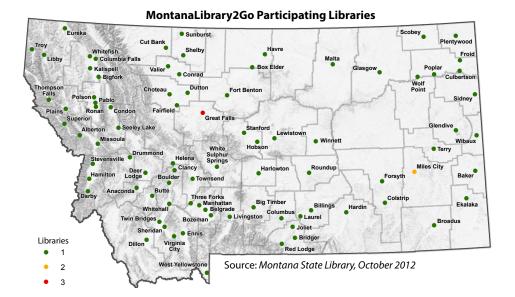
Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

# Statewide Databases and HomeworkMT

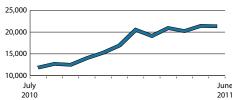
Thanks to an allocation from the Montana legislature, the Montana State Library offers statewide periodical databases to all Montana library patrons. Access to this completely online collection - accessible in the library, at home, or on a mobile device - includes hundreds of journals and thousands of full text articles on everything from business resources to health information. Montanans performed nearly 6.5 million searches within the "Discover It" statewide search tool last year. Library patrons also have access to live tutors and online homework assistance through HomeworkMT. Montana students engaged in 8,102 live tutoring sessions and 3,715 online sessions to get assistance with math, science, social studies and the GED. Adults accessed the resource for assistance with computer and financial literacy, resumes, and helping children with homework.

### MontanaLibrary2Go

The ever increasing popularity of downloadable audio and e-books makes MontanaLibrary2Go a favorite of Montana library patrons. Participating libraries deliver a growing collection of downloadable audio and e-book titles to their patrons. Titles are available for download on a wide variety of mobile devices including Kindles, iPods, iPads, iPhones and Androids. Patrons from participating libraries downloaded 206,801 titles between July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012.



### MontanaLibrary2Go Circulation Activity



Source: Montana State Library, November 2012

### **Libraries**

### **Ready 2 Read**

The Montana State Library's Ready 2 Read program is designed to help parents and caregivers understand the value of sharing language and literacy with their children and the importance these skills play throughout a person's life. The Ready 2 Read program has provided extensive early childhood training for Montana librarians; placed early childhood materials, including age-appropriate books and toys, into libraries throughout the state; and helped Montana libraries become community hubs for healthy child and family development, which provide all parents of young children access to age appropriate reading materials and a 21st Century learning environment that will reap rewards for society far into the future.

http://ready2readmontana.org/

### **Montana GIS Portal**



The Montana GIS Portal serves as Montana's primary online resource to discover geospatial data. The Portal provides online access to hundreds of datasets in a variety of formats for use in maps, web mapping applications and geospatial analyses.

http://gisportal.msl.mt.gov/

### **State Names Authority (SNA)**

The Montana State Library is responsible for representing the State of Montana to the US Board of Geographic Names (BGN). The SNA is notified when the BGN receives proposals for new names or changes to existing names recognized by the federal government for natural features such as streams and mountains in Montana. The SNA solicits opinions on the proposals from state and local agencies and from the public, then forwards these opinions, along with the State's recommendation, to the BGN. The SNA web site at http://msl.mt.gov/ geonames has more information and a database of all proposals made for Montana since 2002.

# **Ready 2 Read Participating Libraries** Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

### **Statewide Library Training**

The Montana State Library's three consultants travel throughout Montana and meet one-on-one with librarians and library trustees across the state, assisting with everything from training and technology to applying Montana library law and fundraising basics. In the last fiscal year, MSL's consultants traveled over 37,505 miles, made over 2,830 contacts and completed over 167 visits with Montana's library community.



Number of trainings 29 450 Number of students at trainings

Source: Montana State Library, October 2011 - September 2012

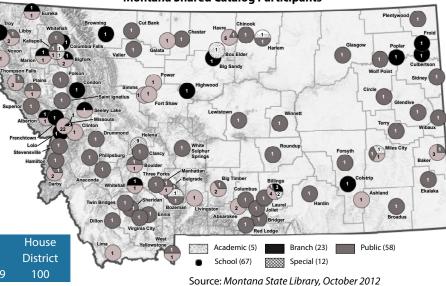
### **Montana Shared Catalog**

The Montana Shared Catalog helps more than 160 Montana libraries meet today's library users' demands. It gives Montanans a rich and easy-to-use catalog including more than 5 million items that patrons circulated 4,871,174 times from August 2011 to September 2012. Forty-two of the MSC member libraries have joined together in three separate groups to share their collections and patrons among their members. These resource sharing libraries are in the 4-Rivers Group (10 members in Southwestern Montana), BridgerNet Group (5 members in Gallatin County), and the Partners Group (27 members located across the state).

**Montana Shared Catalog Circulation** 

House Senate House District District 50 District 99 100 Montana Circulation Source: Montana State Library, September 2012 901,109

### Montana Shared Catalog Participants



### **State Publications Available Online!**

The Montana State Library is digitizing our legacy print state publications collection of 37,000+ publications dating from 1874. To date, over one million pages have been digitized. These publications are available online in a variety of formats at http://statepublications.mt.gov. Use of these online items is exponentially more frequent than traditional print usage.

### **Geographic Information**

### **Montana Land Information Act**

Montana Governments and Groups Receiving MLIA Grants The Montana Land FY 2008 Through FY 2013 Information Account is funded through document Fort Peck Tribes recording fees as described Chippewa Swan Valley School District LINCOLN in MCA 7-4-2637. The Cree Tribe account supplies funds FLATHEAD for work on statewide datasets, called the Montana Salish TETON **Spatial Data Infrastructure** Kootenai Tribe (MSDI), and provides funding for local, regional, and tribal efforts to build and support GIS capacity. The statewide datasets. such as cadastral (tax parcels), aerial photography, addressed structures, and wetlands are used by local, state, tribal, federal, and private sector GIS STILL-WATER YELLOWSTON practitioners. **Montana Land Information Account Funds to State Account By Year** 750.000 Tribal Governments Grants County Grants Counties with Multiple Grants 500,000 Cities and Other Eligible Entity Grants

### **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure**

\*FY06 does not include a June 06 collection month

FY10

FY08 FY09

Source: Montana State Library, October 2012

The Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure or MSDI contains 14 Framework layers that digitally represent the physical and cultural landscape of Montana. This information is developed with private sector, local, state, and tribal programs and in cooperation with the federal government. The State of Montana partners with all levels of government to create a complete standardized set of data for Montana base maps.

These 14 layers can help improve business inefficiencies; route traffic; study sensitive species after an oil spill; plan for future development; spur economic development; deliver necessary immunization services to children in your community and more.

# MSDI represent cana. This in, local, state, the federal swith all standardized The Montana Cadastral Mapping Application is a robust mapping tool that provides access to selected Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure layers, including information on public and private land ownership.

Montana Cadastral Application http://gis.mt.gov

Source: Montana State Library, August 2012

### **Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure Layers**



250.000

Hydrography

























For more information, visit http://giscoordination.mt.gov

### Land

### **Land Ownership**

Senate District 50 ranks number 29 in size and is 769.493 square miles, or about 1% of Montana's total land area (146,926 square miles). The average senate district in Montana is 2,938 square miles and the average house district is 1,469 square miles.

	Montana		Senate Distric	t 50	House Distric	t 99	House District	100
	Area		Area		Area		Area	
Owner	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%	(Sq Mi)	%
Private	95,080	65	322	42	155	63	167	32
Local Government	208	<1	2	<1	<1	<1	2	<1
Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks	648	<1	<1	<1	0	0	<1	<1
State Trust Land	8,092	6	6	<1	3	1	3	<1
Other State Land	139	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
US Bureau of Land Management	12,505	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
US Fish and Wildlife Service	1,448	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
US Forest Service	26,608	18	438	57	87	35	351	67
US National Park Service	1,853	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Federal Land	344	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	0	0
Total	146,926		769		246		524	

Source: Montana State Library, September 2012

### **Private Land Agricultural Use**

	Montana		Senate District	50	House District 9	99	House District 1	00
Owner	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%
Continuous Crop	29,162	<1	3	<1	0	0	3	<1
Fallow Crop	13,497,077	16	785	<1	64	<1	721	<1
Farmstead	34,343	<1	145	<1	39	<1	106	<1
Grazing	51,274,975	62	25,423	11	11,566	27	13,857	8
Irrigated	1,891,718	2	4,734	2	1,174	3	3,560	2
Timber	15,346,749	18	193,869	86	29,708	70	164,162	90
Wild Hay	1,235,624	1	403	<1	98	<1	305	<1
Total	83,309,648		225,361		42,648		182,713	

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Department of Revenue, September 2012

### **Conservation Easements (Acres)**

		Senate District	House District	House District
	Montana	50	99	100
Bitter Root Land Trust	2,624	0	0	0
City Government	601	0	0	0
Clark Fork-Pend Oreille Conservancy	208	0	0	0
County Government	528	458	0	458
Ducks Unlimited (Wetlands America Trust)	16,997	0	0	0
Five Valleys Land Trust	47,591	4,524	2,926	1,598
Flathead Land Trust	9,568	0	0	0
Gallatin Valley Land Trust	37,046	0	0	0
Humane Society Wildlife Land Trust	279	0	0	0
Montana Conservation Trust	736	0	0	0
Montana Department of Transportation	999	0	0	0
Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks	417,119	11	0	11
Montana Land Reliance	895,520	370	370	0
Mule Deer Foundation	155	0	0	0
National Wildlife Federation	20	20	20	0
Prickly Pear Land Trust	3,246	0	0	0
Rattlesnake Land Trust	190	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation	50,266	648	0	648
Salish and Kootenai Tribal Lands	222	0	0	0
The Bighorn Institute	1,443	0	0	0
The Conservation Fund	15,061	0	0	0
The Nature Conservancy	316,722	0	0	0
The Vital Ground Foundation	912	0	0	0
US Bureau of Reclamation	42	0	0	0
US Department of Agriculture	26,901	0	0	0
US Fish and Wildlife Service	241,264	0	0	0
US Forest Service	20,038	0	0	0
US Government	9,251	13	13	0
Total	2,115,548	6,044	3,328	2,716

### Montana Land Management Tool

To view more land management and conservation easement information, visit the Natural Heritage MapViewer at <a href="http://">http://</a> mtnhp.org/mapviewer. The MapViewer displays land management information (public lands, managed areas, and conservation easements); wildlife sightings (more than 1,300,000); land cover/land use; and, over 28,000 georeferenced photos from across Montana. It links directly into the Montana Field Guides for more information about Montana's animals, plants and habitats. The Natural Heritage Program is the state's source for reliable, objective information and expertise to support stewardship of our native species and habitats.

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Natural Heritage Program, June 2012

http://mtnhp.org

### **Montana Ground Water Investigations Program**

- Investigates critical groundwater challenges such as groundwater/surfacewater interaction, impacts of land use change, development stress, and more.
- Results provide scientific basis for sound, informed, water-management decisions.

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/gwip/gwip.asp

### **Montana Ground Water Assessment Program**

- Maps groundwater quality and the distribution of Montana's aquifers
- Provides long-term groundwater quality and water-level monitoring
- Maintains the central repository for Montana's groundwater information

http://mbmggwic.mtech.edu/

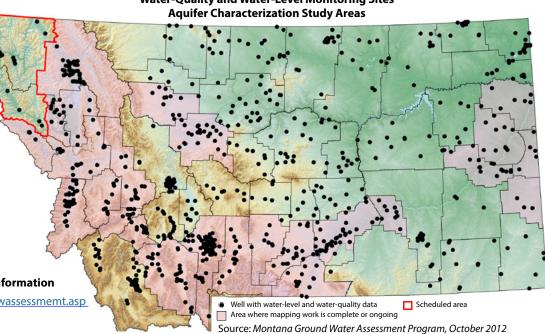
**Ground Water Assessment Program information** 

http://www.mbmg.mtech.edu/grw/grwassessmemt.asp

# **Ground Water Investigation Program Project Areas Map** Active or completed projects Next scheduled projects Unscheduled projects

Source: Montana Ground Water Investigation Program, September 2012

### **Water-Quality and Water-Level Monitoring Sites**



### **Montana Drought Resources**

The Montana Governor's Drought **Advisory Committee** is charged with monitoring, forecasting, and reporting water supply and moisture conditions, enabling



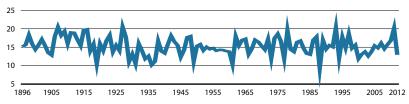
Montanans to make timely and informed decisions to mitigate drought impacts in a proactive manner.

For historic analysis, up-to-date information, and maps on Montana's current drought situation visit http://drought.mt.gov/.

### **Montana Digital Atlas**

Additional mapping and data capabilities are available through the Montana State Library at <a href="http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp">http://nris.mt.gov/interactive.asp</a>. The Montana Digital Atlas allows users to identify a place of interest and view an atlas of information about that place that includes a broad range of data categories such as land ownership and use, census data, water information and biological data.

### Montana Annual Precipitation in Inches (1895 - 2012)

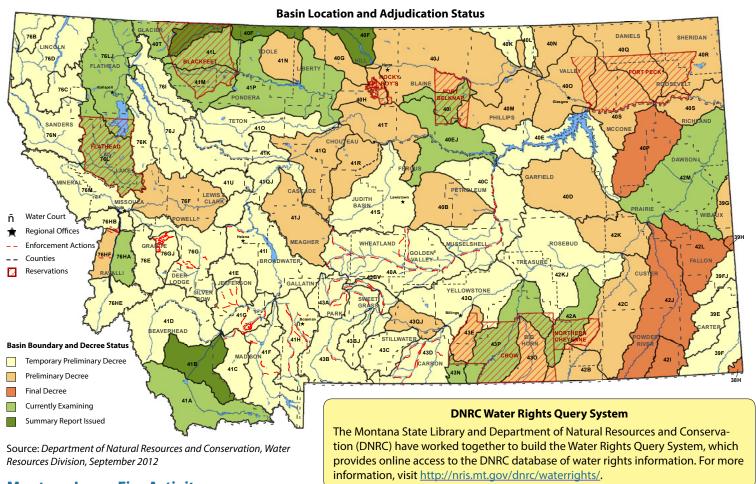


Source: NOAA National Climate Data Center, September 2012

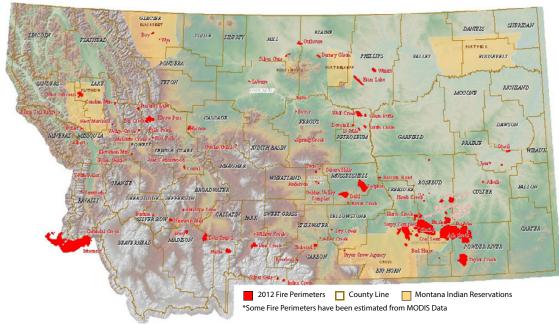
### Water/Fire

### **Water Rights**

The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation Water Adjudication Bureau assists the Montana Water Court in the adjudication of all claims to pre July 1, 1973 water rights. The Bureau examines all claims pursuant to Supreme Court rules and provides a summary report to the Water Court on each of the basins (85) in the state. Pursuant to legislation passed in 2005 the Bureau must complete the examination of the remaining 57,000 claims (as of 2005) by June 30, 2015. The map below shows the current status of the adjudication process. Visit <a href="http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/">http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water\_rts/</a>.



### **Montana Large Fire Activity**



Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, Forestry Division, September 2012

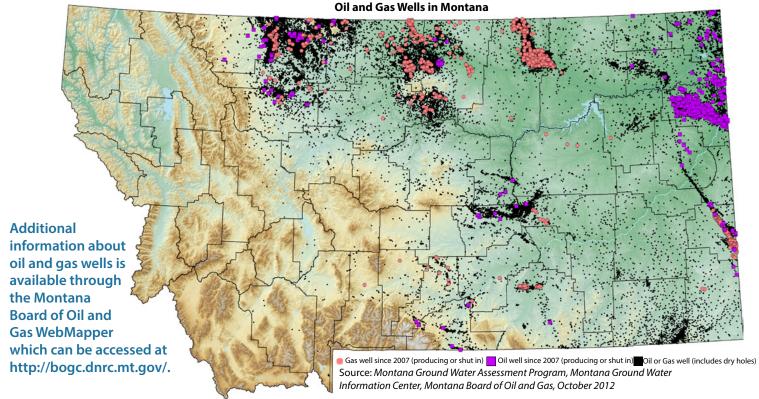
### Montana Fires 2002 - 2011 All Fires As Reported by All Agencies

Year	Count	Acreage
2002	1,372	110,309
2003	2,326	736,809
2004	1,447	18,445
2005	1,316	103,294
2006	2,302	1,047,118
2007	1,875	778,079
2008	1,424	166,842
2009	1,731	48,912
2010	1,050	56,711
2011	1,335	168,010

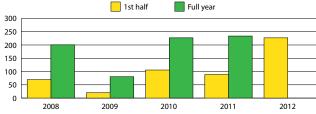
Source: Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, September 2012

For additional information on Montana's fires, visit DNRC's online Fire Map at http://dnrc.mt.gov/gis/fire/.

### **Oil and Gas Wells**



### Montana Oil Well Permits Issued (2008 - 2012)



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, August 2012

# Montana House Heating Fuel Occupied Housing Units

	<u> </u>	
	Count	Percent
Utility gas	226,740	56.5%
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	51,713	12.9%
Electricity	78,582	18.8%
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	7,472	1.9%
Coal or coke	927	0.2%
Wood	33,481	8.3%
Solar energy	321	0.1%
Other fuel	4,234	1.1%
No fuel used	858	0.2%
Total	404,616	100.0%

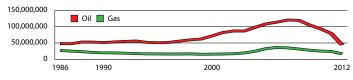
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

### Oil and Gas Wells

		Senate	House	House
		District	District	District
	Montana	50	99	100
Coal Bed Methane, Active	1,073	0	0	0
Coal Bed Methane, Inactive	65	0	0	0
Gas, Active	7,238	0	0	0
Gas, Inactive	2,569	0	0	0
Gas Storage, Active	270	0	0	0
Gas Storage, Inactive	18	0	0	0
Injection, Active	1,135	0	0	0
Injection, Inactive	757	0	0	0
Oil, Active	7,554	0	0	0
Oil, Inactive	4,579	0	0	0
Oil & Gas, Active	1	0	0	0
Total	25,259	0	0	0

Source: Montana State Library, Montana Board of Oil and Gas, September 2012

### **Montana Annual Oil and Gas Production (Barrels)**



Source: Montana Board of Oil and Gas, October 2012

### **Pipelines**

	Montana		Senate District 50		House District 99		House District 100	
	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles	Count	Miles
Crude Oil	90	1,970	0	0	0	0	0	0
Natural Gas	360	3,301	3	10	1	8	2	2
Refined Product	47	805	1	8	1	8	0	0
Other	24	402	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	521	6,477	4	18	2	16	2	2

Source: Montana State Library, Pipeline Intregrity Management Mapping Application, December 2006

### Wildlife and Recreation

Montana is blessed with a wealth of wildlife and habitat diversity. These resources provide exceptional opportunities for recreation and contribute substantially to the state's economy and quality of life. Good information is critical to maintain this valuable heritage as the state grows and develops.

### **Recreation Area (Acres)**

	Senate District 50
Fishing Access Sites	171
Fishing Conservation Areas	0
State Parks	240
Wildlife Conservation Easements	0
Wildlife Management Areas	0
Wildlife Protection Areas	0
Total	411

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks, September 2012

### **Big Game Distribution**



### **Animal Species Diversity**

		Senate District 50	% of Montana
	Montana (Count)	(Count)	Species
Amphibians	13	6	46
Birds	308	248	81
Fish	54	13	24
Mammals	103	70	68
Reptiles	17	9	53

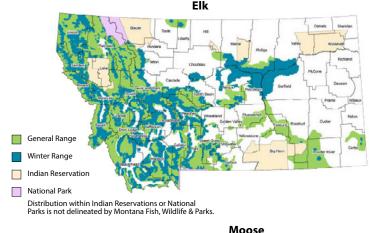
Source: Montana Natural Heritage Program, September 2012

### **Block Management Acreage**

There are a total of 9,093,377 acres of Block Management land (including Plum Creek\*) in the State of Montana. Senate District 50 contains 50.350 or 1% of those acres.

\*Plum Creek land in FWP's Regions 1 and 2 are included in these statistics. Although they are part of the Block Management Program, they are not traditional BMA's and are managed differently.

Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012



### -Wildlife Highlights-

For more information on animals, plants, and habitats in your Senate District, visit the Montana Natural Heritage Program at <a href="http://mtnhp.org">http://mtnhp.org</a>. Resources include:

- Montana Field Guide an encyclopedia of the distribution, status, and biology of Montana's animals, plants, and biological communities
- MapViewer interactive maps of animals, plants, land cover, and land management

 Land Management Maps – public lands, conservation easements

conservation easements, and special designations

- Wetland and riparian mapping information
- Reports on Montana's Species of Concern

 Quick responses to data requests and answers from expert scientists on Montana's plants, animals, and biological communities.

### **Common Yellowthroat**

Geothlypis trichas

The Common Yellowthroat occupies thick vegetation, usually in and around wetland and riparian areas, throughout Montana.



# Out of the state o

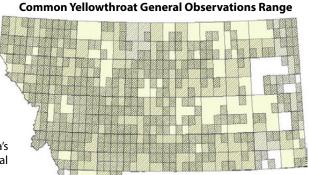
Mule Deer



**White-Tailed Deer** 

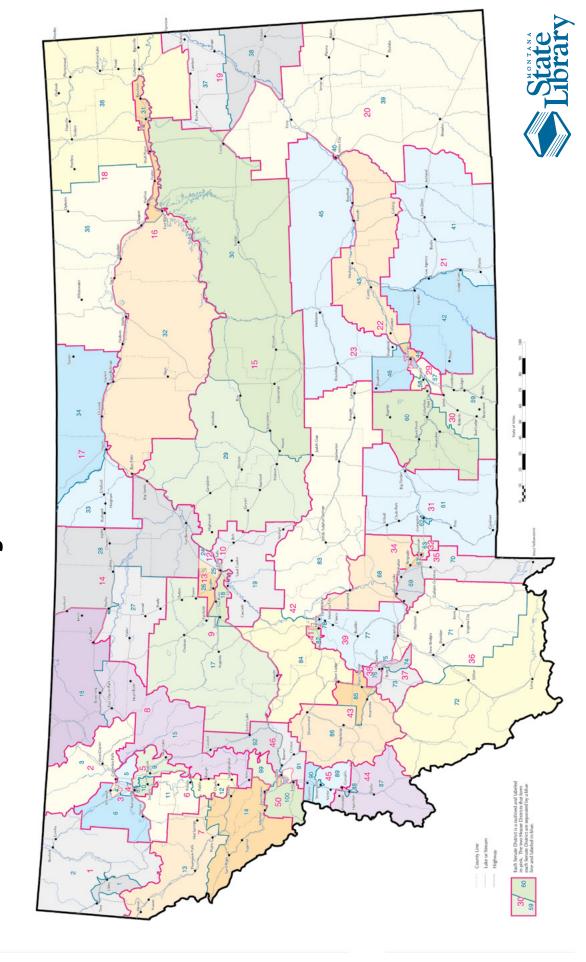


Source: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, September 2012

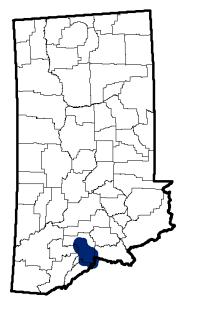


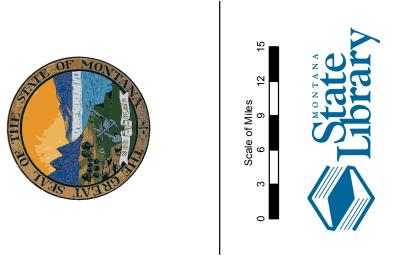
Source: Montana Natural Heritage Program, September 2012

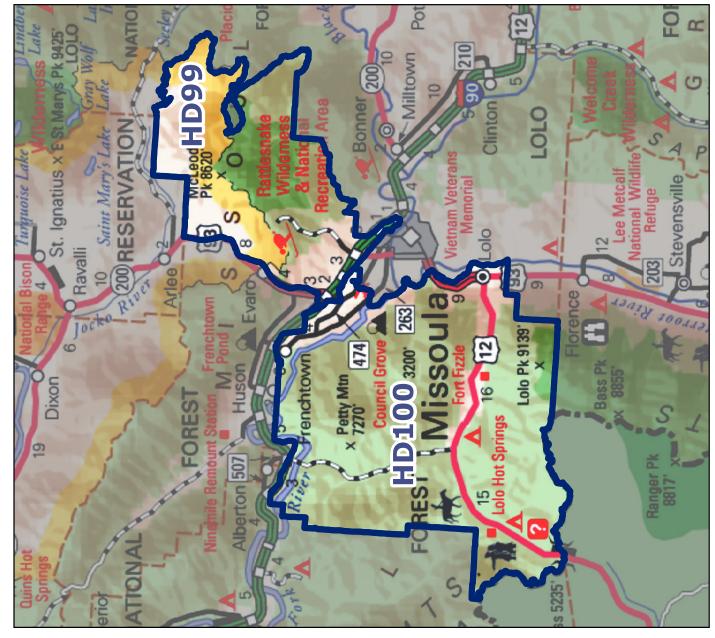
Montana Legislative District 2005 - 2014



# Montana Senate District 50







### **Online Resources Directory**

### **Montana State Library**

1515 East 6th Avenue PO Box 201800 Helena, MT 59620 (406) 444-3115

### http://msl.mt.gov



### **Statewide Library Resources**

- · Discover It! Montana State Library Catalog
- · Montana Library Directory

### http://mymontanalibrary.org

http://mtslr.org

http://msl.mt.gov/For Librarians/Library Directory

### **Montana State Digital Library**

- Library Information Services
  - MT.GOV Connect
  - · Montana State Publications Online
  - Find Resources Online
- MSL Geographic Information
  - Montana Geographic Information Clearinghouse
  - Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure
  - · Water Information System
- Natural Heritage Program
  - · Montana Field Guide
  - MapViewer
  - Species of Concern Reports Animals
  - Species of Concern Reports Plants

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/connect

http://statepublications.mt.gov

http://msl.mt.gov/For State Employees/Find Resources Online

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/gis

http://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/msdi

http://msl.msl.gov/geoinfo/water

http://mtnhp.org

http://fieldguide.mt.gov

http://mtnhp.org/mapviewer

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=a

http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesOfConcern/?AorP=p

### **Montana Talking Book Library**

- Online catalogs and services WebOpac
- BARD Braille and Audio Reading Download

### http://msl.mt.gov/talking book library

http://www.klasweb.msl.mt.gov

https://nlsbard.loc.gov/mt1a

### **Montana State Library In-House Partners**

- Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks
- Natural Resources Conservation Service

http://fwp.mt.gov

http://www.mt.nrcs.usda.gov

### **Legislative Snapshot**

http://msl.mt.gov/legislative snapshot